WEATHER FORECASTS

Victoria and Vicinity—Strong winds or gales, mostly easterly and southerly, unsettled and mild with rain.

Lower Mainland—Winds mostly easterly and southerly, fresh to high on the Gulf, unsettled and mild with rain.

The Daily Colonist.

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WATER TRAFFIC NOT DISTURBED

Threat of Destruction by Submarines So Far Fails to Frighten Vessel Owners—Steamers Ply as Usual.

SPECULATION OVER NEUTRALS' OPINIONS

Struggle in Central Poland and Carpathians Proceeds With Violence — Turks Dragged Boats to Suez Canal.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Neutral opinion of Germany's threat of a submarine blockade of the British Isles, together with possible action by the Governments of the United States, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, is today competing with the big battle in Central Poland for first place in the public interest in England.

The threat itself has in no way disturbed the sea-borne trade of the country; steamers are running as usual; insurance rates remain as they were; shipowners declare that there will be no change in schedules.

In fact, the general belief here is that Germany is not in a position to interfere to any great extent with shipping, and the possibility of Germany becoming involved with neutral countries over this action looms large in the British mind.

What effect the action of the captain of the Lusitania in flying the American flag will have on the question is yet to be seen. The Lusitania crossed the Irish Sea, according to American passengers, flying American flags, but this fact is not yet known to the English public.

Fighting in East

Of the battle in Central Poland, little news has come through today from either Petrograd, Vienna or Berlin. It is believed that the fighting continues and that it will be some days before a final decision is reached. The Russian success in crossing the Bzura River, if strongly supported and pushed, might lead to the shortening of this engagement.

From all accounts, the Germans flung great masses against the Russian lines, and although they gained ground at some points, the assault did not succeed in breaking through the Russians, and the latter were able to take the offensive in parts of the field.

With the tremendous concentration of artillery and rifle fire and bayonet work, the losses must have been very great. One correspondent at Petrograd puts the German losses at 30,000.

In the Carpathians and in Bukowina hard fighting is also in progress. The Russians, with a strong force, are making desperate efforts to drive the Austrians from the Dukla and other passes; and although the snow lies deep in the mountains the battles continue night and day.

Along the Western front, so far as official reports disclose, this has been one of the quietest days for weeks. The artillery, of course, has been busy, but as if by mutual consent, the armies have refrained from infantry attacks.

Turks Brought Boats

There has been no further fighting in Egypt, but statements from Turkish prisoners show that the Turks brought a great number of boats across the desert, drawn by oxen. They were somewhat surprised to find a strong force awaiting them, and were compelled to surrender when troops got behind them and hemmed them in. In some cases the Turks were allowed to launch their boats before the British opened fire and sank them.

Earl Grey, addressing a meeting today said that War Secretary Kitchener in August last asked him to speak to the miners of Northumberland for five new battalions. Instead they raised twenty battalions.

GERMANS REPULSED

Attack Made on Cape Colony Village by Force of Eight Hundred Men Ends in Defeat

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Pretoria correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that a force of 800 Germans attacked the village of Kakamas, in the Kenhardt district, Cape Colony, and was repulsed.

The German casualties were nine killed, twenty-two wounded and fifteen men made prisoners. The British losses were one killed and two wounded.

PAPERS SUSPENDED

Severe Discipline for Press in Bohemia and Styria—Censorship in Latter Objected To

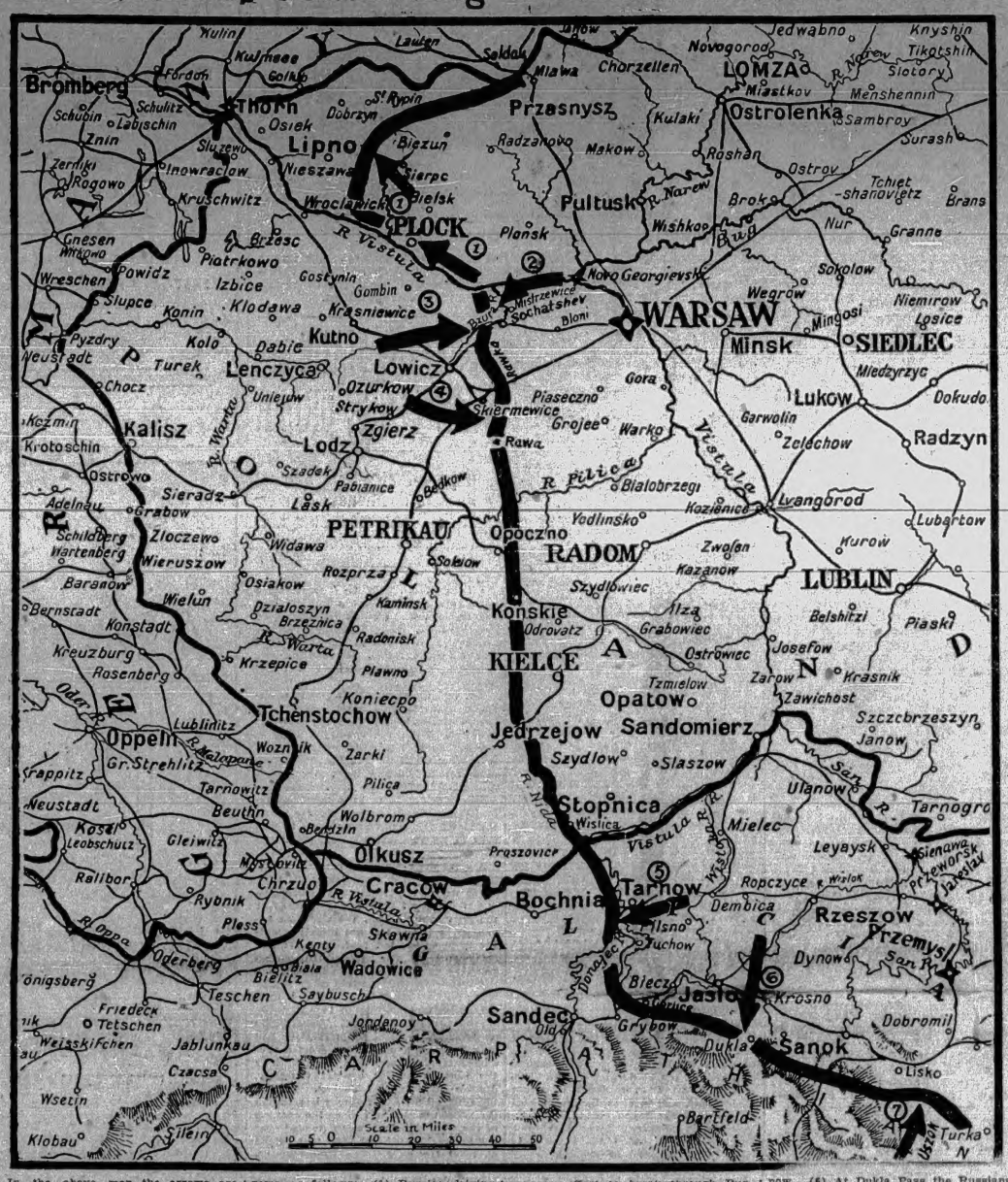
VENICE, Feb. 6.—It is reported from Vienna that the commandant at Prague has suspended the publication of two Czech newspapers, The Kladen Skiobnor and The Stredeczky Ziondstick, on a charge of publishing articles condemning the war and making disrespectful utterances regarding the Emperor.

The union of Styrian journalists has sent a memorial to the Austrian Minister of Justice praying for intervention in behalf of the press, which is suffering under a most rigid censorship. The journalists have decided to suspend publication of newspapers in Styria unless the censorship is relaxed.

French Vessels Helped at Canal

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Ministry of Marine issued the following statement last night: "The French warships Requin and D'Entrecasteaux contributed effectively to the defence of the Suez Canal against the attacks of the Turkish army on February 3. The Requin silenced the enemy's heavy artillery and the D'Entrecasteaux scattered large bodies of the attacking troops. There was no loss on either ship."

Battlefront of Contending Armies in Eastern Theatre



In the above map the arrows are numbered. The battle line in East Prussia is not included because the situation there has shown little or no change during the past month. The different movements in progress, as far as can be determined from official dispatches, are shown by the numbered arrows, as follows: (1) Russian driving movement on right bank of Lower Vistula in the direction of Thorn. (2) Attempted turning movement by Russians as an offset to the German offensive in the direction of Warsaw. The latter is shown by arrow number 3. (4) Where Germans are now making supreme effort to break through Russian lines and get to Warsaw. (5) Along the Donajec River the Russians are attempting to force back the Austro-German armies and make progress in the direction of Cracow. The latest success of the Russians in this neighborhood has been the capture of Tarnow. (6) At Dukla Pass the Russians are driving back the Austro-German forces which are defending the Carpathians and preventing the invasion of Hungary. (7) An Austro-German offensive is in progress at Uszok Pass. It is an effort by the enemy to drive through to the relief of Przemysl.

LUSITANIA FLIES AMERICAN FLAG

Cunard Line Steamship Takes Precaution Against Submarines While Crossing From Queenstown to Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The British steamer Lusitania, of the Cunard Line, which sailed from New York on January 30 and arrived at Liverpool this afternoon, flew the American flag from its time she passed Queenstown until she entered the Mersey. This is vouched for by American passengers who crossed on her.

According to a statement by Will Irwin, an American writer, the Lusitania carried the regulation large American flag at her stern, with a small American flag and mail pennant at the fore-peak.

Former United States Senator Lafayette Young, another passenger, while he did not personally see the flag flying, said it was accepted as a fact by all on board.

The Lusitania received a wireless message from the Baltic, of the White Star Line, that two submarines had been sighted from that vessel.

The captain of the Lusitania, in reply to a question of one of the passengers, declared that he had a right to fly the flag of a neutral country for the protection of the neutral passengers and mails which his ship was carrying.

After being delayed by heavy storms, which raised seas deck high and injured eleven passengers, the Lusitania arrived off Queenstown late yesterday. She cruised off the Irish port for two hours, and, without picking up a pilot, as is usually done, proceeded for Liverpool at full speed, arriving at the Mersey channel at daybreak, with the Stars and Stripes still flying.

The British Merchant Shipping Act, passed in 1894, contains the following paragraph: "If a person uses the British flag and assumes the British national character on board a ship owned in whole or in part by persons unqualified to own a British ship, for the purpose of making the ship appear to be British, the ship shall be subject to forfeiture under this act, unless the assumption has been made for the purpose of escaping capture by the enemy or by a foreign ship of war in the exercise of some belligerent right."

SENTIMENTS ARE CHANGED

Germany's Representative at The Hague Conference Spoke of the Unwritten Law of Humanity

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"In view of the continued violation by Germany of The Hague conventions relating to naval warfare, it is interesting to recall the attitude adopted by her at The Hague conference of 1907, when important laws were framed affecting the use of torpedoes and mines.

"Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, some time German ambassador in London, was the representative of Germany at the conference, and following are a few of the sentiments he expressed:

"'Military proceedings are not regulated solely by stipulations of international law. There are other factors—conscience and good sense. A sense of the duties which the principles that humanity impose will be the surest guide for the conduct of seamen, and will constitute the most effectual safeguard against abuse. The officers of the German navy—I say it with emphasis—will always fulfil in the strictest manner the duties which flow from the unwritten law of humanity and civilization. I cannot admit that any government or any country is in this respect superior to that which I have the honor to represent.'"

Montenegrins Repulse Attacks

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The legation of Montenegro in Paris issued today an announcement under date of Cetinje, February 5, which reads as follows: "Austrian forces recently attacked with energy our armies operating in Herzegovina. They were repulsed with heavy losses, our troops retaining all their advantages. "On the same day the Austrians directed a severe artillery fire from the forts at Goradza and Grabovitz and a cruiser anchored in Cattaro Bay against our position at Mount Lovchen."

Lance Corporal Pepler Killed

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—A cable received this morning announces the death of Lance-Corporal Roger C. Pepler, of the Princess Patricia regiment, who was killed in action in the trenches on January 24. He was 29 years of age and a son of the late Irwin E. Pepler, of Barrie, Ontario. He enlisted at Edmonton.

CHARGE ACROSS ENEMY'S LINES

Russians Meet Violent German Attack on Bzura Front and Score Advance — Mackenzen's Efforts Are Costly.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—Every fresh stroke in the terrible struggle raging in the bare, frozen region of the rivers Bzura and Rawka makes it clearer that this is one of the very great battles of the war. The concentrated fury of the incessant German attacks came to a climax by noon on Wednesday, when, from the infernal confusion of bursting shells, point-blank slaughter by rifle fire and the bayonet, and the overhanging mass of poisonous chemical smoke, the Russians emerged victorious and charged across three lines where the Germans had entrenched themselves after Sunday's tremendous fight.

Gen. Mackenzen made this crucial effort on Wednesday morning by swiftly forcing a picked army of 100,000 men, backed up by nearly 600 guns of all calibres, pouring shell without pause, into a comparatively open gap of country six miles wide, which has for its main features a deserted distillery on the north, near Gurzne, and in the south, near Bolimow, the large manor house of Wola Szydlowiecka, standing in a woody park.

Throughout their advance the Germans maintained a hurricane of shrapnel over the well-concealed Russian shelters. Many of the enemy's guns fired shells charged with suffocating gases, which caused burning pains to the eyes. But the Russians withstood all their murderous business and remained unshaken, even when the Prussians guards were brought up fresh from Lowicz. When the German supreme effort was spent the Russians rose up through the smoke and doubled forward upon the low broken walls around the distillery, where the Germans had been working fifty machine guns. The Russians captured fourteen, and a desperate close-quarter fight ensued.

Meanwhile, the Russians at the southern end of the battle front found a weak position in the German line, and through this they poured into the park at Wola Szydlowiecka. About half an hour later the Germans were driven some distance southwest from the mansion, leaving thousands of dead. They lost about 30,000 killed in this six-mile battle. Very many of them fell by the bayonet.

The Russians established a great advantage by compelling the Germans to use their reserves prematurely. It is evident that von Hindenburg left Mackenzen no free troops for manoeuvring. All signs, however, point to a renewal of this headlong fighting as being an imperative necessity of the plan to launch great battles simultaneously in Central Poland and the Carpathians.

The position in the South is for the moment indeterminate, the Russian offensive succeeding in all the passes as far east as Tucskola Pass, behind the sources of the Opor, a tributary of the Stryj River. A great combined column of Germans and Austrians hold this gap, and have the railway to Munkacz in their rear. The Russians, after ten assaults, drew back to a prepared position northeast of the fringe of the Stryj valley. The German leader refused to send his men forward.

The Russians continue to make valuable progress in East Prussia. One of their northern columns has emerged westward from the dense forests north of Pilkallen, and another army, which has forced a crossing of the River Angerap, is now deploying on a wide front on the left bank of the river. It holds the country south of Darkehmen, and faces open country free from lakes.

German Objection

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—"The German Government, through a neutral channel, has protested strongly against Russia's intention to sentence like criminals the crew of the German Parseval balloon shot down near Libau," says the Overseas News Agency. The Cologne Gazette demands the severest reprisals by Germany against Russian war prisoners.

Mayor of Turin Joins Colors

ROME, Feb. 6.—Count Teofilo Rossi, mayor of Turin, has been recalled to the colors. Although he might have availed himself of the exemption prevailing because of his position, he has resumed his post as a lieutenant in the Alpine troops.

THE VICTORIA PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY

Has moved its offices to the Winch Building, 640 Fort Street.

BRITISH CASUALTIES

Latest Report From Expeditionary Headquarters Names Three Officers Dead and Five Wounded

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The following casualty list was given out tonight at the headquarters of the expeditionary force:

Killed—Northland, Lieut. Viscount T. U. C., Coldstream Guards; Shapter, Lieut. L. H., Suffolk regiment.

Died of Wounds—Stevenson, Second Lieut. E. D., Seaforth Highlanders.

Wounded—Currie, Lieut. D. R., Royal Scots (Lothian regiment); Douglas, Capt. J. H. M., Sherwood Foresters; O'Brien, Second Lieut. J. J., Leinster regiment; Stacke, Lieut. H. Fitz M., Worcestershire regiment; Stewart, Lieut. J. A., Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Austrian Soldiers Suffering

ROME, Feb. 6.—According to uncensored news from Buda Pest, during the last five days of fighting in the Carpathians the Austrian losses exceeded 10,000. Owing to the severe cold and lack of food, men are dying from exhaustion. The hospitals are crowded with frostbitten soldiers. The Russians have resumed the offensive on the Dunajec, and occupied important positions in the Beskids, where it is expected they will be sufficiently reinforced shortly to penetrate Moravia, hence it is feared that the Russians' future plan consists of the invasion of Moravia across Hungary instead of through Silesia.

PROCLAMATION TEXT IS SENT

Germany's Announcement of War Zone Furnished Officially to U. S. Government —Some Routes Excepted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Germany's proclamation of a war zone in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, contrary to first reports, does not include the seas directly adjacent to any neutral countries in Europe.

The official text of the proclamation received today by the State Department and made public tonight, reveals that the areas directly bordering on the territorial waters of France and Great Britain are held to be in the zone of operations within which neutral vessels may be subject to the hazards of naval warfare.

The original wireless report stated that shipping north of the Shetland Islands and for thirty miles along the Dutch coast "would be regarded in the same way" as the waters around the belligerent territory.

Routes Excepted

The official text, after pointing out that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the English Channel, were to be considered within the zone of war, says, however, that the "routes of navigation around the north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern part of the North Sea, and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone."

When officials of the State Department received the text they immediately sent a message of inquiry to determine whether there was not some slight error in translation of the last phrase, "not open to the danger zone," but said later they had no doubt that the particularization of these routes meant they were the suggested routes for neutral ships, and that shipping to Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland was not affected by the proclamation.

Text of Proclamation

Acting-Secretary Lansing issued the following statement:

"The department has received from the American Ambassador at Berlin the text of a proclamation issued by the German Admiralty on the 4th instant, which reads as follows:

"'The waters around Great Britain, including the whole English Channel, are hereby declared to be included within the zone of war, and that after the 18th instant, all enemy merchant vessels encountered in these waters will be destroyed, even if it may not be possible always to save their crews and passengers.

"'Within this war zone, neutral vessels are exposed to danger, since, in view of the misuse of the neutral flags ordered by the Government of Great Britain on the 31st ultimo, and of the hazards of naval warfare, neutral vessels cannot always be prevented from suffering from the attacks intended for enemy ships.

"'The routes of navigation around the North Sea and in a strip thirty miles wide along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone.'

"The German Foreign Office sent to the Ambassador a long memorandum explanatory of this proclamation."

Sanguinary Fight in Mexico

U. S. S. SAN DIEGO, SAN BARTOLOME, Lower Cal., Feb. 6.—Sanguinary fighting between Villavista troops and a force of Constitutionalists in the southern part of the state of Sinaloa, Mexico, has resulted in 300 killed and 500 wounded, according to reports reaching here. Advices state that the Villa troops have won a big advantage in the state.

HARDER STRIFE IN EAST PRUSSIA

Russians Report That Battle in Northern Region Has Assumed More Violent Character—Result Not Stated.

MORE GROUND TAKEN ON VISTULA FRONT

Von Hindenburg's Vigorous Efforts Considered Part of Hurried General Offensive—Russian Advance.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—The following official statement was issued tonight from the Russian general staff, as follows:

"In East Prussia the battle in the Inster and Szeszuppe valleys has assumed a more violent character.

"The battle front on the left bank of the Vistula (Russian Poland) is spreading out under a very violent artillery fire. In spite of the German counter-attacks, our troops are not only maintaining their position on the left bank of the Bzura River, near its junction with the Vistula, but have undertaken a further offensive movement and have captured a very important point of support of the enemy north of the village of Vitkovitze.

"On an estate near Bolimow we have captured a considerable section of the Germans' entrenched line; also a portion of the second line trenches, taking six rapid-fire guns. In the region of Bolimow the enemy has made three pronounced attacks without success.

"Demonstrations by the enemy in the region between Malagostche and Khentziny, as well as in the upper Vistula region in the vicinity of Khvalibogovitso and in Galicia south of Tzenjkovitso, have been repulsed without difficulty. In the Carpathians a desperate battle is in progress north of the Sboro-Stropko-Mezolaborcz line, where we continue to make gains.

"In the region of Beskid Pass an offensive movement by the enemy has been checked. Our force stationed in Vyschkoff Pass and on the roads towards Nadvorna have repulsed vigorously all attacks of the enemy. In the Carpathians we have again taken more than 2,000 prisoners."

To Strike Hard Blow

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The general opinion expressed by military critics in Petrograd is that the recent German attacks along the Vistula in Russian Poland are part of a new great offensive movement, says a dispatch from The Temps correspondent in the Russian capital.

The message continues: "The German general staff has profited by the last few weeks of comparative calm to bring up heavy reinforcements. The German plan is believed to be the concentration of large forces along the Vistula and in the Carpathians, leaving but a corps and a half in the centre. The combined Austro-German offensive then will be made hurriedly, as the Franco-Anglo-Belgian menace is constantly growing to the point where the Germans will once again be forced to strip their lines in Poland.

"Warsaw still appears to be the great objective, and for its possession the Germans submit to enormous sacrifices and untold hardships. To this end seven divisions, composed of approximately 105,256 men, aided by 600 cannon, which are divided into one hundred batteries, occupy a front six miles in extent.

"The Russian advance in the Carpathians has continued in the direction of Uszok Pass, where they soon will enter Hungary. The heights of Dukla and Beskid are all fortified, and there, if forced to retreat, the Russians can hold the enemy off for an indeterminate length of time. Then on the Hungarian plains a wide encircling movement can be made."

Trying Night Attacks

VENICE, Feb. 6.—A telegram from Buda Pest says that the Russians appear to have changed their tactics. Contrary to their usual custom, they are now making night attacks, it is said. They made three desperate attempts one night to force the Austro-Hungarian front and break through Dukla Pass in the Carpathians. The Russians have collected very large forces there with the object of paralyzing the Austrian offensive. Very severe fighting is in progress, but the operations are impeded by snow.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The War Office has issued the following statement:

"Along the Carpathian front and in Bukowina the fighting continues, the situation in Poland and West Galicia remaining unchanged. A Russian night attack on Lupozno (region of Kielce) was repulsed.

"In the Southern war theatre nothing of significance has occurred recently."

Alsatian Sentenced to Death

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 6.—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger states that a court martial has condemned to death on a charge of treason an Alsatian soldier who fought for France in an infantry regiment and fell into German hands as a prisoner.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TODAY

(From The Colonist, February 7, 1865.)

From England—The Princess Royal arrived in the Royal Roads yesterday evening, 144 days out from London. She has a miscellaneous freight, consigned to the Hudson's Bay Company, and eleven passengers. The Otter will tow her into Esquimalt to be lightened, as she is drawing 17 feet of water.

The Passport System—United States Consul Francis has issued some twenty passports to American citizens since the first of the month, under the new regulations of the Federal Government. A number of passengers who have come without passports will probably meet with some annoyance if not detention when they reach the American port.

Shipwreck in the Straits—Capt. Burns, of the steamer PACIFIC, on his way to this port on Sunday last picked up three sailors from the wreck of the Fairy, castaway near Shoalwater Bay. The men were given food and clothing while aboard the steamship and brought to this city, where they will be attended to by the U. S. consul.

St. Valentine's Day—This time honored festival season seems not wholly to have passed out of public observance, judging from the display of sensational cards exhibited in various store windows.

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TO THE SOLDIERS GOING TO THE FRONT

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A Locket and Neck Chain (engraved), up from $7.65
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A Pocket Drinking Cup (Sterling), up from $6.10
A Fountain Pen, up from $2.70
A Pair of Field Glasses, up from $9.00
A Pocket Compass, up from $1.00
A Cigarette Case, up from $2.50

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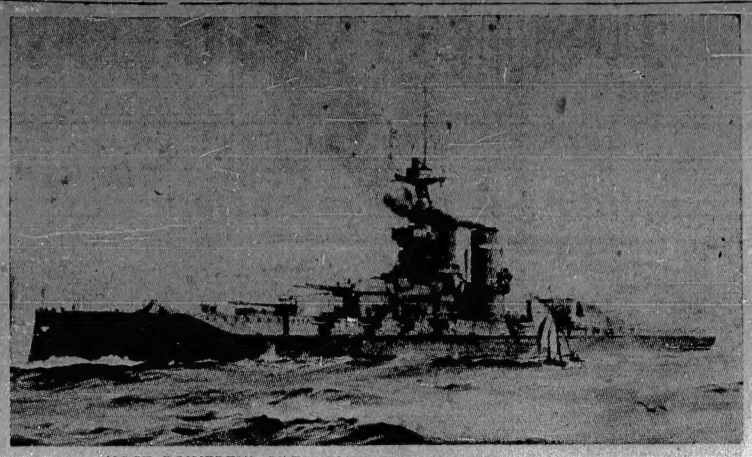

MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP TO JOIN THE GRAND FLEET

H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, the most powerfully armed vessel in the world, has just gone into commission. She carries as a main armament eight 15-inch calibre guns, huge weap ons of a new type which, as Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament, "discharge a projectile of nearly a ton in weight, and can hurl this immense mass of metal ten or twelve miles." The Queen Elizabeth is oil driven, has a speed of 25 knots and anti-aircraft armament.

JAPAN SEEKING STRONGER HOLD

Demands Made Upon Chinese Government Include Some Important Concessions—Conflict With Other Powers.

PEKING, Feb. 7.—A newspaper article by Liang Chi Chao, former Minister of Justice in the Chinese cabinet, emphasized the statement that the panic upon which the Japanese demands upon China are written is watermarked with warships and guns. It is stated from a source which is considered most reliable that the outline of the Japanese demands which appeared in the Tokio newspaper, Asahi Shimbun, in a special edition which was probably suppressed, is correct. Regarding these demands the Asahi Shimbun said:

"Japan asks China to solve the Manchurian and Mongolian questions by the extension of the lease of the Port Arthur, Darien and South Manchurian Railway to 99 years, and by granting to Japanese the right to residence and land ownership in Mongolia and Manchuria, and to solve the Shantung question by transferring to Japan the concessions hitherto held by Germany. Japan also asks for the opening of important cities of the country as treaty ports and the opening of various rivers to foreign navigation. She also asks railway concessions."

Japan declared her sphere of influence over inner Mongolia three years ago, thereby effecting the Russian recognition of the autonomy of outer Mongolia. Chinese of high official rank declare that the Japanese demands include a participation in the policing and general administration of the country and concessions conflicting with those of other nations, including Great Britain.

President Yuan Shi Kai is arranging a conference with the members of the Japanese legation for discussion of the demands. The President has issued a statement to the public, which has been dispatched throughout the country, reassuring the people and urging them to continue to treat foreigners with hospitality.

NATION OF IMPROVISERS

Sir Gilbert Parker's Remark at Meeting for Formation of Volunteer Citizens' Corps

LONDON, Feb. 6.—"We are a nation of improvisers because we have always refused to consider certain possibilities," declared Sir Gilbert Parker, addressing a meeting for the formation of a volunteer citizens' corps in the city of Westminster yesterday. "But having more initiative than any other race on earth, we have said that when the time comes we shall be able to meet the difficulty with that capacity for organization which we as a nation possess."

In advocating preparation for emergencies on the part of men past the age of recruiting, Sir Gilbert Parker said that a past mistake had been to consider such organizations unnecessary until danger arose. There were hundreds of thousands of people who lacked the knowledge of elementary things and would be as helpless as children in a crisis.

AUSTRIAN TRICK EXPOSED

Fabrication Intended to Create Roumanian Feeling Against Russia Fails of Its Purpose

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—A semi-official statement given out here says that The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna on January 31 published a protest by the Austrian Government against the alleged hanging of members of the Roumanian legation in Bukowina by Russians.

"This communication," says the statement, "is a new fabrication invented by the Austrian Government for the purpose of arousing Roumania against us. Austria, conscious of the danger to which her Roumanian subjects were exposed, organized a legion, with the object of causing Russia to make reprisals against them. This plan failed; the members of the Roumanian legion suffered no ill-treatment in any case at the hands of our troops or the authorities.

"Those belonging to the legion demonstrated that they had no intention of defending Austria, the greater part of them deserting and many of them coming over to our ranks."

Oil Tank Steamer Wrecked

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Standard Oil tank steamer Chester, which sailed from this port on January 22 for Rotterdam, was wrecked and abandoned in mid-ocean, and her crew of thirty-five were rescued by the American liner Philadelphia, according to a wireless message received here today from the Philadelphia's captain. The message received by the company's agent here did not state the exact number of men rescued, but it is believed the crew of thirty-five were all saved.

LIMITING BREAD SUPPLY

Municipalities of Greater Berlin Adopt System of Issuing Tickets Calling for Two Kilograms

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Bread tickets, upon which a weekly quota of bread or flour can be drawn, will soon be a feature of life in Berlin. The municipalities of Greater Berlin today voted unanimously to adopt this measure.

The tickets, which will be issued weekly, will be provided with coupons permitting the holder to purchase bread or flour in amounts up to two kilograms (4.20 pounds.)

Greater Berlin is the only city in Germany where a limitation of consumption has thus far been adopted.

RECORD GRAIN RATE

British Steamer Lowther Castle Takes Wheat From Portland to England at 65 Shillings

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 6.—A new high record price for a grain charter was reached today, when the British steamer Lowther Castle was taken to carry wheat from Portland to England at 65 shillings a ton. The highest previous price for a steamship charter was obtained by the Japanese steamer Kenkon Maru, taken this week for similar service at 60 shillings.

In addition to the Lowther Castle and the Kenkon Maru, the British steamers Kish and Rateford have been chartered to take our grain cargoes recently at exceptionally high rates. The Russian bark Port Stanley was engaged yesterday at 55 shillings, the highest rate paid for a sailer.

ASAMA SANK QUICKLY

Japanese Cruiser Idzumo and Battleship Hizen Hastening to Scene of Wreck

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 6.—The Japanese cruiser Asama, it is said, went down last Saturday afternoon at the entrance to Turtle Bay. The cruiser was making ten knots at the time. The rock, submerged to a depth of about twelve feet, ripped open the hull about fifteen feet abaft the bow. The warship settled quickly, and the gale which began to blow that night is said to have completed her destruction.

The Asama's condensers were put out of commission, it is understood, a few hours after the impact. Her wireless apparatus was rendered useless.

The U. S. S. Raleigh and San Diego reached the Asama last night, and the Japanese cruiser Idzumo and battleship Hizen are steaming at full speed for the scene.

According to word received here, the officers and crew of the wrecked warship will not be brought into an American port, but will embark either aboard the Hizen or the Idzumo.

Germany and Bulgaria

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Officials here have declared false the report printed in the Bucharest newspaper, Adeverul, that Germany had requested Bulgaria to attack Roumania if Roumania took the field against Austria-Hungary.

Hoists American Flag

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—With the admission of the steamer Balboa, belonging to the American-Hawaiian Trading Company, of San Diego, Cal., to American registry today, a total of 134 vessels have taken advantage of the emergency act passed last August to hoist the American flag.

Have Lost Their Sanity

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In a further editorial, entitled "Germania Contra Mundum," The Daily News says: "The deliberate sinking of neutral vessels and their crews by a German warship will be an act of war which will be answered by the entry of neutrals into the struggle. The comment of the neutral press leaves no doubt as to that, and the thing is obvious that the German policy can be explained only by the assumption that the rulers or the people of Germany, or both, have lost their sanity."

German Treatment of Prisoners

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The Temps publishes a letter from a French prisoner in Germany which was sent uncensored by a secret route. The writer says everyone is fairly well treated except the English, whom the Germans regard as "dogs or pigs." He says the food is poor and very limited in quantity. The sentries assert that this is owing to the pressure for food throughout Germany. French Mohammedan troops have been sent east, he adds, to aid the Turks "in defence of the Holy Cause of Islam," which is the second time this statement is made in the prisoner's letter.

Casualty Clearing Station

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—A new unit is to be added to the second overseas contingent. Authority has just been received at headquarters here for the recruiting of Number Two Casualty Clearing Station, and enrollment will begin at once. The new unit will be commanded by Lieut.-Col Wallace Scott, who is at present in England with Number Two General Hospital. This unit in former cases known as a clearing hospital, stands between the field and the stationary and base clearing hospitals. The streams of wounded from all sides converge to it, pass through and are distributed.

ASSAULT MADE IN CLOSE ORDER

German Infantry Sent Against Russian Positions in Densely Packed Masses—Slaughter Was Beyond Description.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 6.—The Germans have attempted to force a way through the Russian defence at Bolimow by sheer weight, using infantry precisely as cavalry was used in the olden days. The attempts failed, but the fighting continues without abatement or intermission.

The last attack of the Germans represents something never before witnessed since the breechloading rifle was invented. Even the cavalry charge of the old days illustrates inadequately what the Germans attempted at Bolimow, for the cavalry work was completed by the infantry. Perhaps the newer comparison is to a legion of locusts, white ants, or rats on the move, the last being a terrifying thing to witness in its suggestion of elemental impulse.

Several divisions were massed solidly in one place on a front less than 1,300 yards wide. It seems almost incredible, but it is a fact that to say nothing of the men behind them, the Germans advanced to the attack not merely shoulder to shoulder, but rank upon rank in close order. The slaughter here was beyond the power of words to express, and the Russian artillery, after many weeks' work on this spot, had all the ranges, not only to yards, but to inches.

Emperor Nicholas left Tsarsko-Selo on Wednesday night. His Majesty had only returned a month ago from a prolonged tour of the whole front held by the Russian armies against Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey. This is the fourth time the Emperor has visited the armies in the field since the opening of the war. His last tour extended over a month. The present visit will extend at least ten days. The Emperor proceeds direct to the headquarters of the commander-in-chief at the Russian front, after which it is expected he will pay a visit to the base hospitals. Whether the Empress and their elder daughters, who are all actively engaged in the hospital organization work, will join His Majesty during the latter part of the tour is not known.

While leaving even the organization of victory entirely in the hands of military experts, the Emperor has been extremely assiduous in giving encouragement by his presence to every form of activity on which the wellbeing of the army depends.

EARTHQUAKE SUFFERERS

King Victor Emmanuel Continues Daily Visits to Stricken Region—Queen Mother at American Hospital

AVEZZANO, Italy, Feb. 6.—For the first time since the earthquake, drinking water was available today in Avezzano. King Victor Emmanuel is continuing his daily visits to the afflicted regions. Today he visited the section about Lake Paterno. The population was about to organize a demonstration in his honor, but the King prevented it, saying that he was not there as a sovereign but as a citizen, and that in such grave moments all must think only of work.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Queen Mother Margarita visited today the Anglo-American nursing home here, which is now housing people who were injured in the earthquake. She went through all the rooms, encouraging and sympathizing with the sufferers and expressing the warmest admiration for the arrangements made for their comfort and the organization of nursing work. The Queen Mother congratulated Dr. Sandison Brock, Professor Giuseppe Bastianelli, the medical specialist, and the directors of the home upon the work being done.

NEW WESTMINSTER FIRE

Over $100,000 Damage Done to Superior Sash and Door Factory—Two Warehouses Saved

NEW WESTMINSTER, Feb. 6.—Over $100,000 damage was done this evening to the Superior Sash and Door Factory by a fire which started in a hot box of one of the blow fans in the main plant, and which, before the alarm could be given, spread to the sawdust carrier and thence all over the building.

Two warehouses containing sashes and doors valued at $10,000 were saved. The fire is still burning, but is under control.

Fatal Car Accident

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 6.—Two persons were killed and four injured this afternoon when a seven-passenger touring car, driven by Clarence Roscoe Schmidt, one of the dead, turned turtle on the Strand, several miles south of Coronado Tent City, in attempting to allow another machine to pass. Among the injured is Miss Verne Potter, of Seattle, arm wrenched.

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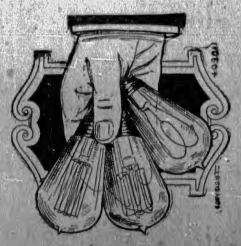

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MR. MERCHANT, compare the above, and put the DAYLIGHT in the dark corners of your store at very small expense. Secure the full value of your selling space. Show the goods you want to sell.

MAKE YOUR DARK SPOTS MONEY-MAKERS

Laco Nitrogen Lamps to Be Had at Greatly Reduced Prices at

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The owner of the following acreage is prepared to exchange for Victoria property:

Section 17, Otter District, containing 70 acres, 11-roomed dwelling, barn, store; good supply of water.

Lot 48A, Otter District; 58 acres, containing about two million feet of merchantable timber; Jordan River railway within one-quarter mile and will eventually run through the property.

Lot 21, Part Section 36, Sooke District; 7 acres, more or less, on main road; fine soil; good water supply.

The owner has placed a war-time cash value on above, and to effect an exchange you will have to reduce the price of your holding to the same basis.

For further particulars, apply to

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Unfurnished Houses "TO RENT"

Beach Drive—8 rooms, modern, furnace. Rent ...$30.00
Caledonia Avenue—7 rooms, modern. Rent $20.00
Dallas Road (Ross Bay)—9 rooms, new, modern; 3 minutes from car. Rent $25.00
Monterey Avenue—6 rooms, modern. Rent $20.00
Newport Avenue—10-roomed house (large rooms), hot-water heating. Rent $25.00
Newport Avenue—9-room house (new), 5 bedrooms, hot-water heating. Rent $30.00
Wildwood Avenue (Foul Bay)—6 rooms. Rent ...$12.00

For Full Particulars Apply

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1235 Government Street—20 feet frontage. Per month.....$125
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THREE ACRES OF LAND AT ACTON'S SIDING

Seven miles from Victoria, on the E. & N. Railway. Well-built 6-roomed dwelling, two small orchards, 6 cows, 2 heifers, 2 horses, 50 chickens and a good milk round, all for the extremely low price of **$3,000.**

Terms to be arranged

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FRENCH SHELLS AMONG CONVOYS

One Train of Twenty-Five Wagons Set on Fire in the Woevre District—Germans Deny Birthday Reports.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of the fighting, which reads as follows:

"No infantry engagements have been reported as having occurred during the day of February 5.

"From Arras to Rheims there were artillery engagements with results satisfactory to us. There has been no change in the situation in the vicinity of Perthes and Massiges.

"In the Argonne and in the Woevre district French artillery yesterday dispersed convoys of the enemy and set fire to a convoy train of twenty-five wagons.

"There has been nothing to report from the rest of the front. We brought down a captive balloon benind the German lines at a point to the northeast of Somme."

Huns Indignant

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Army headquarters today issued the following statement: "Two new French attacks against positions taken by the Germans north of Massiges were unsuccessful. A French attack in the Argonne also failed.

"Russians yesterday attacked on the East Prussian frontier and south of the Vistula, against the German front from Humin to the Bzura River. All attacks were repulsed. The Germans took 1,000 prisoners and six machine guns.

"Especially from the British, but also from the French side, the allegation is repeated continuously that the Germans, to commemorate the Emperor's birthday, made attacks on a large scale, which were attended throughout with heavy reverses for the Germans. All German official reports of events on the days in question prove that these allegations were invented with perfidious intent. Of course, such fighting manners cannot touch the Emperor's person, but the German army headquarters would not fail to expose their baseness to shame."

TWENTY MINERS KILLED

Explosion in West Virginia Colliery Where 168 Men Were Working—After Damp Kills 14

FAYETTEVILLE, W. Va., Feb. 6.—An explosion occurred today in a mine of the New River Coal Company at Carlisle, near here. There were 168 men at work in the mine, but all save twenty reached the surface in safety.

First reports were that six men had perished. State mine inspectors in a tour of the workings found the bodies of fourteen more men killed by after-damp.

LIKE NAPOLEON'S DECREE

London Papers Make Light of German Admiralty's Threat—Right of Vessels to Fly Neutral Flag

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Daily Mail, in an editorial, ridicules the German Admiralty statement.

"What particularly tickles the world's sense of humor," says the paper, "is the crudity of the attempt to frighten not only Great Britain but the United States. There has been nothing like it since Napoleon issued his Berlin decree."

The Daily Chronicle deprecates the alarm that has arisen over Germany's threat.

The Times' naval correspondent says it is meant for home consumption, "and is a parody of the British communication closing the North Sea, but threatening neutral vessels, instead of offering to assist them, as did the British order."

"Much rubbish is being written about the use of neutral flags by merchantmen," The Times naval expert continues. "There is no necessity for the Admiralty to give any order on this subject, and I believe none has been given. The custom of the sea and many precedents admit, however, of a merchantman flying a neutral flag when endeavoring to escape from an enemy.

"Not many years ago Great Britain acknowledged this right when she was herself a neutral, and if our ships hoist neutral flags to evade the attentions of hostile submarines they will have law on their side."

FAIR ASSOCIATION

North Pacific Organization Elects Officers and Fixes Dates for This Year's Expositions

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 7.—After the election of officers and fixing of dates for this year's exhibitions, the fourteenth annual meeting of the North Pacific Fair Association closed last night. The date for next year's convention, to be held at Seattle, was not fixed exactly, but it will be some time in February. Officers elected were:

President, Frank Meredith, Salem, Oregon; vice-president, Thomas S. Griffiths, Spokane, Wash.; Secretary, John W. Pace, Seattle, (re-elected.)

Opening dates for the various fairs to be held at cities in the association were set as follows:

June 28, Calgary, Canada, Industrial Exposition.

August 12, Portland, Ore., Rose City meet.

August 9, Seattle Potlatch.

August 13, Vancouver, B. C., Exposition.

September 1, Chehalis-Centralia, Washington, County Fair.

September 6, Vancouver, Washington, Columbia Interstate Fair.

September 20, Spokane, Washington, Interstate Fair.

September 20, Victoria, B. C., Dominion Exposition.

September 20, Walla-Walla, Washington County Fair.

September 27, New Westminster, B. C., Provincial Exposition.

September 27, Salt Lake, Utah, State Fair.

September 27, Salem, Oregon, State Fair.

October 25, Wenatchee, Washington, Fair Hesperides.

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"The Fashion Centre"—1008-1010 Government Street

This Week Starts at "Campbell's" With Several Exceptional Value Offerings

Apart from the Following Items of Bargain Interest, It Is Well to Remember That We Are Daily Receiving New Goods

New Dresses, Worth $18.00, For $7.50

Silk crepes, very fine serges, all-silks, Panantas, etc., with a color range of maize, bright brick, rose, navy, purple and black. Very chic collars to these dresses, some with Roman stripes, others of Dresden silk and a number of hemstitched lawn. Short or long sleeves. All new and offered at the very low price of $7.50

Two Coat Lines, $12.50 and $15.00

These are warm Winter Coats, very stylish and every model a really smart one. Suitable for immediate wear and the cold evening of Spring. Come tomorrow and select one: $15.00 and $12.50

Stylish New Walking Skirts at $4.90

Separate Skirts are to be popular for which reason we are showing a splendid range at various prices, but specialize today on those at $4.90, as perhaps the strongest bargains. Black and white checks, voiles, Panamas and the ever-popular serges.

"American Lady" Corsets at Popular Prices

We are now in a position to fit practically any figure with one of these well-known and well-tried "American-Lady" Corsets. They are made from rich brocades and also fine, strong and durable coutil. Many of the newest styles among them suitable for slender, medium and short figures, and they come at popular prices, $4.50, $3.50, $2.50, $1.75 and $1.50

Next Saturday Is Dollar Day. Many Dollar Bargains Here That Day

Ladies' Fine Silk Hose at $1.50

We are now showing a full range of colors in this excellent quality Hose. They are made from pure silk with extra strong, fine lisle tops, heels and soles and we thoroughly recommend them to give wearing satisfaction. Twenty-five different kinds, also white and black. All sizes. Per pair $1.50

Gloves of Quality

They come from Campbell's is all you need to know about Gloves to be sure that they are the best and most reliable obtainable:

Dent's Raglan, Cape, Skin Gloves, per pair.....$1.00
English Nappa, Tan Gloves, per pair $1.00
Fine French Kid Gloves, per pair.....$1.00
Best Kid Gloves, Trefousse, Maggioni and Dent's make, per pair $1.50
Long, Evening, Kid Gloves, white, per pair $4.25, $3.25, $2.50 and $1.75
Black, per pair $4.25, $3.25 and $2.50
Also pink, sky, grey and champagne shades for evening wear. $3.25 and $2.75

Lovely White Waists, $2.50, $1.75, $1.50 and $1.25

All fresh and dainty are these pretty waists which recently came to hand from a prominent New York factory. All the newest features are embodied in the range now showing. New set-in sleeves; smart roll and plaited back collars; all made from sheer muslin, fine lawns, voiles, crepes, and some exceedingly smart striped reps. Popular styles and popular prices, $2.50 $1.75, $1.50 and $1.25

TWO GOOD LINES OF LADIES' COMBINATIONS

Fine Wool Combinations, $1.75
Light Weight for 'Tween Seasons
These are specially fine wool, spring needle make and delightfully soft and non-irritant to wear. Low neck and short sleeves, knee length; also without sleeves. Specially priced at, per suit $1.75

Zenith Brand Combinations
A fine rib mixture, absolutely unshrinkable and wonderfully good wearing qualities. High neck, short sleeves; also low neck and short sleeves; both ankle and knee length. Special...$1.50

We have some Lovely Shades in Silk Sweater Coats which have just arrived. Prices, $15, $12.75 and $9.75

Campbell's
1008-10 GOVERNMENT STREET—PHONE 181

We are not exempt from a rainy season; it would be opportune to buy your Umbrella tomorrow, and of course buy it here

NICKEL INDUSTRY

Ontario Government to Appoint Commission to Look Into Possibilities of Treatment in Canada

TORONTO, Feb. 7.—The Ontario Government has taken action toward making a thorough investigation of the nickel industry in the Province with a view to having all nickel refined at home. Hon. Ward Ferguson, Minister of Lands and Mines, announced that in order to ascertain all the facts and to acquire a full knowledge of the situation, it has been decided to appoint a commission to investigate.

"If the report of the commission makes clear the practicability of refining nickel in the Province, then the necessary steps will be taken to see that this is brought about," stated the Minister.

The commission will then have power to exhaust every possible source of information and study every phase of the situation. Up to the present the Government has not been convinced that any action preventing the export of nickel would not have the effect of transferring the nickel business, or a substantial part of it, from Ontario to New Caledonia, Norway or elsewhere. There does not appear to have been any known process of refining the Sudbury copper-nickel material that would have permitted of the operation being a commercial and economic success in Ontario.

It is in order to ascertain all the facts that this commission is being appointed.

FIRE AT WESTHOLME

$10,000 Fire at Westholme—Herring Run at Departure Bay—Cowichan Ball

DUNCAN, Feb. 6.—Mrs. G. A. Newhouse's store at Westholme was destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon last, resulting in a loss computed at about $10,000, partially covered by insurance. The cause of the conflagration was a stove becoming overheated.

The annual ball of the Cowichan Agricultural Society was held in the society's new hall at Duncan, last Thursday. A company of 150 were present.

The Duncan City Council on Monday appointed by ballot in open Council, Mr. D. D. Cameron, of Vancouver, to be electrical engineer.

The average attendance figures of the Cowichan district schools is as follows: Chemainus, 51.6; Westholme, 14; Crofton, 15.4; Maple Bay, 10.2; Quamichan, 15.8; Somenos, 13.2; Somenos Station, 25.4.

American Doctor Molested

VENICE, Feb. 6.—Dr. Frank C. Davis, president of the American Medical Association of Vienna, has addressed a complaint to The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, in which he says that recently he has been molested three times in the Austrian capital because he spoke English. In one instance a woman wanted him ejected from a street car, and in another case the proprietor of a cafe ordered him to leave his establishment. The paper remarks in an editorial that it is unfortunate that so many citizens of Vienna forget there are 100,000 Americans there speaking English, and says it is especially regrettable that American doctors should be so insulted at a time when they are caring for sick and wounded Austrian soldiers voluntarily and with self-denial.

Postage on Publications

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Postmaster-General Holhouse, replying to a question as to the new scale of postage on newspapers, etc., to Canada, said that the quantity of such packets had increased sevenfold since the establishment of the magazine post. He did not think that the new scale, introduced with concurrence of the Canadian Government, would hamper in any way the spread of British sentiment.

Do You Want to Save Money?

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DEN CHAIRS
Solid Early English Oak Arm Chair. Real leather pad. Seat green or red. Regular price $10.50. Clearance Sale **$7.50**

DEN SETS
In solid quarter-cut Early English or fumed oak. Includes Round Table, 38 inches in diameter, and four Chairs to fit under table. Regular price $35. Clearance price **$23.50**

VERY SPECIAL BED OUTFIT OFFER
A full-size White Enamelled Iron Bed, with brass caps, neat design; a good woven wire spring, supported by three wire cables and a cotton top mattress to fit. Regular value $12.00. Special, while they last, the complete outfit for **$7.50**

DRESSER
Solid golden oak with 24 x 28-inch bevelled British plate mirror. Top 21 x 40 inches; two large and two small drawers with wood knobs. Regular price $30.00. Clearance Sale price **$21.00**

BED SPRINGS
High-grade Coil Springs, all metal. Regular price $7.50. Sale price **$5.00**
All sizes in stock. Sale **$5.00**

SMITH & CHAMPION
"THE BETTER VALUE STORE"
1420 DOUGLAS ST. NEAR CITY HALL

Over the Century

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 6.—In his one hundred and first year, Thomas Killins, retired farmer and pioneer of Biddulph township, died today. The deceased, who was a native of Kent, England, learned to play the organ at the age of 95, and entered friends and relatives with selections thereon at the celebration of his hundredth birthday, a very few weeks ago. Ten children survive him.

Motor Car Company in Bankruptcy

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 6. — All the property of the Lozier Motor Car Company was sold in bankruptcy court here today for $840,000. The property was valued by the company at $4,000,000, while the receivers of the concern had placed its value for liquidation purposes at $2,069,000. Creditors' claims aggregated nearly $3,000,000.

WARD FIVE CONSERVATIVES

Sir Richard McBride Will Speak at Annual Meeting of District Organization

Sir Richard McBride will be the chief speaker at the annual meeting of Ward Five Conservatives, to be held next Tuesday evening in the Central Conservative rooms, Government Street. Arrangements for the meeting have been completed and members of the committee assert that however successful the meetings of the other district organizations may have been, Ward Five's gathering will eclipse them all. After the business of the session has been transacted by the election of officers and executive committee and the appointment of fifty delegates to the annual meeting of the Central Association, an excellent programme of speeches and songs will be rendered and refreshments served. Alderman John Dilworth, chairman of the ward organization, will occupy the chair. In addition to that by Sir Richard, speeches will be delivered by local members, as well as by some of the outside members of the Legislature. The meeting will commence promptly at 8 o'clock.

BRILLIANT BALL ON FRIDAY

Florence Nightingale Chapter Has Arranged Function at Alexandra Club Under Distinguished Patronage

A ball will be given on Friday next, the 12th inst., at the Alexandra Club, under the auspices of the Florence Nightingale Chapter I. O. D. E., in aid of the Red Cross and other patriotic and relief work of the chapter. The event will be under the patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Barnard, Sir Richard and Lady McBride, Mayor and Mrs. Stewart, Rear-Admiral Story, Captain Hose, R. N., Colonel Ogilvie, D. O. C.; Colonel J. A. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Colonel Bott and Mrs. Bott, ex-Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Paterson, Colonel and Mrs. Coy, Mrs. Henry Croft, Provincial president and the regents of the chapters I. O. D. E. in Victoria. Many other ladies and gentlemen have already promised their interest and presence on the occasion.

A direct appeal is here made to all persons interested in the work of this chapter to support this effort and to help by the purchase of tickets. These may be had from Messrs. Shortt, Hill & Duncan, R. W. Wilkerson, T. N. Hibben, Dean & Hiscocks, and Fletcher Bros.

During war time many special calls come to the Florence Nightingale funds, but it is hoped, should this affair prove as successful as the cause deserves, that the chapter will not have to call upon its friends again this year.

A peculiar interest attends the function as it will be in the nature of a farewell to the soldiers about to leave for the front. The following gentlemen have promised to act as a floor committee: Dr. W. S. Home, Dr. Hudson, Dr. H. E. Ridewood, Dr. George Hall, Dr. Lutin, Messrs. F. B. Pemberton, H. G. Garrett, W. H. Silver, M. Wilson Despard, W. Pemberton, Tom Meredith Jones, J. D. Virtue.

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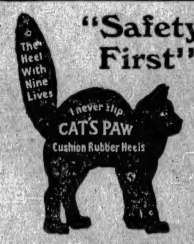

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Sunday, February 7, 1915

THE WAR

Not very much officially was reported yesterday from either of the battle fronts. The usual artillery duel continued at several points in the West, but neither side claims to have accomplished much. The recurring Saturday guess was in evidence, and in the lack of news we were told that indications in Flanders pointed to a strong attempt on the part of the Germans to pierce the line of the Allies. As we have been told this on every Saturday for the past three months, most people will not be disposed to take it very seriously now. We doubt if the enemy is in a position to make a successful advance anywhere along the Western line, no matter how many troops he may concentrate at a point. Indeed, the situation there is of such a character that under existing conditions neither side can make any great progress. The Winter is rapidly passing, and it will not be long before the Spring freshets in the rivers set in. Pending these, the movement of a great body of troops unless it were accompanied by immediate and decisive success, would seem to be fraught with great danger.

In the Eastern field, attention is concentrated upon the German efforts to advance against Warsaw. Petrograd claims that this has been so thwarted that the Russians have been able to take the offensive. The details of the dispatches seem to bear this out. We are told that the Russians have driven them across the Bzura at Kamion and Dakhova. These points are fifteen miles apart, the latter being south of the former, which is thirty-six miles from Warsaw, Dakhova being thirty miles from that city. It was on the Bzura between these points that the Germans were nearest to the Polish capital. The greater part of von Hindenberg's army seems to be to the south of this, and, as we read the news, he seems to be sacrificing thousands of his best troops in massed attacks upon the Russian line, while his opponents are executing what may develop into a flanking movement which will render his position untenable. The centre of the German attack seems to be at Bolimow, which is thirty-six miles west-southwest of Warsaw. At present this is the most advanced point in the German line. From Bolimow, this German line appears to swing to the west for a short distance and then to the east, and in the vicinity of Radom, which is more than sixty miles south of Warsaw, it turns westward again, passing beyond Kielce to the southwest. Along this part of the line, which is 126 miles long, artillery duels have occurred, but there has been no great activity except at Shernike, where the line turns to the south towards the Carpathians. There was not any news of importance from Galicia or Hungary. For the time being, activity in Asia Minor seems to have ceased and there are no new developments in the Turkish advance on Egypt.

Germany has been explaining away its proclamation threatening all manner of things against vessels seeking to enter the ports of the United Kingdom. One of the most astonishing things about this war is the fact that Germany is making the welkin ring with allegations as to what she is going to do. Traditional British phlegm would lead us to expect that John Bull would not do very much talking. No one would have been surprised if France had occasionally given vent to wordy declarations. But everyone imagined that nothing would emanate from Berlin except orders to the forces. If anyone, seven months ago, had drawn a cartoon representing Germany at war, he probably would have represented the Kaiser as grimly silent. But to the amazement of everyone, the world is told as often as once a week from Berlin what tremendous things the German army and navy have done and what they are going to do. Yet the former is losing its flower in hopeless efforts, and the latter, with the exception of a few submarines, is hiding in port.

WORK AND WAGES

Occasionally we receive letters which are, for one reason or another, hardly available for publication, but contain ideas which suggest some observations. We have one at hand today in which the wages of working girls are spoken of. The writer seems to be under the impression that we think this class of workers has been overpaid, and favor a reduction in what they receive. Nothing is further from our thoughts. The point, which we have from time to time been endeavoring to impress upon persons out of employment, is that they should not make the rate of wages the dominant consideration, when work is scarce. It is better to earn only a little than to be idle and depend upon the kindness of friends or public charities.

Our correspondent seems to be one of the many people who think that wage-earners are the only persons who feel the pinch of hard times and wonder why those, whom they call millionaires, do not employ more labor. As a matter of fact the stress of hard times falls upon the rich as well as upon the poor. Their incomes are reduced; many of them endeavor to meet the needs of those who are not well off. When a man cannot collect his rents or his interest, he has to economize just as does the man, who only gets two days' work a week, instead of six. It is literally true that everybody feels the necessity of economizing in times like the present, and while we think it would be a contemptible thing for any person to take advantage of the shortage of employment to force men or women to work for starvation wages, on the other hand persons who are idle, ought not to refuse a wage upon which they can live. We know a fear exists in some minds that to reduce wages now implies a permanent reduction, but if it does, everything will have to come down in proportion and the purchasing power of a small sum will be equal to what the purchasing power of a larger sum has hitherto been. There is not a man or woman in Canada from the Governor-General to the crossing sweeper who can hope to maintain his standard of wages if conditions compel a general curtailment. If wages come down, prices will fall, rates of interest will decrease, rents will be lowered, and the value of everything, expressed in terms of money, will be reduced. We hope that such a state of things will not come about, but it is possible that something like it may be the result of a reaction from the high price of labor of all kinds, commodities of all kinds and real estate that has been the rule in America, at least, for some years past. But it ought not to be forgotten that values as expressed in money are deceptive. The true test of value of anything is what it can be exchanged for. Money is only a medium of exchange.

THE EASTERN BATTLE LINE

The battle line from the Baltic to the Carpathians presents many features of arresting interest, which serve to relieve it when compared with the deadlock to which we have become familiar in the West. The campaign in the East has its definite and distinct movements, and apparently, to judge from the trend of events, strategy of a very high order has been shown by the generalissimos of the opposing armies. Rightly to estimate the importance of what is transpiring is a difficult matter, for the official reports only deal with happenings here and there, without leaving any conception in the mind of the general plan of campaign. Unofficial despatches from Petrograd are more informative, and when these come through reliable correspondents or agencies it is possible to gather from them some idea of the strategical features of the progress of events.

Along the East Prussian front a deadlock exists. On their second advance into that province the Russians were successful in bottling up the eastern exits from this place d'armes along the line of the Mazurian Lakes and the River Angerap. This achievement meant a considerable offset to the German powers of offensive. But the further progress of the Russians in this direction is a task of immense difficulty. East Prussia has been transformed into one vast fortress of tremendous natural and artificial strength. A triple railway system enables the Germans to reinforce their garrison along the line of the Mazurian Lakes. The importance to the enemy of maintaining East Prussia by preventing a Russian advance beyond the Angerap is correlated, in the general plan of campaign, with the preservation of Hungary from invasion. The undisturbed possession of East and West Prussia and Hungary means that the enemy can, at any moment, transfer large masses of his troops from one extremity of the line to the other. It is this rapidity of movement that has been such an element in counteracting the matchless marching powers of the Russian troops. The superior mobility of the enemy, through a close reticulation of strategic railways, has given him an advantage that has proved of immense importance in his operations.

In the central conflict, which is described in despatches as that taking place "before Warsaw," the conditions of trench fighting similar to those on the Western front are being reproduced, but marked by frequent open attacks that have intensified the struggle on this portion of the front. The Germans some weeks ago, in an effort to weaken the stubborn resistance they are encountering in their repeated thrusts towards Warsaw, attempted an attack at Mlava, obviously in an effort to turn the Russian right and threaten the Polish capital from the rear. The attempt failed, and they were forced to abandon their flanking movement. Meantime the efforts to break through the Russian centre have been repeated again and again. The latest, in the vicinity of Bolimow, a point almost due east of Lowicz, has been repulsed, and the enemy is reported to have left 10,000 dead on the field. The pertinacity of General von Hindenberg's attempts to drive a wedge in the Russian front and force his way through to Warsaw indicates that the German staff believes that the occupation of the Polish capital would relieve the pressure in East Prussia and along the Carpathians.

South of Rawa as far as the Galician frontier little activity has prevailed during recent weeks. As compared with other points, this portion of the line is weakly held. The enemy is believed to be relying on an army corps and a half (approximately 75,000 men) to maintain this front, which extends over 100 miles. Artillery duels have been in progress, but over this portion of the battle line the Russians do not appear to be attempting an offensive, as it would be futile to advance in this direction while the enemy is so strongly established at points of greater strategical importance.

Over the front which, roughly speaking, extends along the Donajec River, the Russians have been striving for several weeks past to force back the enemy and again threaten Cracow. Tarnow has fallen into their hands, and their movement appears to be meeting with success. Its importance lies in the fact that General von Hindenberg may be compelled to withdraw troops from the Warsaw front to save Silesia from the peril of invasion. No one knows what are the main features of the campaign which is being so relentlessly pursued by the Grand Duke Nicholas, though the Russian pressure in Galicia seems to indicate that it is from this area he intends invading Germany. It was not until Cracow was threatened that German army corps were sent hurriedly southwards.

It is conceivable that the present situation is not altogether dependent on military factors. There are political considerations of the utmost moment that may have compelled Germany to send her legions to the aid of the hard-pressed Austrians. They are not alone blocking the advance to Cracow, but also they have lined up with the Austrian armies in the defence of the Carpathian passes. If Russia could successfully invade Hungary the social and political effects would go far to destroy the usefulness of Austria as an ally to German arms. Even as it is, there is restlessness in Hungary, which an invasion by the Russian hosts might fan into open revolt against the Emperor Francis Joseph. Astute Germany fully realizes the political factors at stake, and realizes, too, that if the east and west railway lines traversing Hungary fall into Russian hands the mobility of the Austro-German armies becomes sadly impaired. These are the factors which account for the sudden accession of strength to the opposition being offered to the Russian operations in Galicia. Twenty Austro-German army corps are fighting along the fringe of the Carpathians. At Dukla and Uszok Passes the struggle is fiercest and success appears to alternate. To the rear of this battle front is the Austrian fortress of Przemysl, around which a ring of Russian troops is concentrated, being drawn tighter, and to relieve which is, doubtless, in part, the objective of the enemy's offensive along the slopes of the Carpathians. Success of the enemy's efforts on this part of the battle line would compel a retirement of the Russian forces from the Donajec River front. But success seems far away. The dogged bravery of the Russians has been one of the outstanding features of the war. During some weeks past their progress has been steady and unrelenting. The much-vaunted smashing blows which the enemy attempted to deliver before Warsaw, along the Donajec River, and in the Carpathians have been checkmated after terrible slaughter. All the signs and portents indicate that Russian strategy is pursuing its purposeful course, which must eventually lead to a time when the armies of the Czar can successfully attempt the invasion of German territory.

THANKFULNESS FOR PEACE

We fear what we are about to say will be thought by some people to be very heterodox; but, seeing that we welcome the Jews, the members of every Christian denomination, the men of no religious denomination, the followers of Islam, the Buddhists, the Parsees, and all sorts and conditions of men to stand beside us and die on the battlefield, we ought not to be unwilling to let them stand beside us when we thank God that there has been 100 years of peace between the two English-speaking nations on this continent.

We have an impression that, when the souls of men go up from the battlefield and are brought face to face with whatever the future life may have in store for those who have laid down their lives for what they believe to be a just cause, no questions will be asked as to the name by which they called the Eternal, or in what particular way they attempted to explain the incomprehensible. So also we think that if "it is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord," its goodness will not be lessened if, before doing so, we recognize the brotherhood of humanity.

INSPECTION OF COMPANIES

The matter of the Dominion Trust Company has directed attention to the inspection of financial institutions, and many people seem to be of the opinion that a system of investigation can be devised that will render bad failures impossible. The laws of the land direct how such institutions shall be conducted, and government inspection can ascertain if they are complied with; but we do not see how it can attempt to do anything more. It is surely not expected that the inspector shall value securities. Let us take the case of a chartered bank and assume that there is a government inspector of banks. All that such an official could hope to report upon would be the actual condition of the bank at the time he made his investigation and whether or not its business was being carried on according to law. He could not be expected to go over the bank's loans and discounts and say if they were well secured. He would have no means of knowing. A bank manager is influenced by a variety of considerations in making a loan. One of them, and it may be the most trustworthy of them all, is his experience. How could an inspector judge if what the manager had learned from experience warranted the loan? How can a government official undertake to estimate the value of the securities held by any financial institution? Complaint has been made and astonishment has been expressed that the auditors, who examined the accounts of the Dominion Trust Company reported that they had found them regular and the securities in order. But that is all the auditors could do. It is no part of the duty of an auditor to take upon himself the duties of a valuator. No amount of inspection can keep men honest, or prevent them from being reckless, or guard them against errors of judgment. It can only secure compliance with the law. We think it is well to mention these matters because so many people seem to think the contrary to be the case.

BRITISH COLUMBIA APPLES

Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, writes in the Weekly Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce that "the general opinion of all dealers, Government officials and retailers is that the shipment of British Columbia apples was undoubtedly the best fruit imported into South Africa. The packing was declared perfect." There were four varieties in the shipment of 600 boxes, namely, Jonathans, McIntosh Reds, Vanderpools and Canada Reds. Mr. Egan thinks the Vanderpool is the ideal apple for the South African market.

He also says that the buyers in South Africa assert that the British Columbia apples were seventeen days en route by rail to Montreal and that the freight charges on them were higher than was paid on apples from the State of Washington. This surely is something that might be remedied. In this connection it may be mentioned that space might be found sometime on lumber-carrying steamers from British Columbia ports to South Africa. An instance has been brought to our notice where a large shipment was made in this way, but the apples were all from the State of Washington. Apparently there is a large market in South Africa for our fruit, but to compete successfully our shippers must be put on even terms with others in respect to time and freight charges. Mr. Egan is of this opinion. He says the apples must be delivered in October, November and early December, and adds that, if our shippers wish to be put in communication with buyers, they should let him know as soon as possible, because orders have to be placed early in the year. What the market demands is a moderately-sized, highly-colored red apple.

THE DEPENDENT CLASS

Recently a position in connection with a banking institution in Chicago was created, and there were 2,000 applicants for it. The inference from this is that the dependent class in Chicago is greatly in excess of the demand for employees. By "dependent class" we mean all persons, no matter what place they occupy in the community, who are dependent for employment upon some one else. That this element of the population is rapidly increasing is shown by the growth of the cities, for no argument is necessary to show that the very great majority of the residents of cities cannot be independent workers or producers. The temptation to take a position, which entitles its occupant to receive a pay-cheque at regular intervals without any effort on his part to secure the money, is too great for very many young people to resist, especially when this position enables its occupant to live where he can enjoy what are considered the advantages of city life. While everything goes on smoothly, nothing happening to disturb the ordinary course of business, this is all very well; but when things go wrong, it is quite the reverse, and the cry of the unemployed is heard.

This article is writen especially to young men, and to them we say that they should keep out of the dependent class if they can, but if circumstances render it desirable that they should go into it, they should get out of it as soon as possible. A little that a man makes for himself is better than a larger sum which some one else pays him. Young men brought up on farms should think over this. Farm life has its disadvantages, no doubt, but it is far from having a monopoly of them. But whether you are born on a farm or in a city, endeavor to be independent. Be your own paymaster, if you can.

We are obliged to our local contemporary for directing attention to the fact that Mr. Bowser's speech will appear in full in The Colonist this morning.

We print today a full report of Mr. Bowser's speech on the Dominion Trust matter, and commend it to general perusal. It is long, but exceedingly interesting, and is arranged in a singularly systematic way.

When Lord Aberdeen was made a marquis he chose Tara as his title. In deference to the wishes of the Irish people, he has changed it to Temair, a name associated with the ancient Hall of Tara. But why should he take any name associated with the old Irish kings? What would we think of a new peer who would select Stonehenge or Runymede or Plantagenet as his title? There can be such a thing as good taste in the choice of titles of nobility.

Watch for Victoria's

DOLLAR DAY

Saturday, February 13

Plenty of Dollars in Sight

Wise women of Victoria are saving their spare money for profitable investments at **WEILER BROS., LIMITED,** on

DOLLAR DAY

No end of wonderful bargains in all Departments, far too numerous to mention, are awaiting your inspection. Each and every one is a genuine bargain, specially selected from our regular stock of reliable goods, to make **DOLLAR DAY** a huge success for everyone concerned.

The "Home-Maker" Store's Most Striking Bargain for $1

Is a Handsome Bedroom Suite, consisting of the following pieces: Dresser, Chiffonier, Bedroom Table, Beautiful Brass Bed, Spring, Felt Mattress and two Chairs, on view in our Government Street Window. This offers a rare opportunity of furnishing a dainty room for almost nothing.

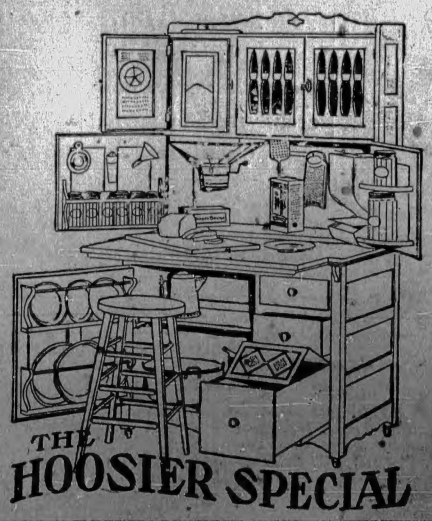
How You Can Purchase This Handsome Bedroom Suite for $1 on DOLLAR DAY

For every straight purchase of $1.00 in any Department, whether Dollar Day Bargains or Regular Stock, we will give a numbered coupon. At the close of the day's business a drawing will take place, and the fortunate holder of the Winning Number will be entitled to purchase the Handsome Bedroom Suite on payment of **$1.00.**

Prizes for the Eagles' Fancy Dress Ball can be seen in our window during the coming week

Let the Hoosier Lighten Your Work

A Hoosier will yield you 200 per cent profit right along. System in housekeeping means a saving in time, strength and energy. By keeping all necessary utensils at hand, a Hoosier Cabinet saves miles of weary steps back and forth every day from kitchen to pantry and table. It puts your whole kitchen at your fingers' ends, and does away with unnecessary fatigue of standing. Compact, convenient, easily kept clean, affording space for such a number of utensils and supplies, the Hoosier is one of the best friends a busy housewife can have. Cash Prices **$40.00** and $46.00.



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Complete stock of Lamps carried at lowest possible prices.

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The Victoria Financial Advisory Board

Formed to combat the losses suffered by many through injudicious investments.

THE ADVISORY BOARD will give disinterested advice to any persons applying as to the investment of their capital or savings, and on any financial difficulty in which they may now be involved.

Apply THE MANAGER,
307 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B.C., Phone 3206

49c Day Will Be Tomorrow at HALLIDAY'S Sale

Forty-nine cents will accomplish more here tomorrow than they ever did anywhere else before. "Dollar Day" may have its great attractions, but our 49c Day Tomorrow will beat that.

Brooms, finest made, polished handles. Regular 65c. Special, each ..... **49¢**

Hot Water Jugs in blue and white enamel. Regular 75c. Sale, each ..... **49¢**

Saucepans in blue and white enamel, bail handles and covers. Regular 75c. Sale, each **49¢**

Galvanized Tubs in heavy guage iron Regular 60c. Special, each ..... **49¢**

Galvanized Coal Hods, heavy and durable. Special, each .. **49¢**

Cups and Saucers, plain white. Regular $1.25. Sale, 6 prs. **49¢**

Broom and Dustpan, good and serviceable. Pair ..... **49¢**

Heavy Galvanized Buckets, English make. Regular 60c. Special Sale, each ..... **49¢**

Enamel Dishpans, in grey steel ware. Regular 65c. Special, each ..... **49¢**

Fels-Naptha Soap. 8 bars.. **49¢**

Cuspidors, best enamel, in grey or blue. Regular 65c. Sale, each ..... **49¢**

Dutch Cleanser, 6 tins .... **49¢**

Sunlight Soap, 12 bars..... **49¢**

Candles, best quality. Special, 24 for ..... **49¢**

Soup Plates, best English whiteware. 8 for ..... **49¢**

Dinner Plates, English whiteware, full size. 6 for..... **49¢**

Toilet Paper, fine tissue. Special, 12 pkts. ..... **49¢**

Pudding Pans, 3-quart size, in grey enamel. Regular 20c each. Special, 3 for..... **49¢**

Water Glasses in thin flint, full size. Regular $1.25 dozen. 6 for ..... **49¢**

Dishpans, in heavy block tin. Regular 65c. Sale, each.. **49¢**

Cheese Dishes, assorted sizes. Pretty designs. Values up to 75c. Special, each ..... **49¢**

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NA-DRU-CO

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Playing around in the damp snow, getting overheated and then cooling off quickly, it is no wonder the youngsters catch cold often.

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Preparation of

Cod Liver Oil

helps them to recover quickly from the colds they have caught, and so effectively heals and strengthens throat and lungs that they can better resist future trouble.

Na-Dru-Co Tasteless Preparation of Cod Liver Oil is a splendid tonic and "builder-up" for weak and sickly children. It gives them better appetites, rosier cheeks, steadier nerves and more energy. It is the best combination you can find of Hypophosphites, Malt, Extract of Wild Cherry for Throat and Lungs, and Extract of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil so treated as to make it pleasant to the taste.

In 50c. and $1.00 bottles at your druggists. 304

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DEALS WITH REPORT ON INSURANCE RATES

Council Will Consider Findings of Committee, Which Failed to Find Reduction as Stated by Underwriters.

Fire insurance rates will be the chief topic of discussion at tomorrow night's meeting of the City Council. The report submitted at last Monday's meeting by the special committee composed of Aldermen Todd, McCandless and Porter, will be dealt with. The members of the Council desired a week within which to digest the report and it is expected they will be ready to take action thereon tomorrow night.

The report is critical of the action of the local board of fire underwriters in not effecting a larger reduction. While the committee was assured by the underwriters that the average reduction was 15.9 per cent. after taking a number of premises at random throughout the city, and making a comparison of the old and new rates, it reported that the reduction appeared to amount to not more than 10 per cent. and the report suggested the statement of the underwriters that the reduction amounted to 15.9 per cent apparently could not be demonstrated. The committee's report, too, pointed out that no reduction had been made on dwellings, and that the cut of 4.3 per cent which the underwriters promised would be made in addition to the general reduction, if the city would effect certain improvements at the salt water high pressure system and install a more adequate and better protected alarm system at the headquarters hall, had not been granted. The city promised to make the improvements, and has already placed in the estimates an amount to cover their cost.

What action the Council will take in regard to the report is not certain. One suggestion will be that six blocks of built-up property be selected, three by the city and three by the underwriters, and a comparison of the old rates with those just promulgated by the underwriters, be made. In this way, it is believed, a truer conception of the actual percentage of reduction could be secured than from the necessarily unsatisfactory comparison made by the committee on some few risks.

The Expenditures By-law, calling for an estimated expenditure this year of $1,953,000 will be finally approved, and as all the items of a contentious nature have been thoroughly discussed, it is probable that there will be little discussion on the measure, with the possible exception of the grant for publicity purposes. This grant was first fixed at $5,000, and subsequently increased to $7,000. Alderman Dilworth, when the matter was dealt with by the Council in private session last week, declared his intention of bringing it forward when the by-law was before the Council in public session.

The fixing of the rate of wages which will be paid on relief works will be considered, when the conclusions reached at a recent private meeting of the Council are presented. It was then decided that the rate of wages should range from $1.50 for single men to $2.70 for married men, but in the case of sewer work, the daily wage would be $2.70, and on boulevards and parks, $2.25 per day.

SECOND "DOLLAR DAY" IN CITY'S HISTORY

Next Saturday Selected by Retail Merchants for General Sale at Uniform Price—Crowds Expected.

The second "Dollar Day" in Victoria's history will take place next Saturday, and it is expected that it will be an ever greater success than that which marked the first application of the idea here.

Already all the arrangements are complete. As will be noted by the announcements in another column, the merchants of the city are going to assist in providing real bargains for the public. The names of the firms attached to the advertisements are sufficient assurance of the bona-fides of the offerings. There will be little that will not be available for one single dollar. The variety will be very great. The purchasing power of a dollar is to be so magnified that it will be possible for the possessor of such wealth on the day mentioned to secure anything from a piano to a box of the finest linen collars.

It will be a day of bargains greater than has ever been witnessed. Last time, it will be recalled, many persons came from Duncan, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Saanichton, Sidney and the centres scattered through the adjoining districts and islands. The idea of the retailers, it was explained, was to advertise the community from a commercial viewpoint, in other words, to get the outsiders in the habit of doing their buying here instead of elsewhere. The purpose of this concentrated sale, in which merchants will sell counters of goods at far below cost, is the same. The desire is to bring to Victoria all the trade which is hers legitimately and which, there is reason to believe, is finding its way to outside large cities. Because of the changed conditions, the proprietors of business establishments now are in even a better position to devote their attention to the realization of their desire in this respect. The bargains, on this occasion, will be even more striking than they were before. To those who mixed with the crowds which swarmed in the different stores then it is unnecessary to say anything more. It may be stated, however, that there is reason to believe that the throngs from the adjacent districts will be greater than was the case last year.

For the convenience of the residents of Saanich, the B. C. Electric Railway Company is giving a rate of a fare and a third return, and it is thought that this, together with the inducement here to shoppers, will bring everyone from that district into the city. From all centres on the E. & N. Railway Company's line, the usual week-end rates will prevail. These are comparatively cheap, and, unquestionably, the contingent of bargain seekers from up the Island will be formidable.

Nine-tenths of the stenographers in the United States are women.

There are over 2,200 women journalists in the United States.

Dollar Day SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13

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BEING DISPOSED OF BY

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Dollar Day SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13

CLOSING OUT All Evening Gowns Priced Regular to $75.00, Tomorrow $9.75

Regular $75.00	Model of Brocaded Cerise Crepe	at $9.75
Regular $60.00	Model of Pale Pink Net	at $9.75
Regular $50.00	Model of White Chiffon Taffeta	at $9.75
Regular $47.50	Model of Sky Chiffon and Lace	at $9.75
Regular $45.00	Model of Opal Chiffon	at $9.75
Regular $45.00	Model of Apple Green Silk, With Pleated Skirt	at $9.75
Regular $40.00	Model of Sky Chiffon and Lace	at $9.75
Regular $37.50	Model of Yellow Chiffon	at $9.75
Regular $35.00	Model of Pale Pink Net	at $9.75
Regular $30.00	Model of Orange Chiffon and Net	at $9.75
Regular $25.00	Model of Pale Blue Chiffon	at $9.75
Regular $25.00	Model of Pink Satin and Chiffon	at $9.75

Sale Commences Monday At 9 o'Clock

TO RESUME DEBATE IN THE LEGISLATURE

Sir Richard McBride Expected to Speak to Two Resolutions Submitted by Member for Nanaimo.

Chief interest in the proceedings at tomorrow's session of the Legislature will centre on the adjourned debate on two resolutions presented by Mr. Place (Nanaimo), which read as follows:

"That a return of all letters, telegrams and correspondence which have been exchanged between the British Columbia Provincial and Federal Governments relating to the Dominion Trust Company and Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., from January 1, 1912, to December 31, 1914, be made to this House."

"That a return of all letters, telegrams and correspondence which have been exchanged between the Provincial Government and the Dominion Trust Company and the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., between January 1, 1912, and December 31, 1914, be made to this House."

On Friday, when these resolutions were reached on the order papers of the day, the hour being late, the debate was adjourned on motion of Sir Richard McBride, so the Premier will have the floor tomorrow afternoon. It is not anticipated that the Premier will make a lengthy address, contenting himself rather, as leader of the Government, with an expression of the complete confidence of the administration in the policy pursued by the Attorney General's department in connection with the affairs of the Dominion Trust Company.

Mr. Place is to ask leave to introduce a bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Act." Mr. Bowser will ask leave to introduce two bills—one, entitled "An Act to Amend the Supreme Court Act," the other, entitled "An Act to Amend the Moving Pictures Act."

If time permits consideration will also be given to a resolution in the name of Mr. Hayward (Cowichan), "That an order of the House be granted for a return of all letters, correspondence and other papers in any way dealing with the circumstances surrounding the death of Mr. C. R. Nutt, in June, 1914, while engaged in construction work on the Canadian Northern Railway grade near Cowichan Lake."

Bill No. 2, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws Respecting Summary Proceedings Before Justices of the Peace," is still in the adjourned committee stage on the second reading.

The Canada Life Assurance Company

enjoyed another prosperous year in 1914.

The policies paid for in cash totalled over $14,000,000., and the business in force now amounts to over $157,400,000.

The increase in assets of $3,942,000. was greater than that of 1913 and brings their total up to $56,103,841.

A most gratifying feature of the year's business is the surplus earnings of over $1,533,000., the year being in this respect one of the very best in the Company's history.

The Canada Life is this year distributing to policyholders

Dividends of over $2,800,000

Not only is the amount now distributed materially greater than that of the last distribution in 1910, but the rate declared on policies has continuously improved since 1900.

HERBERT C. COX,
President and General Manager.

HEISTERMAN, FORMAN & CO., Agents, VICTORIA, B.C.

7

Yeast treated with ozone shows greater fermenting power.

Announcement

Advance Spring fashions from the most popular manufacturers of

Suits, Coats and Blouses

Will be shown by us, beginning tomorrow.

LADIES, DON'T FAIL TO SEE THEM

728 YATES ST. Scurrah's Phone 3983

CORRECT HATS AND GARMENTS FOR WOMEN

Housekeepers! Wives!
Spinsters! Bachelors!

Trade where you receive the most for your money. Trade at the store whose policy of selling for cash makes ALL prices the lowest at ALL times. Trade where you receive the quality of goods you're accustomed to, but at much lower prices. Trade at KIRKHAM'S CASH BRANCH.

Why should your good, ready cash pay for the expense of extending credit to others?

Tomorrow (Monday) we'll sell with a general order 12 Bars of **Sunlight Soap** for **47c**

- **Red Seal Pastry Flour,** 49-lb. sack **$1.95**
- **Red Seal Pastry Flour,** 10-lb. sack **48c**
- **Buckeye Corn Meal,** sack **25c**
- **Quaker Oats,** large packet **25c**
- **Victor Rolled Oats,** 7-lb. sack **40c**
- **Robin Hood Oats,** small packet **11c**
- **Rajah Indo-Ceylon Tea,** 3 lbs. for **$1.00**
- **Pure Castile Soap,** large bar **19c**
- **Ivory Soap,** bar **5c**
- **Pearline,** large packet **23c**
- **Choice Red Salmon,** 2 large tins **25c**
- **Gong Soups,** something new and most economical, each **5c**
- **Camp Coffee,** bottle **19c**
- **McLaren's Cheese,** jar 48c and **24c**
- **Winesap Apples,** box **$1.04**
- **Good Local Potatoes,** sack **99c**
- **Wheat Pearls,** most delicious, 6-lb. sack **33c**

H. O. Kirkham & Co., Ltd.

CASH BRANCH

Immediate Attention to Phone and Mail Orders

Next to Corner of Government and Fort Streets
Phones: Meat and Fish Dept., 5520; Grocery Dept., 5521; Delivery Dept., 5522.

All Phone Orders Delivered at Advertised Prices

BEWARE

When Ordering WELLINGTON COAL to make sure that you do not have a Cheap American Coal substituted. We handle none other than the Genuine **WELLINGTON**—mined from the original seam. **$6.50 Per Ton; CASH ONLY.**
Our Motto: **"FULL MEASURE"** and our reputation stands behind it.

MACKAY & GILLESPIE LTD.
Distributors for The Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Mines, Ltd.
Phones 149 and 622 Office 738 FORT STREET

Photos

Portraiture
Child Studies
Enlargements, Etc.
Photoes of E and F Companies, 30th Batt.

ARISTO STUDIO
1210 Douglas Street, Victoria, B. C. Corner Johnson Phone 4626

F. L. HAYNES

Late watch and chronometer maker to Messrs. Elkington, Ltd., Government contractors, London, England; late Government contractor to the West Australian Government, has MOVED FROM VIEW STREET TO 1124 GOVERNMENT ST. High grade watchmakers and manufacturing jewelers. Best and cheapest house for repairs of every description.

Gymnasium Class—The Women's Gymnasium classes at the Y.M.C.A. will open on Monday, January 18, in the evening, and in the morning on Thursday, January 21. In the Y. W. C. A. the first class will be held on Wednesday, January 20.

Every Girl Knows

That our "Homade" CHOCOLATES are always fresh and pure and far better than the deteriorated imported kind. That's why she appreciates a man's sound judgment when he buys her a box of

Stevenson's Homade Chocolates and Candies

HEAD STORE, 725 YATES STREET
Branches,
1111 Douglas St. and 1122 Government

BUY POULTRY NETTING NOW

2-Inch Mesh

Width.	Per roll 50 yd.	Per yd
12	$1.85	.07
24	$2.60	.08
36	$4.45	.10
48	$5.00	.14
60	$6.25	.17
72	$7.50	.20

R. A. Brown & Co.
1302 Douglas St.
A Dozen Steps From Yates.
Phone [illegible]

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

Board of Trade Council to Meet—A meeting of the council of the Board of Trade will be held at 11:30 tomorrow morning. Important matters will be discussed.

Children's Aid Society—The children's Aid Society is seeking a home for three children, a baby of a year old, and two little boys of six and seven. All are nice children. Apply to the secretary, 344 Linden Avenue.

Vancouver City Bill—The Legislature's standing committee on private bills and standing orders will meet tomorrow at 10 a.m., in the maple committee room, to consider the Vancouver City Bill. Mr. R. H. Pooley is chairman of this committee.

Lumber Committee to Meet—A meeting of the special lumber committee will take place at 3:30 tomorrow afternoon. The business to be transacted will be a discussion on the call for tenders by the French Government for 500,000,000 feet of lumber.

Weekly Whist Drive—The Willows Night Hawks Club held its weekly whist drive on Friday night. There was a large attendance. The following won prizes: Mrs. Gardiner, first lady; Mrs. Hosking, consolation; Mr. Frost, first gentleman; Mr. Maycock, consolation.

Fine Is Imposed—For allowing an unlicensed man to operate a moving picture machine in his theatre L. J. Quagliotti was fined $20 yesterday morning. It was argued that the employe had been working under an old license and that he had taken steps to obtain a renewal.

Donations Appreciated—The Red Cross Auxiliary, of Ladysmith, has received letters of thanks and appreciation from Amesbury, England, and from headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society for the following contributions: 702 pairs of socks; 40 mufflers; 23 flannel shirts, 130 cholera belts, 12 pairs of mitts, 34 pairs wristlets, and 8 helmets.

Must Stand Trial—George Owens was arraigned yesterday in the Saanich police court charged with having property in his possession knowing it to have been stolen. It was a ring valued at $10. Evidence was adduced indicating that it belonged to John T. Braden, and that the wife of the accused had taken it from Mr. Braden's home. Mrs. Owens admitted the offence.

Large Contributions—A contribution of $2,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund has been received this week by the honorary secretary-treasurer of the Provincial Branch, from the secretary of the Law Society of British Columbia. The Department of Indian Affairs has also sent in a contribution of $184.93, which is made up of one day's pay from officials of this department in the outside service in the Province of British Columbia.

Artistic Deception—As a sample of artistic, if illegal, work a five-dollar bill of the Royal Bank of Canada which was recently passed in the city after having been raised to a twenty is declared by local detectives to be about the bes tthey have ever encountered. The work done in raising the denomination was exceptionally clever and while an expert might have no great difficulty in detecting the deception not one individual in a hundred would have hesitated in accepting it at its reputed face value. The bill is now held by the detective department pending investigation.

Help Appreciated—The Victoria Unemployed Committee wish to thank all those who so generously assisted the committee in connection with the recent supper and concert to the unemployed. In addition to those friends who purchased tickets the committee desire to thank the following for their donations: Mr. D. W. Hanbury and Alderman Okell, bread; Willie Bros., cakes; F. R. Stewart & Co., Moldowan Bros. and H. A. Lilley, fruit; Swift Canadian Co., ham; P. Burns, Ltd., butter; H. O. Kirkham, coffee; Mrs. Fowler, cake; Victoria Poultry Co., fruit; Rennie & Taylor, cake.

Saanich Conservatives—At the annual meeting of the Ward 2 Conservatives' Association, South Saanich, which was held on Friday evening, at St. Mark's Hall, Boleskin Road, officers were elected as follows: Honorary president, Hon. D. M. Eberts; president, Mr. John Jones; vice-president, Mr. J. Laing; secretary-treasurer, Mr. W. Carey; executive, Messrs. Nicholson, Emsley, Bullen, Harris, Hutchinson, Hancock, Marshall and McFee. A vote of thanks was extended the Provincial Government in acknowledgment of the inauguration of road and other work on the Saanich Mountain.

School Board Meeting—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Trustees will be held next Wednesday when the chief item of business will be the recommendation of Trustee Dr. Hall that the regulations of the board be changed in order that they may be brought into line with the rules of the Council of Instruction respecting substitute teachers. While the new board has held three meetings the only subject discussed was that of the estimates of expenditures for the year and next Wednesday's meeting will be the first at which matters, other than those of a financial nature, will be dealt with.

Appeal to Government—On Tuesday the health committee of the City Council will wait upon the Provincial Government and urge that some immediate steps be taken towards caring for tubercular patients. The medical health officer, Dr. G. A. B. Hall, recently brought the matter to the attention of the Council. He pointed out that, in addition to twenty-four cases at the Royal Jubilee Hospital, there were others which should be segregated and looked after, possibly at the Tranquille sanitarium. The necessity of some such step in the interests of health conditions was pointed out by Dr. Hall, whose suggestion that an appeal be made by the Council to the Government, was approved.

Police First Aid—Classes in first aid work for members of the police department will be resumed on Wednesday next. Following the practice in vogue for the past three years all members of the department must be instructed in the work. There are nine men who have not yet secured certificates of proficiency and these will be given instruction at once. The excellent work of the department in first aid is indicated by the fact that it now holds the Lieutenant-Governor's cup, emblematic of the championship of the Province for public teams, as well as the trophy given by Sir Richard McBride for the city championship. In addition the Victoria police team last year secured second place in the Wallace Nesbit competition open to teams from all points in the Dominion.

Council Depot Wants—The secretary of the Women's Council Depot would be glad to hear of a second-hand sewing machine (tailor's), which is needed in the carpet making industry which is being promoted by the depot.

Imperial Conservatives—A meeting of the Saanich Branch of the Imperial Conservative Association was held in the Cloverdale Hall, Cloverdale, on Friday evening. There was a very representative gathering, and an interesting evening was spent. There were present several of the prominent members from No. 1 Imperial Association in the city.

Alien Registration—In a short time the work of registration of alien enemies will be turned over to Chief of Police Langley. For the past three or four months Major Ridgway Wilson has been in charge of the registration here, his territory covering a section within a radius of twenty miles of the city. Owing to pressure of other duties he will be relieved of the work and hereafter Chief Langley will attend to it.

Court Victoria A. O. F.—At the regular meeting of Court Victoria, held in the A. O. F. Hall, Broad Street, last Wednesday evening, the following members were elected hall directors for this year: Chief ranger, Bro. H. Clark; P. C. R. Bro. Chas. W. Jordan; P. C. R. Bro. G. R. T. Baker. The report of the dance committee was read and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded the members of the committee for their efforts in making the last dance a success. It was decided to hold another dance on February 17, after the regular meeting. One candidate was initiated and several applications for membership received. Bro. Ald. Fullerton and Bro. Watkins, of Court Vancouver, addressed the meeting, and P. C. R. Bro. Banner assisted in the initiation.

Ask City's Intention—Once more Messrs. Weller Bros., at tomorrow evening's meeting of the City Council, will call upon the city to ask what action it intends taking in respect to the property at the corner of Humboldt and Douglas Streets in regard to the expropriation proceedings which were commenced three years ago when the widening project for Douglas Street, between Humboldt Street and Belleville Street, was undertaken. The firm was notified that the city would take a strip from off the property and put in a claim for $115,000. Nothing further was done to push ahead expropriation proceedings but the expropriation notice still holds and, the firm claims, the proceedings have prejudiced it in dealing with the property.

Day Nursery Report—Reports of the Day Nursery Committee show that 300 children were cared for during January. This is a decrease owing to lack of work for the mothers. Four new children were taken in as boarders. Gifts are acknowledged from Mrs. Otto Weiler, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. P. Wilson and Mrs. Umbrecht. The management appeals for boots and shoes for children from four to six, and for clothing for boys of five years, and a load of wood. At a meeting held recently Mrs. Bowser, Mrs. Jay, Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Jenkins were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the Council of Women, and a resolution was passed expressing appreciation of the helpfulness of the chairman, the Rev. E. G. Miller, in the work of the Day Nursery since the establishment, was passed, accompanied by a wish of a safe trip to England for him and Mrs. Miller.

Patriotic Aid Society—The following are among the recent contributions to the funds of the Victoria Patriotic Aid Society: Every Month, $3; Department of Railways, Government Buildings, $25; staff, Canadian Bank of Commerce, main office, $51; staff, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Oak Bay branch, $15; staff, Brackman-Ker Milling Co., $112.80; employees of Messrs. Pat Burns & Co., $82.50; employees of B. C. Land & Investment Agency, $24.20; employees of Sayward Block, $32.45; Victoria Medical Society, $200; employees of Messrs. E. G. Prior & Co., $30; from Fifth Regiment Band Concert, given at Strawberry Vale February 3, $15.50; steamboat inspector's office, $15; inland revenue officials, $31.50; employees of Produce Rock & Gravel Co., $70.50; from men employed by the city on boulevards, streets, garbage collections, sewers, water works, carpenter's department, blacksmith shop, and day men in engineer's department, $683.75.

GIFT APPRECIATED

Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent Expresses Thanks for Shipment of British Columbia Salmon

The Provincial Government has recently received a number of communications from various people in the Old Country bearing messages of thanks for the gift of canned salmon from the people of British Columbia to relieve distress in the Motherland arising from the war. Yesterday Sir Richard McBride received from the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General in London, a copy of the following letter, which the latter had just received.

"Town Hall, Stoke-on-Trent, January 20.

"Sir,—I am instructed by the local representative committee on the prevention and relief of distress for this Borough, to gratefully acknowledge receipt of 200 cases of canned salmon forwarded by the Government of British Columbia for the relief of distress in this country, and to express through you to the Government the committee's sincere and heartfelt appreciation of such a gift.

"Steps were taken to see that the salmon was handled locally free of charge; and on behalf of the people amongst whom it was distributed and who were given to understand that it was the gift of the people of British Columbia, I have to convey to you an expression of their sincere gratitude.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "PHILLIP ELLIOTT, Mayor."

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., February 6, 1915.

SYNOPSIS

An important ocean storm area which is approaching the Coast is likely to cause southerly gales there, and probably on the Straits and Sound. The weather is mild over the Pacific slope, and rain has extended to California. The weather is moderately cold in the Prairie Provinces.

TEMPERATURE

	Min.	Max.
Victoria, B. C.	42	50
Vancouver	42	49
Penticton	34	41
Kamloops	34	42
Nelson	30	36
Barkerville	14	34
Prince Rupert	..	44
Atlin	0	14
Dawson, Y. T.	—14	0
Calgary, Alta.	12	34
Winnipeg, Man.	—14	12
Portland, Ore.	44	52
San Francisco, Cal.	50	62

SATURDAY

Maximum	49
Minimum	42
Average	46
Minimum on grass	39

Sunshine, 12 minutes. Rain .06 inch.

Coming Our Way?

To the Corner of Fort and Broad Streets? If so, Take a Look at

Copas & Young's Windows

A Real Practical Demonstration of Quality and Price

THE BEST TO BE GOT FOR THE LEAST MONEY IN THE CITY

- **Swift's Selected Prime Ham,** Per Pound **12½c**
- **Nice Mild-Cured Ham,** per pound **18c**
- **Nice Back Bacon,** by the side or half side, per pound **22c**
- **Tetley's Loose Tea,** per pound **25c**
- **Anti-Combine or Blue Ribbon Tea,** 3 pounds for **$1.00**
- **Nice Pink Salmon,** large tin 10c; small tin **5c**
- **Swift's or Shamrock Pure Lard;** 10's, per tin, $1.35; 5's, per tin, 70c; 3's, per tin **45c**
- **White Swan Washing Powder,** large packet **20c**
- **Swift's Cooked Ham,** sliced, per pound **35c**
- **Robin Hood Rolled Oats,** large packet **25c**
- **C. & Y. Bread Flour** (gives general satisfaction), per sack **$1.95**
- **Tomatoes,** Tartan Brand, large can **10c**
- **Heinz's Tomato Catsup,** 2 large bottles **45c**
- **Canada First, B. C., or St. Charles Cream,** 3 large cans **25c**
- **Robertson's Old Country Marmalade,** 1-lb. glass jar **15c**
- **Independent Creamery Butter** (nothing nicer), 3 pounds for **$1.00**

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS
CORNER FORT AND BROAD STREETS
Phones 94 and 95 Phones 94 and 95

Values in Canadian Clocks—

A good Clock adds a most desirable touch to a comfortable home. We are making some very tempting offers this week in Canadian-made Wall and Mantel Clocks, fully guaranteed by us. These Clocks are shown in Mission, Flemish and Golden Oak finishes, run for eight days with one winding and strike the half hours. We are also showing a half-hour striking superior Kitchen Clock.

Wall Clocks up from....$7.20
Mantel Clocks up from $7.65
Kitchen Clock............$5.00

W. H. Wilkerson
JEWELER
915 GOVERNMENT ST.

Rice the Best Food
Rice the Cheapest Food

The finest grades in the market made right here in Victoria by
MOUNT ROYAL MILLING & MFG. CO.
Japan and Patna Rice, Rice Flour and Ground Rice in bulk and in neat 3-lb. cotton sacks.
ASK FOR MOUNT ROYAL GOODS

University School
FOR BOYS

The thoroughly equipped buildings are surrounded by fifteen acres of magnificent playing fields, accommodation for 160 boarders; a new indoor rifle range and excellent gymnasium.

EASTER TERM COMMENCES, MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1915

WARDEN—R. V. Harvey, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.)
HEADMASTER—J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (London Univ.)
For particulars and prospectus apply to the Headmaster.

Mount Tolmie, Victoria, B.C.

When Dark, Angry Clouds

Race across the heavens, and the wind-blown rain pelts on your window pane—

Gee! but it's comforting to know that you are going home to a steaming hot dinner, which the good wife knows so well how to prepare.

And afterwards your pipe, a book and to toast your feet against the grate.

Let it rain; let it blow—you can afford to laugh at the weather.

As a climax, Lady Housewife, to that much-looked-for meal, serve the "New Formula"

CHOCOLATE BAR BISCUIT

Popham Bros. Limited

LISTERINE

Use it every day

LISTERINE is a safe and useful antiseptic preparation.

It keeps the teeth and gums clean and healthful and overcomes offensive breath odors.

Insist upon Listerine in the *original* package.

All Druggists Sell Listerine

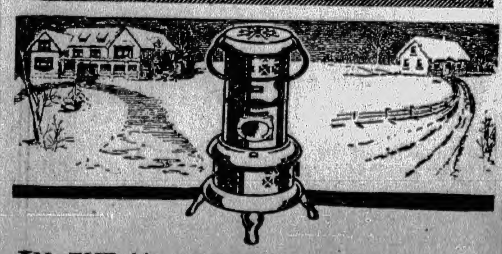
LAMBERT PHARMACAL CO., Toronto, Ont.

Fresh Today at CLAY'S

Nut Triangles
Chocolate Bouchees
Lemon Bouchees
Rice Biscuits
Ginger Biscuits

All new lines and popular with our patrons

CLAY'S
The Tea Room Worth While
Tel. 101



IN THE big, roomy house or in the small cottage there is always some cold corner where extra heat is needed.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER

Solid Comfort in Cold Weather

gives you heat, where you want it, and when you want it.

The Perfection Heater is always ready—just touch a match, and it is aglow in a minute.

No smoke—no smell; burns nine hours on a single gallon of oil. Stock carried at all chief points.

For best results use ROYALITE OIL

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

Toronto Ottawa Halifax | Montreal Quebec St. John | Winnipeg Calgary Regina | Vancouver Edmonton Saskatoon

Make Efficiency Your Aim!

You are making progress when you join the

Y. M. C. A.

Cor. Blanshard and View Sts.
Tel. 2980

"HE WHO SERVES, LIVES BEST"

A Guarantee of Quality

With Every Bottle of H. B. SCOTCH WHISKY

H.B. Finest Old Highland Scotch. Bottle **$1.00** Case **$10.50**
H.B. F.O.B. Scotch Whisky. Bottle **$1.40** Case.....**$15.00**
H.B. Special (Best Procurable) Scotch Whisky. Bottle.....**$1.75**
Per Case.....**$18.00**

The Hudson's Bay Co.

Phone 4253 1312 DOUGLAS STREET We Deliver

ALL GOODS AT SALE PRICES

OUR WHOLE STOCK AT SACRIFICE PRICES

Heavy Corded Silk, in beautiful shades. Reg. $1.50, for **$1.35**

Brocaded Crepe de Chine, in rich hues; 27 inches wide. Regular $1.50, for.....**$1.00**

1601 Government St., Cor. of Cormorant — Oriental Emporium Co. — Phone 2862 P.O. Box 201

4% Be Careful-- Be Thrifty-- Be Saving--

Savings Count When Necessity Comes

Your Savings Protected by:
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve $2,006,775
Total Assets 7,480,339

Your savings subject to cheque withdrawal. Interest compounded quarterly.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT DEPOSITS

The Great West Permanent Loan Company

Local Office, 1016 Government St. R. W. PERRY, Manager
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Millington's M. D. Pills

CLEANSE THE BLOOD From All Impurities

The magnetic action of Millington's Pills brace up and tone the entire muscular and nervous system, stimulate sluggish liver, cure indigestion, constipation and stomach troubles. Compounded from the original formula of H. Millington, Analytical Chemist, Great Russell Street, London. Sold by most local druggists, 50c a box, or mailed direct from Millington & Co., Victoria, B.C., P.O. Box 939.

IMPROVES THE COMPLEXION

WARD 5 CONSERVATIVES

THE

Annual Meeting

Of Ward 5
Conservative Association
Will Be Held on
TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 9
In the Conservative Rooms, Government Street

Business: Election of officers and delegates to convention. During the evening addresses will be delivered by Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., and other prominent members.
A fine programme has been arranged by the concert committee.
All Conservatives resident in No. 5 Ward are invited to be present.
The chair will be taken at 8 p.m. promptly.

Alderman John Dilworth, Chairman. Frank Gerville Mulliner, Hon. Secretary.
GOD SAVE THE KING

THE GENUINE

Labrador Herrings

AT

ERSKINE'S GROCERY

Phone 106
Cor. Johnson and Quadra St.

A Soothing Cough Mixture

Composed of carefully-selected vegetable drugs and perfectly harmless to the digestive organs. BRONCHIAL BALSAM Will cure your Cough, Cold or any similar Bronchial trouble. In **50c** and **25c** Bottles at

Cyrus H. Bowes
1228 GOVERNMENT ST.
The old-established Drug Store

The British Columbia Old Country Public School Boys' Association

All old boys of British Public Schools, now in Vancouver Island, B. C., are requested to communicate the following information to the Secretary of the Association: (1) Name, (2) present address, (3) old school and date of residence there, (4) present occupation. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Association will be sent to every old public school boy who is not already a member thereof. It is hoped that all may join, so that a complete register of old public school boys now in Vancouver Island may be obtained. Old members who have not done so are requested to notify the Secretary of any change of address.

Address to the Secretary,

A. R. SHERWOOD
Box 812, VICTORIA, B.C.

The Best Part of the Cake Is its icing— **Mapleine**

gives an exquisite "mapley" flavor to cake frostings and fillings.

And for flavoring sugar syrup it is unsurpassed for goodness and economy.

Grocers Sell Mapleine

Crescent Manufacturing Company, Seattle, Wn.

Dr. Ford Varrinder, dentist, has resumed practice. 510 Campbell Building, phone 3577.

PANTAGES THEATRE

THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 3, 7:30 and 9:15 p. m. Matinees: 15 cents. Evenings: Orchestra and balcony, 25 cents; boxes, 50 cents

WEEK OF FEB. 8
GOLDEN TROUPE
Russian Dancers and Instrumentalists

Italian Earthquake Pictures

DUNLAP AND VIRDIN
Bertie Fowler
Gordon Brothers

ADDED ATTRACTION
"WAR OF THE TONGS"
By Walter Montague.

A Paint Display.—Paints, stains, etc., as made by Newton & Greer Co., 1326 Wharf Street, are on show in the Broad Street windows of Messrs. Shortt, Hill & Duncan's Jewelery Store, which they have kindly lent to assist the "Made-in-Victoria" movement. Part of the display consists of B. C. fir boards coated with "Nag" Interior Stains, some of which are further finished by wax polish, or by coating with "Nag" Shellac and "Nag" Varnish or "Nag" Auto Polish. There are some fine samples of "Nag" Washable Wall Finish, which takes the place of the old style Kalsomine. "Nag" Liquid House Paints are also well in evidence. Newton & Greer, Co., also have another window display at 1309 Government Street, next to corner of Yates Street.

No Connection—The Trades and Labor Council are not connected with the Unemployed League, but are represented on the Central Employment and Select Committee.

MINISTER PLEASED WITH LOCAL ARMORY

Major-General the Hon. Sam Hughes Impressed With New Drill Hall and Its Distinctive Features.

Special interest was taken in Victoria's new Drill Hall by Major-General the Hon. Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia and Defence, during his recent visit to Victoria. During the term of his office he has encouraged, probably more than any other Minister, the construction of more and better armories throughout the country. His knowledge of the requirements of such structures is proportionately wide and, as the local building is designed along entirely new lines, it attracted General Hughes' special attention.

When the distinguished visitor reached the Drill Hall he was received by Mr. W. Ridgway Wilson, the architect, and introduced to Messrs. Parfitt Bros., the contractors, and Mr. George Jeeves, the clerk of the works. The party then proceeded to inspect the main floor which, at the time, was being tested to its full capacity with a load of 125 tons of bricks, over one of the largest of the floor areas, giving an average load of 400 pounds to the square foot. This, it was reported, caused a deflection of only one-sixteenth of an inch. Such a load was more than equivalent to having a full battery of field guns and marching troops traveling over it. The other floors also were being tested to a strain of 150 pounds to the foot.

After taking a glance round the armories and expressing a wish to see them in their completed state a year hence, General Hughes descended to the basement which extends under nearly the whole building. He was much struck with the magnificent swimming tank, which is a unique addition to a Drill Hall. This is said to be the largest in any building in Canada. It will be lined with white glass tiles, and will be for the use of the members of the militia. The Minister also showed deep interest in the plans for a miniature rifle range and a gymnasium in the basement. He was informed, in response to the question, that the work should be finished by July.

BUS DRIVERS MEET

Large Gathering of Owners of Vehicles Flying for Hire Organize Association

An open general meeting of the Jitney Bus Owners and Drivers was held on Friday evening in the basement of the Strathcona Hotel. Over 100 interested citizens attended and after a general discussion the following officers were elected temporarily or until permanent organization can be effected. Chairman, Mr. H. F. Pullen, who operated the first Jitney bus in Victoria, and secretary, Mr. George I. Warren, who presented the attached resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Communications from similar organizations in cities on the Pacific Coast were read and Messrs. P. J. Burnett, F. B. Van Decar, A. E. Jones, H. F. Pullen and George I. Warren were appointed a committee to draft and submit at the next meeting a set of proposed by-laws. The organization already effected, decided against allowing the public or passengers to ride on the running boards of motor cars and decided to include in its by-laws, rules governing the safety of the public. A vote of thanks was extended to the Vancouver Island A. A. A. for the use of its club rooms, and the meeting then adjourned until the call of the chair. One hundred and one signed the membership roll, which insures a successful permanent organization.

The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, recently the public have been solicited to patronize motor cars in driving to and from different parts of Victoria,

And whereas, criticism has been made regarding the safety of the public in this transportation,

And whereas, many persons formerly unemployed are now deriving their living from this work, thus enabling residents and citizens of Victoria to retain their families here,

Be it resolved, that this general meeting of motor car drivers and owners pledge ourselves to assist the city authorities in enforcing the traffic ordinances regarding the running of motor cars,

And be it further resolved, that we also pledge ourselves to take every means possible towards the safety of passengers and the public.

EARTHQUAKE PICTURES IN FIRST RUN AT PANTAGES

Are Added Attraction to Another Big Bill of the Best Vaudeville

When the great Italian earthquake recently devastated a large section of that beautiful country it so happened that the omnipresent motion picture man was on the scene almost immediately, and secured one of the most wonderful films ever made. It is the good fortune of Manager Rice, of Pantages, to be able to offer this film to Pantages patrons for the first time it has been shown on this continent, a fact which should draw thousands to the popular theatre all this week.

This great attraction is an added feature to a very fine bill. Prominent on the new programme are the famous Golden Troupe of Russian dancers, singers and instrumentalists, one of the cleverest organizations of European artists now touring. Interest is added to their appearance here by the participation of their countrymen in the great struggle.

Another star number company is the superb production of Walter Montague's latest and strongest dramatic playlet called "The War of the Tongs," a play which has for its locale San Francisco's Chinatown.

Bertie Fowler, one of the cleverest comediennes on the circuit, is back again with her inimitable drolleries and impersonations. Dunlop and Virdin have a rattling good comedy act, and Gordon Brothers will introduce a dancing novelty which is worth going a long way to see. Altogether the Pantages bill this week is one of the very best it has shown.

Picture of Fruit Growers—The photograph which appeared in The Colonist on Sunday last of the delegates to the B. C. Fruit Growers' Convention was by the Dwyer Studio.

THE LATE MRS. ELLEN JANE COX

District Deputy High Chief Companion for the Province of British Columbia of the Companions of the Forest, whose death occurred on Tuesday last.

INSPIRING NEWS FOR CANADIAN TROOPS

Victoria Volunteer, Writing on January 15, Reports That Contingent Would Leave "Within Three Weeks."

"At last I can write the joyful tidings that when this reaches you we shall be in France." This is one of the most striking sentences in a letter just received by his parents from Archibald A. Watt, late of the Surveyor-General's department and dated "Durrington Camp, Salisbury Plain, Friday, January 15, 1915."

He continues: "After all these months of weary waiting we are on the eve of our departure to do what we came over for. Tonight our Brigadier-General Turner came round and personally visited each hut, and said: 'Well men, I have come to tell you that inside of three weeks we will be in France.' At last, all our fears and worries that we might be kept in England for garrison duty, are at an end, and by February 7 we shall all be in France, the only thing now is to keep fit and not get sick before then."

"The Brigadier's news was received by the men with wild cheering, and the spirits of everybody went up 50 per cent. It is such a relief to know at least something definite, after so long a time of waiting. Of course I can't say that we shall go straight to the 'front,' as we may be at a base for some time, but we shall certainly be very near the scene of active operations."

Mr. Watt's late chief, the Surveyor-General, Mr. G. H. Dawson is now in England and it will be a surprise to many of the boys when they see the genial figure of "S.-G.," as he is familiarly known amongst them, looming up across the Plain of Salisbury. There are no less than 42 surveyors, 68 articled pupils, and 136 men who earn their living by working on survey parties with the First, Contingent, or now training in the different militia camps. Some have enlisted in technical corps, others are ex-officers who have left to rejoin their old regiments.

All the Highland regiments of Canada are now brigaded together and known as the 3rd Brigade, and it is expected they will be kept together in France. Mr. Watt belongs to the 50th Gordons, 16th Battalion.

ICE CARNIVAL TO BE HELD NEXT WEEK

Organized by Navy League Chapter, I. O. D. E., to Aid Funds—Under Distinguished Patronage

An ice carnival, which is being organized by the Navy League Chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of Empire to take place on Tuesday, February 16, bids fair to be one of the most successful events of the kind held in the city for some time. Those connected with it are making elaborate preparations for the entertainment of a large attendance.

The carnival is being held in order that the chapter's treasury may be replenished, a large amount having been taken from the funds for patriotic purposes during the last few months.

Handsome prizes will be given for the best costumes worn by ladies, gentlemen and children, as well as for the couple which can demonstrate its superiority in waltzing on the ice. This feature should act as an attraction to the skating populace. The band of the Fifth Regiment will be in attendance and will render music throughout the evening.

The following have given their consent to act as patrons of the event: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard McBride, Admiral Story, Sir Clive Phillipps-Wolley, president of the Federated Navy Leagues of British Columbia, Mr. W. E. Oliver, president of the Victoria Branch of the Navy League, and Mr. W. Blakemore.

The tickets are procurable at Messrs. Shortt, Hill & Duncan, corner Broad and View Streets, and are to be had at the price of 50c each. There is a great need of funds, and the organizers of the carnival hope for liberal support.

See the B. C. Permanent Loan Co. for attractive short term debentures.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

National Reserves of Canada

Lt.-Col. Gregory commanding, for week ending February 13:

Parades—Tuesday, 8 a. m., at headquarters, Strathcona Hotel Block, Douglas Street.

Recruit Drill—Wednesday, at Drill Hall, Menzies Street, 8 p. m., sharp. Manual exercises and battalion drill.

Commanding officers parade. Taking on to strength of regiment.

Sargeant, Musketry Instructor Mee.

S. WADE, Captain, Adjutant.

Don't forget Gymkhana at Exhibition Grounds, Thursday, February, 11.

Victoria Volunteer Reserve

By Capt. W. H. Langley, R. O., commanding.

Victoria, B. C., February 6, 1915.

1. Promotions—"B" Company. To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant A. W. Agnew vice P. V. Cowley resigned. To be second lieutenant, Sergt. T. W. Tribe, to complete establishment.

D. B. McCONNAN, Capt. R. O., Adjutant.

Legion of Frontiersmen

Victoria sub-unit—A meeting will be held on Wednesday, February 10, 1915, at 8 p. m. sharp, in room "H" Y. M. C. A. building, corner Blanshard and View Streets.

Dress—Full dress without holster.

All Frontiersmen are requested to be present, as there is very special business of interest to this sub-unit to be discussed.

All men wishing to join the Legion are invited to attend this meeting.

By order,
T. ROWLINSON, L. F., Lieut.

For Tobacco Fund—At the regimental soccer game played at Beacon Hill yesterday afternoon between teams from the Willows and the 5th Regiment, a gate of $26 was taken in. It is desired that this money shall be contributed to the United Service Tobacco Fund. If those who have charge of this fund will communicate with Mr. H. L. M. Mossley, Willows Camp, the collection will be turned over to them.

LEFT LARGE FAMILY

Late Mrs. S. J. Harper Is Survived by Seven Children and Two Step-Children

The many friends of Mrs. S. J. Harper will be grieved to hear of her demise on Friday last at St. Joseph's Hospital.

The deceased lady, who was sixty-four years of age, was a relict of the late John Harper, who predeceased her four years ago. She was a native of York County, N. B., and, since coming to Victoria, has made her home in Victoria West. Besides a mother, who is living in New Brunswick, she leaves to mourn her loss eight children: J. Wesley, Charles Chipman, Thomas Ernest, George Wilfrid, Miss M. Millisa, Mrs. S. Ruttan, Mrs. C. F. Banfield and Mrs. R. S. Dalby, all residing in Victoria, and two stepsons, Fred and John N. There are also sixteen grandchildren, while three brothers still survive in New Hampshire and one in Prince William, N. S. Mrs. W. Ray, of Butte, Mont.; Mrs. J. Gartley, of Bangor, Maine; Mrs. W. Bouyer, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Davidson, N. B., and Mrs. Hamilton, N. B., are all sisters.

The funeral has been arranged to take place at 2:30 on Monday afternoon from the late residence, Craigflower Road, and services will be held a few minutes later at St. Saviour's Church. Interment will be in the family plot at Ross Bay Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTICES

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hydes, wife of Eustace Hydes, took place yesterday, and was very largely attended. Members of Baxter Hive, No. 8, I. O. T. M., of which deceased was a member, attended in a body, as also did the members of Court Maple Leaf, A. O. F. A delegation was present from the other various lodges of the A. O. F. There was a large and beautiful floral contribution, and the casket and hearse were laden with them. Service was held in Christ Church Cathedral at 2:15, the Rev. J. W. Flinton officiating. At the grave, the A. O. F. service was conducted by Sister M. Monk, C. R. of Court Maple Leaf. Interment was made in Ross Bay Cemetery. The pallbearers were Messrs. H. Callow, R. Peters, W. Noble and S. F. McIntosh, representing the A. O. F., and C. S. McTavish and W. R. Peterson.

Laramie Frederick Wallenstein was found dead at his home at Sooke by a neighbor yesterday morning. Born at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, in 1852, he came to Victoria when he was 23 years of age and has lived in this country since then. He was foreman of the upholstery department of the late Jacob Sehl on Government Street for seventeen years, and afterwards conducted a successful business in his own name on Yates Street. On his retirement he bought a ranch at Sooke Way, where he lived till his death. Three sisters survive him, Mrs. G. K. Albertson, San Francisco; Mrs. Charles Palmer, Victoria; and Mrs. O. B. Smith, San Antonio, Texas. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

DIXON—To Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Dixon, "Solihull," Ontario Street, Victoria, B. C., January 4, 1915, a daughter.

HASTINGS—On February 4, to Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hastings, a son.

TODD—On February 6, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. William C. Todd, of "Wilmar," St. Charles Street, a son.

DIED

GULL—On the 4th inst., at his home, St. Charles Street, occurred the very sudden death of William Henry Gull, aged forty-five years, a member of Victoria Lodge, A. O. F.; born in London, England. He is survived by a widow.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon, February 8, at 2:30 o'clock, from the parlors of Hanna & Thomson, 827 Pandora Avenue, Rev. Baugh Allen officiating. Interment at Ross Bay Cemetery. Friends please accept this intimation.

HARPER—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on the 5th inst., Sarah Jane, relict of the late J. Harper, aged 64 years, born in York County, N. B., a resident of this city for 26 years. The remains will be removed from the chapel of the Sands Funeral Furnishing Company, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., to her late residence, Craigflower Road, near Lampson Street, from where the funeral will take place on Monday, the 8th inst., at 2:30 p. m., and 15 minutes later at St. Saviour's Church, Rev. Robert Connell, will officiate. Interment in family plot, Ross Bay Cemetery.

ABRAMS—At Union Bay, February 6, Alfred James Seymour, aged two years, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Abrams.

McMARTIN—On the 5th inst., at the residence of her mother, Margaret McMartin, Cordova Bay, Elvira Sketchley McMartin, in her 21st year. A native of Victoria.

Funeral arrangements are with Hanna & Thomson, 827 Pandora Avenue, and will be announced later.

CARD OF THANKS

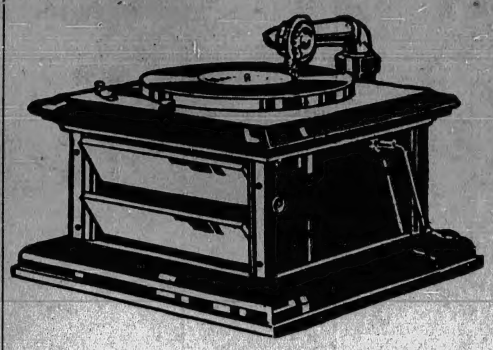
Mr. Robert Collie and relatives wish to express their heartfelt thanks to their many friends for their kindness and sympathy in their recent sad bereavement.

A. O. F. FUNERAL NOTICE

All members of Court Victoria, 5920, are requested to meet at Hanna & Thompson's Funeral Parlors on Monday, Feb. 8th, at 2:30, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. W. H. Gull.

H. CLARK, C.R.
G. W. MITCHELL, Secy.

One Dollar Buys $40 Grafonola on Dollar Day, Feb. 13



READ TERMS OF THIS BIG SPECIAL OFFER

¶ Those who recall the scores of big special values secured by the crowds that thronged Western Canada's Largest Music House on Victoria's first Dollar Day, Saturday, June 13, 1914, will remember our special offer on that occasion. A similar offer will mark the approaching Dollar Day, Saturday, next, February 13. There will be excellent buying inducements in every department, of a nature to appeal to all tastes, and—

¶ With every purchase made on Dollar Day the total value of which is One Dollar or more, the purchaser will receive a coupon. This will apply to Dollar Day only. At 9 o'clock in the evening of Dollar Day a public drawing will take place in the store and the holder of the ticket drawn will be given a

Columbia Grafonola Worth $40 and Six Double-Disc Records

¶ Only one person can win this fine Columbia, but everybody is eligible to compete. There will be big special bargains in every department; handsome offers of sheet music, music rolls and satchels, musical instruments, graphophone and phonograph records, needles, player-piano rolls, etc. And with every dollar purchase there goes an even chance to secure the fine Columbia Grafonola and the six double-disc records.

Watch for Special Dollar Day Bargains in This Space From Day to Day and Try for the Grafonola

FLETCHER BROS.

WESTERN CANADA'S LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE
1231 Government Street Victoria, B.C.

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English Home remedy for— COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

Sale Prices

Cotton Crepe, all colors, lovely shades. Price, per yard **15c**

All goods on sale, with greater reductions and also extra cash discount.

Lee Dye & Company
715 VIEW STREET
Just above Douglas
Phone 134

"Such a cosy little place and so very clean."

The Tea Kettle
Miss Wooldridge
1119 Douglas St., Opp. Victoria Theatre

Why burn high-priced Lump Coal in your Kitchen Range when our

Washed Nut Coal

at

$5.00 Per Ton

DELIVERED

Will give you a brighter, quicker and cleaner fire than the best Lump Coal mined?

Remember, with this fuel you do not find cobwebs of soot hanging to your stove, as this Coal gives off no soot whatever. We never have and never will make an extra charge for Oak Bay deliveries.

KIRK & CO.
1212 Broad St. Phone 130

Ballot Held—On Friday last the seventeenth ballot of the Victoria Mutual Loan and Building Society was held at 734 Fort Street. The winning number was drawn by Mr. F. W. Peters. A vote of confidence in the directorate was passed unanimously.

Ladies' Sample Suit House

1208 GOVERNMENT ST.
UPSTAIRS

Our Showroom

At 1208 Government St. (upstairs), opposite Union Bank, has been opened five seasons with a view of selling ladies' reliable ready-to-wear garments at a price within reach of all.

Our Lines

Comprised of up-to-the-minute Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts. The garments are original creations, no two alike. Alterations are included and guaranteed.

Our Suggestion

Is that you call in and see these Sample Garments, with no obligations to buy. Your visit will be greatly appreciated by us. We feel sure it will pay you.

Today's Style Today

To help $1.00 Day (Saturday, 13th), we will give away 12 Capes for $1.00 each to the first 12 ladies; also 3 long black Coats at $1.00 each. To the many who will be disappointed we will give special inducements on regular stock.

PHONES 28, 88, and 1761 | **WEST END GroceryCo., Ltd** | THE PEOPLE'S STORE

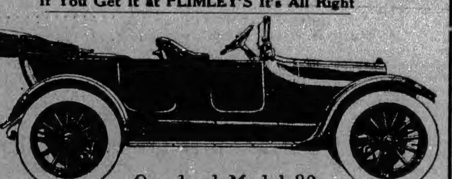
Choice Week-End Goods
At Real Bargain Prices

Prime Chickens, lb.	30¢
Young Chickens, lb.	25¢
Pither's Dairy-Fed Pork, per lb.	15¢
Local Veal, lb. 22c to	30¢
Ayreshire Bacon, Scotch cure, per lb.	35¢
Finest Cooked Ham, lb.	40¢
Fresh Cod Fillets, unsmoked, per lb.	20¢
Kippers, lb.	10¢
Bloaters, lb.	10¢
Fine Navel Oranges, 2 dozen for	25¢
Fine Sweet Oranges, 3 dozen for	50¢
Extra Fine Oranges, doz.	25¢
Winesap Apples, box	$1.00
Winesap Apples, extra fancy, box	$1.80
Yellow Newton Apples, extra fancy, box	$1.90

ABSOLUTELY the Best Value in the City
Fine Quality Potatoes, per sack 85c

CORNER GOVERNMENT AND BROUGHTON STS.

If You Get It at PLIMLEY'S It's All Right



Overland Model 80

SECOND-HAND AUTO BARGAINS

A 1914 model, five-passenger Overland car, complete in every detail; has electric starter and lighting, and the rear wheels are fitted with non-skid tyres. Has only run 1,200 miles. Price, $1,050.

727-735 Johnson THOMAS PLIMLEY Phone 697, 698

Madame Watts

Suite 401-4 B.C. Perm. Bldg.
Douglas St., Victoria, B.C.
Phone 1623

SUITS
Artistic and Tailored

GOWNS
Day and Evening

GOLF SKIRTS

SHIRT WAISTS
(Washing Silks)

CORSETS
Cut and Fit Guaranteed

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY
Annual Social
CONNAUGHT HALL
Tuesday, February 16
8 to 12

Rose Bushes
Shrubs, perennials, etc. We have the best, and lowest price.
BROWN BROS.
618 View Street Phone 1269

Stump Pulling
COLUMBIA HAND POWER STUMP PULLER, just out. Made in British Columbia. Efficient, powerful, economical and durable. See it.
J. PANTELIC
DOMINION HOTEL

"NORMAN"
The NEWEST
ARROW COLLAR

In Women's Realm
BY MARIA LAWSON

VISCOUNTESS GORMANSTON

The Northern Lights

Dancing! Dancing! Dancing!
What a mazy flight,
Dancing! Dancing! Dancing!
On our mortal sight.
Every motion, style and grace ever dreamt at night.

Fantastic, straight and fair;
Sudden now and then,
Yonder, here and there,
Unseen and in our ken;
Mocking us and all our what and why and when?

Rising high and oft,
Frosty, straight and strong,
Sinking silent, soft,
Narrow, thin and long,
And if our sense could hear, oh, singing what a song!

How we sluggish mortals
Wonder and admire,
When these kingdom portals
Are opened, and its fire
Is flashed upon our sight, but dreams of something higher!

How the stars that sparkle
All the dome of space
Twinkle, brighter twinkle
In their nocturnal race,
When these celestial beauties are circling in their grace.

—David C. Nimmo.

A Red Cross Vice-President

In her home town of Balbriggan Viscountess Gormanston is helping to direct the labors of the Red Cross Society, while her husband is training the 16th division of the London Territorials. She has two little ones, a son and a daughter to care for, but this does not prevent her from filling the office of vice-president of the Red Cross Society.

Viscountess Gormanston is one of the oldest of the Irish peers, for the title was created in 1478 and he is the fifteenth of the line. His wife is the daughter of the late Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir William Butler, G.C.B., and her mother was a famous painter, whose picture, "The Roll Call," is familiar the world over. Viscount Gormanston is thirty-six years old and was married in 1911.

A Musician

Miss Norah Dod is a recent arrival in Victoria whose talents as a pianiste are very highly spoken of by a number of musicians and other notable people in England. Miss Dod is a native of Birkenhead, and was educated at Sandholme. Subsequently she became a pupil of Sir Charles Ross of Liverpool, with whom she studied for five years. When nineteen, the young lady became an associate of the Royal College of Music, London. Since coming to the Province in 1913, Miss Dod has been senior teacher of music at All Hallows School, Yale. Victoria should benefit by the addition to its musical circles of a lady who has enjoyed so many advantages and comes with recommendations from gentlemen and ladies who have had every opportunity of hearing the best music. Among patrons of her recitals have been Sir W. H. Lever, Sir Charles Petrie, Sir Edward Evans and Dr. A. C. E. Harris.

Queen Mary's Gift

There is but little more than a week left in which to complete Victoria's contribution to the New Year's gift Canadian women are sending to Queen Mary. It is asked that every woman who can, will contribute some article suitable for use in the hospitals where wounded soldiers are treated or clothing for the thousands of women and children from Belgium who have taken refuge in England. Mrs. Bannerman, who has taken upon herself the duty of collecting for this fund, will be at the Temple Building every morning for the purpose of receiving contributions, which she undertakes to send to the Bank of Montreal to be forwarded. Those who have time and means to prepare a garment may be sure that this gift will not only do great good to those who are in sore need, but will be a great source of pleasure to the Queen, who in this crisis has proved herself a wise and tireless leader.

A Good Speaker

That some Englishwomen can speak as well as work well was shown recently at a meeting in the Council Chamber at Salisbury. The meeting of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, which was attended by many prominent women, among whom was the Lady Mayoress, Mrs. Macklin, was addressed by Lady Hulse. The speaker is the daughter of Lord Burnham, the principal proprietor of The Daily Telegraph. What Lady Hulse said is interesting in many ways to the women's societies working in our own Province for the soldiers and sailors:

"Having read a letter from Lady Smith-Dorrien regretting inability to be present, Lady Hulse said she was sure the Guild would like to offer their congratulations to Lady Smith-Dorrien on the honor the French President had conferred on her distinguished husband. (Applause). In Salisbury they were all very proud of the close association they had with Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who, all those who served under him and with him, assured them combined in himself all those qualities which in our War Litany we prayed might be vouchsafed to the soldiers and sailors of the King. Continuing, Lady Hulse said she was sure they were all glad to re-assemble under the kind and sympathetic guidance of the Mayoress, to do their part in making the life of our sailors and soldiers easier, for those splendid men were standing between us and the horrible fate which overtook poor Belgium and Northern France, and a still more horrible fate would overtake us did our cruel and ruthless foe ever set foot in these islands. But between us and that stood the Navy. They could, some of them, picture to themselves what life in the North Sea was now—constant strain and ceaseless watching, with some men sleeping next to their guns, while others watched all through the day and night, in the cold rain, sleet and snow; and the thought always present in their minds, from Admiral Jellicoe down to the lowest stoker, that they stood between us and a very dreadful fate. We knew that we could not win on land alone, that for us and our Empire the last word must be spoken on the sea. Speaking of the Army, Lady Hulse said she was proud to know that her son was one of the very first to leave these shores in defence of his country. (Applause.) She spoke of the extraordinary hardships being cheerfully borne by our soldiers, mentioning that after eight days and nights in the soaking trenches her own son was lifted out, half unconscious, and taken back to the hospital. Fortunately, she was able to send him all he required, but there were thousands of good men and true out at the front, whose wives, and mothers, and sisters, could not afford to send them all the things they needed, and that was where the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild came in, and the men deeply appreciated the attention they received. She was quite sure that no words of hers were necessary to urge them to continue their good work. (Applause.) She felt certain that what happened to fall to them to do they would do it with the best that was in them. They would require patience, endurance and courage, especially when bombs came—and they would come—which might demand even the last sacrifice. But she believed the cruel and barbarous foe who had brought this terrible war upon us realized that English women were taking the trouble that had come upon us in the right spirit, and that they were not going to flinch any more than the men who had gone to the front." The meeting was held on January 14 and since then the women of Great Britain have had additional reason to realize their need of strength and courage.

Sugar

There will be a disposition on the part of many mothers to look upon sugar as a luxury. It has already gone up in price, and if the taxes are increased, as it is likely they will be, it will be dearer still.

While it will not hurt our families to curtail the supply of rich confections of various kinds, we must remember that sugar is now regarded by medical and scientific men as a valuable article of diet, specially designed to supply fuel to that wonderful apparatus which creates a supply of energy for the body. A writer in The New Statesman, London, concludes a scholarly article on "The Fuel of Life," with the following paragraphs:

"The whole trend of inquiry for twenty years and more has enhanced our ideas of the value of sugar as a fuel food. Besides the German observations, one recalls, for instance, those of Professor Sims Woodhead on the unique value of glucose as a food for the cardiac muscle, and I believe that very promising results have accordingly followed from the systematic use of glucose in cases of cardiac embarrassment. Half a century ago Herbert Spencer protested against the quasi-theological notion that children's fondness for sugar is the disgusting greed natural to brats, but expurgated from the 'psyche' of the adult. Spencer wondered whether Nature was really so malignant. In fact, the child's liking for a fuel which is so easily digestible is simply the expression of the special need imposed upon it by its small mass, which has to be kept as hot as ours, though it has such a large surface to cool by. It may be added that a 'sweet tooth' is a healthy appetite even in the adult. It commonly survives in women, and in those eccentric men who neither drink nor smoke.

"As to the stupid idea that beet sugar is a cheap substitute for cane sugar, by no means good enough for us, though acceptable in continental countries, that is sheer nonsense, without any chemical basis. Roughly speaking, I lay it down as an elementary policy, in dealing with our 'national income of sunlight,' that where we can grow wheat we should grow wheat, where oats but not wheat, we should grow oats, and where neither, we should grow the beet."

Before cutting short the children's supply of pure candy, homemade preferably, and sugar in drinks, puddings and cakes, or depriving herself of such simple luxuries, the mother should consider whether there is no better way of economizing.

Canadian Soldiers

A disposition is being shown in some parts of Canada to praise extravagantly and without sufficient foundation the exploits of Canadian soldiers. It is to be hoped that boastfulness or vainglory will not be encouraged by those of us who remain at home.

It is very certain that nothing will be more distasteful to the men who have gone to the front than undue, much less, undeserved praise.

Our men, young as many of them are, have gone into the war in the true spirit of British soldiers. They saw before them duty to be done. That it would be hard and disagreeable as well as very dangerous, they fully understood. They realised that Great Britain was in danger. They believed her quarrel was just and they offered to go to help her.

It was all very simple but very earnest, too. Since going to England the first contingent has suffered much discomfort, but the great majority of the men have, so far as is learned, said very little about it. Now, part of that contingent is at the front, and some newspapers and correspondents have attributed to them deeds which have since been disowned.

Soon all the men and others about to leave home will be in the thick of the fight. We are sure they will do their duty, and we are equally sure that the men who are bravest and most steadfast will make little of their achievements.

It will not become their wives and mothers to be boastful on their behalf. Surely, never before did men need so much fortitude. The battles of old were fought with noise and shouting. This war will be won by endurance chiefly. The foe is strong and stubborn and it is great folly to underestimate his strength or to waste our own in idle boasting. Let us be proud of these men who have taken their places in the ranks of the Empire, but let our pride be that of quiet confidence. Canada can trust her sons to uphold her honor. They have not been taught to hate for their lives have been passed far from wars and rumors of wars. But they are true Britons all and will do their duty with that simple, unconscious heroism that has, all through the centuries, animated the British soldier.

Wanted

Unfurnished and furnished houses to rent in all parts of the city. Have applications on file.

To Rent

OAK BAY
Six rooms, furnished, hot water heating, hot and cold water connections in each bedroom, three-quarters of an acre of land, to rent $40.00

FORBES ST.
Six-roomed, furnished, new house close to school and car, with use of adjoining lot ... $25.00

BOWKER AVE.
Five rooms, unfurnished, close to car, with all modern built-in effects $15.00

FORT AND LEE AVE.
Eight-roomed house, modern, including heat $25.00

Canadian Financiers Trust Company
W. Q. ARNOLD, Manager
606 View St. Phone 839

Wedding Cakes

You know that the Wedding Cake is the centre of attraction on the wedding day. We thoroughly appreciate this, especially when it is set up on our silver wedding cake stand and candelabra, on either side, for they make sufficient decoration for your buffet table. We loan them free with all reasonable orders.

707 FORT ST. Masters VICTORIA, B.C.

PRINCESS THEATRE
Phone 4625
"THE THIRD DEGREE"
POPULAR PRICES
Only Matinee Saturday
Phone 4625

ANNUAL MEETING OF CHEMAINUS HOSPITAL

Reports of Directors and Other Associates Read—Financial Statement—Votes of Thanks

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Chemainus General Hospital Association was held in the Chemainus Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The financial statement for the past year was read and various reports were considered.

Attention was called to the fact that the receipts from the employees of the Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Company mill and camps were $1,318.55 less than the receipts from this source during 1913. This was due to the closing down of the entire plant early in the Fall. To meet this shortage the board of directors found it necessary to transfer $879 from the sinking fund and $500 from the building fund to the checking account of the hospital. The expenditures during 1914 were $9,534.12 as against $10,740.62 in 1913.

The report of the resident physician, among other things, showed an increase of ten patients over the number treated during the year before.

The retiring directors, namely Messrs. A. H. Frazier, A. D. McKinnon, H. Hatfield and W. Roseboom, were re-elected. Votes of thanks were accorded the Women's Auxiliary, Mr. Robert Allan, Dr. Frost, Mr. J. McConville, R. R. Stokes and Miss McLeod for the valuable services they had rendered the association.

The hospital also received aid from various people, whose names could not be enumerated, and it was moved that the appreciation of the association be put on record and a vote of thanks passed to all those who have assisted.

The president, Mr. H. R. Smiley, reviewed the work of the board of directors during the past year and stated that two more private wards and a suitable room for the matron and nurses were required.

Included in the financial statement were receipts acknowledged from the employes of the camp and mill to the amount of $3,452.55. The grant received by the institution from the Provincial Government was $2,055.40. From the municipality of North Cowichan was received $200. These figures constituted the principal receipts.

The largest disbursement was for salaries, the sum of $4,380.05 having been given out. For drugs and equipment $553.85 was paid out.

Return of the Sodomites

Where Have They Been Since Their Destruction?—How and When Will They Return, and What For?

THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM

"Sodom and her daughters shall return to their former estate (condition) and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your former estate."—Ezekiel, 16:55.

Closely associated with the subject of the return of the Sodomites to their former condition is the hope held out in the Scriptures for the billion two hundred million heathen in the world today. The question, why was Sodom and Gomorrah destroyed, where have they been since their destruction, and what are they returning for, will be dealt with in detail this evening in the special lecture in the Columbia Theatre at 7:30.

The speaker takes his stand squarely upon the Scriptures, and the lecture promises to be of considerable interest. According to the doctrines of the dark ages, many thought these poor Sodomites were suffering in eternal torment; in the darker past, however, the light upon the Holy Scripture was not shining as clearly as it does today, for "the light shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

The Apostle Paul and others foretold the great falling away from the faith once delivered to the Saints. This gradual falling away, which led to the fierce persecution of the dark ages, commenced with the death of the Apostles, and continued until the Reformation. Since that time the light upon the Bible has been gradually unfolding until today, as the prophet Daniel and other inspired writers foretold, "The Book [the Bible] shall be unsealed," and God's humble followers will understand.

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—and none know it better than the people who have used this dentifrice for years and years, and are therefore in a position to judge the value of its services—the cleansing action and antiseptic properties—which mean so much to the welfare of the teeth.

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YOUR DRUGGIST SELLS IT.
15c., 30c. & 45c. a box. For a Trial Sample, send 2c. stamp to F. C. CALVERT & CO., 349, Dorchester Street West, Montreal.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. and Miss Edith Hicklin have returned to Vancouver after a month's visit to Miss S. F. Smith, Seaview, Dallas Road.

The "99" Club held its invitation dance on Friday, in the St. John's Hall. There was a good turnout. The next club dance will be held on Friday, February 12, when all invitation holders are invited to attend.

A farewell party was given at the home of Dr. Grant, 154 Robertson Street, Thursday evening, in honor of his brother Albert, who left for the front as a chauffeur. A very pleasant evening was spent in music and cards, until an early hour in the morning.

One of the most successful dances of the season was given by Queen Alexandra Hive, No. 11, Ladies of the Maccabees, in the Connaught Hall, on Thursday evening last. A dainty buffet supper was served, the table decorations of black, red and white, the colors of the order. Professor Heaton's orchestra supplied excellent music, and much credit is due the ladies of the committee for the success of the evening.

A very interesting event took place on Friday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 1124 Fairfield Road, when Margaret McLean, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Stinson, was united in marriage to Mr. Hilton Burpee Witter, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, at Ladysmith, B. C. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. G. Inkster in the presence of the relatives and immediate friends. The bride, who was unattended, looked very sweet and girlish in a gown of white chiffon and shadow lace with the usual veil and orange blossoms. During the signing of the register, Miss M. E. Livingstone sang "Perfect Day." The numerous presents showed the popularity of the young couple. Mr. and Mrs. Witter left on the evening boat for Vancouver, and after a tour of the Coast cities will make their home at Ladysmith, B. C.

THE SILENT ARMY

British Maintain Strict Silence at Night—Accurate German Snipers and Artillery

A private soldier in the British army pays tribute to the German snipers and machine gunfire as follows:

"He can give us points for cunningness. He's as fly as they make 'em. But there are two respects in which we are superior. Apart from the snipers, the enemy can't compare with our men for rifle shooting, and they refuse to face the steel." The men have much to say regarding the conditions of trench life, and they are grimly sarcastic regarding the parlor-like comforts in the way of dug-outs depicted in the illustrated papers. The frost is an awkward thing to guard against, and rifles and machine guns have to be carefully watched. Private Willoughby had charge of a machine gun, and his recipe against a frozen water-jacket was to pour in some rum or some salt, or both, the night before. The heavier guns are all covered with waterproof sheeting and safeguarded in other ways. At night time the songs of the Germans can be distinctly heard in the British lines; they could hear them at prayers on Sundays at the Aisne. Night in the British trenches, on the contrary, is marked by unbroken stillness on the part of our troops—a thing that worries the Germans very much, for they never know what our soldiers are "up to." They have dubbed them "The Silent Army."

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$1.25	Sack Local Potatoes	$1.00
.24	Sks. Empress Flour and Baking Powder	1.10
.25	Bottle Heinz's Pickles	.15
.20	Bottle Vinegar, Ammonia or Blueing	.15
.25	Bottle Smith's Catsup	.17
.25	Tin Pineapple, Libby's	.17
.05	Lowney's Candy, 2 for	.05
.10	San Juan Cleanser, 6 for	.25
.25	Punch or A.1 Sauce	.20
.40	New Zealand Butter, 2 for	.75
.22	Finest Ham, per lb.	.20
.28	Finest Bacon, per lb.	.25
.25	Finest Cheese, lb.	.20
.20	Country Gentleman, 2 for	.25

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Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys 7 to 16 years. Refinement of well-appointed gentleman's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Prepared for business life or professional or university examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Spring term, January 4, 1915.
Principal, J. W. Church, M. A.

CRICKETERS RESPOND TO CALL TO ARMS

Island Cricket League Has to Postpone Meeting Because Members Have Gone to Fight—Presentation of Cup.

The annual meeting of the Vancouver Island Cricket League was held yesterday evening at 8:15 in the Balmoral Hotel for the election of officers. The question of continuing the league this year under the difficulties arising out of the war was discussed, and it was decided that the meeting would be adjourned till April 10, at which time it would be known how far the league could be continued in its present form. It was also decided that the election of officers should be left till then.

The event of the evening was the presentation to Mr. H. A. Goward, captain of the Victoria C. C., by Quartermaster-Sergeant Askey, on behalf of the committee, of the cup donated by the late Hon. William Templeman for the club scoring the highest percentage during the season.

The report of the secretary, Mr. Crawford Coates, follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen:

"The first meeting for the formation of the Vancouver Island Cricket League was held in Room 306, Jones Block, Victoria, B. C., Saturday, March 14, 1914.

"Those present were: Color-Sergeant W. H. H. Roberson, in the chair; Messrs. E. W. Ismay, H. A. Ismay, W. McAdam, H. Letheby, H. A. Goward, F. Sparks, L. A. Gurney, Q.M.S. C. Askey and A. C. Bayley; the last-named was secretary pro tem.

"At this meeting officers were elected and rules drawn up.

"The first regular meeting of the V. I. C. L. was held at Room 306, Jones Block, March 21, 1914; Colonel Hobday (president) in the chair.

"The following cricket clubs were represented: Cowichan, Albion, Victoria, Men's Own, University Incognito, Garrison, Nanaimo, Oak Bay, University School, Civil Service and Navy.

"Nine executive committee meetings were held, Victoria being represented seven times, Civil Service seven times, Albion and Cowichan four each, Oak Bay three, Garrison and University Incogs. one each, Navy one out of four, Nanaimo not at all.

"The published figures show 112 games as having been played, whereas six matches were not played, but points were awarded as though the games had actually been played. This, then, leaves a total of 106 games played, not counting the Navy, whose games, after their resignation, were ordered cancelled. The Navy games would have made an addition of twelve up to the time of their withdrawal.

"There was only one drawn game, in which case Victoria and University Incogs. received one point each.

"The percentage of the clubs is as follows:

"'A' Division—Victoria, .93; Cowichan, .73; Nanaimo, .55; Incognito, .54; Albion, .45; Garrison, .22; Oak Bay, .00.

"'B' Division—Civil Service, 1.00; Oak Bay, .75; Men's Own, .60; Victoria, .43; Restorer, .17; Albion, .13.

"Two incidents which affected the V. I. C. L. fixtures were the resignation of the Navy and the declaration of war. In the former case, rather than abide by the rules of the league, which required that one of their members go through the simple process of securing his release from Oak Bay, the Navy preferred to resign from the league. Their resignation was actually published in a daily paper before it was presented to the executive committee.

Cricketers to Fore

"In the latter case the call to arms showed the cricketers to the fore in this, as in every other important event, to such an extent that, not only the teams, but the executive committee, were left almost without representation. All games, therefore, were cancelled after August 3, 1914, to the close of the season.

"If Victorians would only appreciate what cricket and cricketers do for the uplifting of the world at large, parents, instructors, firms, churches and governments would require that all males give stated portions of their time to the great and noble game.

"Some of the benefits derived from the existence of the league were very pronounced. New teams came into evidence. Civil Service was the only team with a clean record in both divisions. The positions of Men's Own and Restorer are both noteworthy. Oak Bay considered the advisability of going out of existence, instead of which, under most adverse conditions, they placed two teams in the field.

"The centralizing of individual interests in their own particular club, due to the transfer rule, rather than meeting, possibly, the same good player on various teams representing different clubs of which he was not a member, added considerable interest to the games.

"Possibly the greatest improvement was due to the time limits. This not only inaugurated a promptness never before shown, but in several cases brought out a masterly display of cricket, brightened by intense excitement for a finish.

"Although, unfortunately, being compelled to speak of the lack of appreciation of the importance of the executive committee and the necessity of each club being regularly represented at the meetings, I cannot omit from this report the yeoman services, amicability of expression and unanimity of opinions which pervaded all our meetings.

Balance in Bank

"You will also see from the treasurer's report that we are favored with a balance in bank.

"In summing up from the percentages, we find Victoria leading 'A' Division and Civil Service as 'top-notchers' in 'B' Division.

"The executive committee proposes three rousing cheers' for the winners of each division and a letter to each club apprizing them of their laurels.

"And now, gentlemen, before asking the chair to present the Templeman Trophy Cup to the Victoria Cricket Club, the executive committee desires to make a few remarks through their representative.

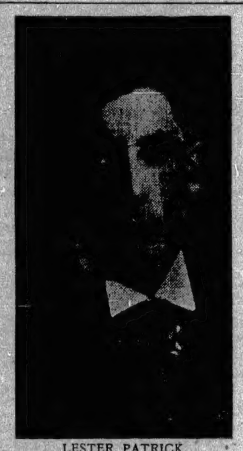
"During the past year our ranks have experienced serious reductions from war enlistments and from death. Possibly one of our greatest losses was in the demise of the Honorable William Templeman, donor of the trophy and editor of The Times. His sympathies and interests with cricket were many, varied and always backed up with action, as evidenced in his presentation of this cup and the powerful support of cricket in his paper."

VICTORIA SHOULD WIN AGAINST ROSEBUDS

Terminals Are in Better Condition, but Portland Boys Have the Speed—All Depends on Defence.

"Lehman had a real bad night, and Portland took full advantage of their opportunity to peg in a couple of soft goals," is the way Lester Patrick, the Victoria hockey pilot, sums up the Rosebud victory over the Terminals. Vancouver did not play the same kind of hockey that they did against Victoria the previous week, but Lehman's inability to cope with the long shots was the principal reason that Vancouver was humbled. Manager Patrick thinks that if the Victoria forwards will continue to bore in upon the Portland defence the champions have a fine opportunity of winning Tuesday night's game at the Rose City.

Walter Smaill will make the trip, so that the team will be identically the same that defeated the Rosebuds here in overtime last Tuesday night. The Victoria club has a big edge in condition on the Rosebuds, but the latter have the speed. If Victoria can hold their fast-stepping forwards to three goals in the first two periods they should win. Victoria has scored five goals or over in their last two games against Portland, so that, with any kind of defence work, the locals have an even chance of copping this game. A win for the locals will put them right back in the running for the P. C. H. A. honors.



LESTER PATRICK

Manager and captain of the Victoria Hockey Club, who will have his regular club in action against Portland Tuesday night.

Vancouver plays here next Friday night at the Willows Arena, and tickets for this fixture will go on sale at the Fit-Rite Tuesday morning. With Portland stepping out into the lead for the Coast League title, this clash is sure to be a topliner, as the Terminals will battle all the way to hold the lead over the Rosebuds.

BASEBALL SEASON DATES ANNOUNCED

SEATTLE, Feb. 6.—President Blewett, of the Northwestern Baseball League, today announced the following details concerning the opening, closing and holiday dates of the 1915 playing schedule adopted by the directors yesterday: April 20 (opening) Tacoma at Seattle; Victoria at Vancouver; Aberdeen at Spokane.

May 24 (Victoria Day)—Tacoma at Victoria; Aberdeen at Vancouver.

May 31 (Memorial Day)—Victoria at Seattle; Spokane at Aberdeen; Vancouver at Tacoma.

July 1 (Dominion Day)—Tacoma at Victoria; Seattle at Vancouver.

July 5 (Independence Day, July 4 falling on Sunday)—Victoria at Seattle; Vancouver at Spokane; Tacoma at Aberdeen.

September 6 (Labor Day)—Victoria at Tacoma; Aberdeen at Spokane; Vancouver at Seattle.

Week of September 13 (Closing)—Tacoma at Seattle; Aberdeen at Victoria; Spokane at Vancouver.

Wrestlers Injured

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—While defending his title as national A. A. U. champion 158-pound wrestler here tonight, Ben Ruben picked up his opponent, E. C. Babcock, another Chicago wrestler, and hurled him to the mat. Babcock's collar bone was broken in two places. One other contestant, Henry Beck, was injured. This also was in the 158-pound class. Beck was picked up by A. Ghertson with a reverse body hold and thrown. One of his ribs was fractured.

5TH REGIMENT ARE STILL UNBEATEN

Captain Asser Presents Cup to the 5th—Game Was First Class Throughout and Was Keenly Followed by Crowd.

By a score of three goals to two the 5th Regiment took the measure of the Willows yesterday afternoon at Beacon Hill Park, and also kept up their record of playing through the season without the loss of a single fixture.

Several facts pointed towards an interesting game; the 5th had not been beaten; an exceptionally strong team had been selected to lower their colors, and it would probably be the last game of the season that the soldiers would play before going to the front. With the exception of a slight wind, the weather was perfect and the ground dry. The spectators, lined round the field two and three deep, kept the players keyed up to fighting pitch every minute of the game, with the result that they were rewarded with the best display of the season.

While due credit must be given to the winners, they will have to concede a certain amount of luck in having only ten men in the opposing line-up for the greater part of the time. Apart from this, they showed greater combining qualities amongst their forwards and took advantage of their opportunities in a greater measure than their opponents.

The game opened sharp on time and was uneventful for the first ten minutes, when a penalty was given against the 5th in front of goal, from which Pilkington scored the first tally for the Willows. This woke up the 5th, Kreuger equalizing from a good centre by Smith, who had taken the ball up the field. The frequent runs along the line by Smith were one of the features of the game till he started to loaf offside towards the end of the last period, and he and Davis at back contributed to a large extent to the final result.

Cameron had to retire from the game owing to an old injury to his knee, and from then on the Willows played only ten men. Gregory went back and Horner took his place at half. His play was so good in his new position that one wondered why Gregory was not placed at fullback originally. He and Redlhaugh (centre-half) were towers of strength to their side, covering an enormous amount of ground and clearing equally well with either foot. Shortly before half-time there was a claim for "hands," but the referee did not see it and a slight hesitation among the players gave the Willows a chance to get the ball into the hands of the 5th goalkeeper, and it was rushed through by Grimshaw.

Half-time came with the score at 2 to 1 in favor of the Willows, their superior weight had told on their opponents and the score fairly represented the game.

The Second Half

When play was resumed the 5th gave a far better exhibition. They not only had the better of the play but they put into it enough energy to get away with the game. Almost at the beginning of the half, Hewitt, the Willows guardian, was penalized for taking too many steps with the ball in his hands. The whole side got into goal, but they left one corner open and Kreuger, the handy man again, was waiting there for the pass, and made the game 2 all.

Both sides had some close shaves, and the play was hard and fast. In a scramble amongst half a dozen players it looked for a moment as if there was going to be a slight disagreement between a couple of them, each of whom objected to the disposition of the other's legs, but the referee was firm and stopped the interruption at once. He officiated with conspicuous decision and quickness throughout.

Sumners for the 5th scored again from a centre which bounced off Ridge's hands, and this proved the winning shot. Pilkington had an opportunity to equal matters again but, after taking the ball right through the defence, lost his head at the sight of the open goal and shot over the bar. He has speed, but is a long fellow and inclined to overrun himself.

After the game Captain Asser presented the cup to Davis, the captain of the 5th. In making the presentation he spoke of the value of sport in the making of character and manhood, but warned the 5th that, on their return from the front, the Willows team would make an attempt to regain the trophy. Davis replied, thanking him for the cup and the interest he had shown in the regimental games and promised that the 5th would be ready to defend their title of champions.

The line-up was as follows:

Willows—Ridge; Horner, Cameron; Gregory, Redlhaugh and Parks; Jones, Grimshaw, Pilkington, Mossley and Smithson.

5th Regiment—Hewitt; Hayward and Davis; Green, Harrison and McBrady; Smith, Newbiggin, Sumners, Kreuger and Cull.

Navy Yard Wins

The Navy Yard and H. M. S. Shearwater met in a soccer match yesterday afternoon, at Esquimalt. After a well-fought and exciting game, the Navy Yard came out at the good end of a 3 to 2 score.

CIVILIAN RIFLE CLUB

Shooting Improving—Six Possibles Made—Tie for Class A Spoon Won by R. S. Greig

The Saturday shoot of the Civilian Miniature Rifle Club was held at the Jones Block range, and the shooting showed still greater improvement. Six possibles were made, the A Class spoon being tied by R. S. Greig and H. J. Wicks, the former winning when the tie was shot off. The B Class spoon was won by S. G. Clark with a score of 96. The high scores were as follows:

R. S. Greig	100
H. J. Wicks	100
H. Burton	100
A. Symonds	100
H. A. Gourlay	100
W. J. Tanner	100
A. E. Ashe	99
E. J. Gollop	99
M. Lohbrunner	99
W. Pumfrey	97
S. G. Clark	96
W. R. Menzies	96
W. D. Brayshaw	96
C. E. Mitchell	96
M. J. Little	96
R. H. Addison	95
F. Harding	95
G. P. Tindall	95
J. W. Bond	94
F. S. Chafe	93
Captain Ekham	93
L. W. Procter	92

VICTORIA LADIES WIN AT HOCKEY

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 6.—The Victoria ladies' hockey team defeated Vancouver ladies here today by five goals to nil. Victoria pressed and scored in 7 minutes. At half time Victoria was one goal. On resuming Victoria scored again in one minute, and followed with another four minutes later, after a pretty piece of play. Vancouver had very hard luck on several occasions. Victoria scored a fifth goal about ten minutes from the final time. The score does not indicate the difference of the teams, as overrunning the ball on numerous occasions by Vancouver ladies when near goal enabled Victoria to clear.

Relay Race Record

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A new world's indoor record for a relay race of 1,560 yards was made tonight by a Boston Athletic Association quartette in its annual race with the New York Athletic Club, at the invitation track and field meet of the Boston Athletic Association. The new mark was set at 3 minutes 2 4-5 seconds, which is 1-5 second faster than the record made by Harvard last year. The record-breaking combination was made up of Burns, Rose, Caldwell and Halpin.

VICTORIA PLAYERS WIN AT VANCOUVER

Soccer Team Scores Victory by Score of Three Goals to Two—Greater Skill in Attack and Defense.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 6.—Vancouver was once again defeated at the hands of Victoria, the Islanders scoring in today's match 3 goals against 2. At half time the score was one each, but in the second period the superior ability of the visitors secured for them an additional two, one being from a penalty. The Vancouver eleven failed to equal their opponents in their manner of handling the leather, their passing being poor compared with that of Victoria, while the wonderful alacrity displayed by the latter on all occasions gave the local players a strenuous time from start to finish.

Victoria drew blood first, when a strong shot came into Train along the ground. The tender stopped the ball and was in the action of picking it up from the line when it was kicked into the net by one of the opposing forwards. This was followed soon after by one of the same character, Doull netting the ball from a pass from Lindup quite near the goal. Hine and Muir, of the Victoria forward line, distinguished themselves by their adeptness in dribbling through strong opposition, their actions being the cause of much applause. Adam, their centre half, was a tower of strength, going about his business with a singular ease and confidence, always with unfailing success.

The teams lined up as follows:

Victoria—Shrimpton, White, Sheriff, Treven, Adam, Allan, Kerley, Nicholls, Hine, Muir and Baker.

Vancouver—Train, Miller, McNaughton, Lawson, Bruce, Butchart, Elbin, Anderson, Lindup, Grant, Doull.

KNOCKED OUT JOHN L.

Los Angeles Blacksmith, Who States That He Overcame Great Pugilist, Wants to Commit Suicide

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 6.—R. A. Sturdy, a blacksmith, who says he knocked out John L. Sullivan in the second round here in 1888, captured a five-cent fare motor car here today and compelled the chauffeur, at the point of a revolver, to drive toward the park, where, Sturdy said, he intended to commit suicide.

A detective finally slipped over the driver's seat and caught Sturdy, who then got an extraordinary ride to the city jail. But it is a long ride that has no rebate, and Sturdy was visited in the jail later by James J. Corbett.

"We both licked John L. Sullivan, but I did it first," declared the blacksmith. He told Corbett that he responded to a call for volunteers on the night of September 26, 1888, in Hazard's Pavilion, when Paddy Ryan, Sullivan's sparring partner, failed to appear. "He knocked me down several times in the first round," Sturdy declared. "I made up my mind that if I could not land on him in the second round I would quit. I caught him behind the ear in that second round. He went down and out, and they paid me $475.76."

Sturdy said he was robbed of $45 in a saloon last night, that the ignominy was too great, and he decided to end his life.

WANDERERS AGAIN TIED WITH OTTAWA

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 6.—Wanderers evened up again tonight in the N. H. A. by winning from Ottawa by a score of 8 to 1. The result was a big surprise to many as Ottawa was expected to put up a much better game. The two teams are now tied for first place. The game throughout was all Wanderers. One of the largest crowds of the season so far witnessed the game, many having to be refused admittance.

TORONTO, Feb. 6.—Canadiens did a fine piece of work tonight when they visited Toronto and won from the champions by a score of four to three. It was a great game all the way, and the Frenchmen are to be congratulated on the brand of hockey they put up.

QUEBEC, Feb. 6.—Shamrocks, of Toronto got a bad trimming here tonight, when Quebec beat them by a score of 9 to 5. The game was pretty well one-sided all the way through, and it was only in the last period that Quebec eased up to let Shamrocks score a few goals.

Lord Aberdeen's Title

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Earl of Aberdeen, the retiring Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose announced intention of assuming the new title of Marquis of Aberdeen and Tara provoked strong protest from Ireland, has reconsidered his decision in view of this criticism. It was announced today that he would style himself the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair, the latter a name which is anciently associated with the historic Hall of Tara.

GYMKHANA WILL BE A SOCIAL FEATURE

Strong Demand for Box Seats for Next Thursday's Entertainment at Horse Show Building.

Next Thursday's gymkhana, which takes place at the Horse Show Building, Willows' Camp, should be one of the season's social features as well as a pronounced success from the purely entertainment viewpoint. An exceedingly attractive programme of competitions has been drafted, for which there are large numbers of entries already; the sale of reserved seats, which has opened, proves that there is going to be a good demand for accommodation; the fact that the Fusiliers' band is to furnish the music is assurance that it will be in keeping with the occasion's importance, while the announcement that the majority of the officers of the several units in camp here propose patronizing the show indicates the keenness of the interest evinced. Mr. E. Henderson, who is doing the organizing, and who is ably assisted by Major Leonard Tait and Captain Treene, of the Canadian National Reserve Corps, expects that every box seat will be taken at the nominal charges imposed, and that the event will be fully equal in every respect to the finest horse show ever held here.

Professor McDonald and Mr. J. A. Turner have consented to act as judges. They will be assisted by Mr. "Teddy" McEvoy, who also will act as ringmaster. The officers and men, it is stated, are taking a prominent part in the contests. Civilians interested in horses, and with splendid animals to exhibit, also are coming forward. Word has been received from different up-Island centres that entries will be sent to the show. Therefore there is no doubt that contenders will be satisfactory both in numbers and quality. The field is not to be left entirely to officers and troopers. The ladies are responding enthusiastically to the invitation to participate and will take a prominent part. A fine lot of trophies will be distributed. Major Tait and Captain Treene are engaged in this phase of the arrangements and they have been most successful.

The Programme

The programme is as follows:

1. Trotting race, under saddle.
2. Best officer's charger, ridden by officer.
3. Best saddle horse, 15.2 and over (open).
4. Best saddle horse, 14.2 to 15.2 (open).
5. Bending competition, twice round; gentlemen (open).
6. Bending competition, twice round, ladies (open).
7. Soldiers' hurdle race, three times round.
8. Bucking competition (open).
9. Best pair jumping, to be ridden by lady and gentleman (open).
10. Jumping competition, ponies under 14.2 (open).
11. Jumping competition, soldier's horse over 14.2.
12. Jumping competition, civilian's horse over 14.2.
13. Best team jumping, rider on lead, as used for military purposes.

A prize will be given for the best clown on foot, to be judged by the audience.

ESQUIMALT RIFLE CLUB

The Esquimalt Rifle Club held its weekly practice shoot on the miniature range, city limits, Esquimalt Road, Saturday afternoon, and some good scores were compiled. The executive committee would like to see more of the members turn up to the weekly shoots, as the club has many members who have yet to make their initial appearance on the range. There is no reason, whatever, why Esquimalt should not have a flourishing rifle club, and it is only by the attendance of the members that this end can be accomplished.

The scores in detail:

E. H. Beaney	100
W. A. Pomeroy	98
J. McDonald	97
G. Agnew	96
J. D. Johnson	95
A. W. Greaves	94
A. Potts	93
S. J. Heald	91
G. S. McTavish	91
J. S. McAdam	91
J. Strand	88
T. H. Piper	88
R. G. Grey	78

"dollar day"

at this store will be marked by some very special bargains in all lines.

among other things we will offer women's and children's slippers in all new styles—values to $2.00 for . . . $1.00

Watch this space daily this week for further offers

Extra values in all lines for introductory purposes will continue throughout the week.

WATCH OUR WINDOW

708 YATES ST. Next Irish Linen Store

THE BOOTERY

SMART SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES

THE TELEPHONE

The Advance Agent of

Comfort and Convenience

Forms a Closer Union of Home, Business and Friends

For a limited time, Business or Residence Telephones will be installed upon payment of $5.00 Rental in advance.

For Particulars Call 3190

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT

B. C. Telephone Co. Limited

Re Esquimalt Sewers

Pointers for Public and Trade in Esquimalt

IT IS A FACT that the above work is making good headway, and that you are planning to have plumbing goods installed this Spring.

TO HAVE PERFECT SANITATION is to buy high grade modern fixtures.

TO FEEL SATISFIED is to know you have not paid too much for these fixtures.

TO CALL AT OUR SHOWROOM is to see and pick out the goods you wish installed.

TO US IT IS A PLEASURE to help and show you our English Bath Tubs, Toilets in porcelain and oak, Lavatory Basins in porcelain, numerous sizes and designs to suit all. Canadian N. P. fittings for above. In fact, everything from A to Z in plumbing goods.

To Buy Outside of Victoria in the Above Lines Is Not Necessary When Service and Quality Predominate at

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co. Limited

PLUMBING, Wholesale HARDWARE, Wholesale and Retail

544-546 YATES STREET

Store Phone 59 Plumbing Dept. Phone 2809 Office Phone 2042

Ice Carnival

At Arena Rink

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 16

In Aid of the Funds of the Navy League Chapter, I.O.D.E.

Under the distinguished patronage of the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Richard McBride, Admiral Story, Sir Clive Phillipps-Wolley, President of Federal Navy League; Mr. W. E. Oliver, President of Victoria Navy League, and Mr. W. Blakemore.

The 5th Regiment Band will be in attendance

TICKETS 50 CENTS

On sale at Shortt, Hill & Duncan

HOTEL STEWART

SAN FRANCISCO

SERVICE, COMFORT, UNEXCELLED CUISINE, REASONABLE RATES. CLOSE TO THEATRES, CAFES AND FINE STORES.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Gordons Limited

Phone 5510

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Are You Interested in a New Suit for Spring?

If So These Two Special Offerings Will Interest You

A Special Purchase of New Suitings for Spring Wear

150 Brand new Suitings for you to choose from, and there are no two pieces alike and only one suit length in each piece. By taking the lot we were given a very special price, and now we offer them to you at a proportionately low figure. By combining this advantage with the special offer made by our ladies' tailor, you are enabled to get

A New Spring Suit Made to Measure at an Unusually Low Figure

The assortment of Suitings includes serges, tweeds, worsteds, hopsacks and other fancy suitings. Colors include a good variety of shades in grey, brown, navy, tan and heather, in plain, mixed and hairline stripe effects.

Special Prices Range from $2.50 to $4.50 Yard

Special Tailoring Offer for One Month Only

$12.00 is the price our ladies' tailor will charge you for the making of a plain tailored suit. Wise women will buy one of the specially-priced suit lengths and will get our tailor to make them a suit as early as possible. First come first served. **$12.00**

Remember that this charge is for the making only—Satisfaction guaranteed

$ WATCH FOR GORDONS' DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS $ WATCH FOR GORDONS' DOLLAR DAY BARGAINS $

Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line

FOR HONOLULU, SUVA, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY

Future sailings will be as follows:

"NIAGARA" ..... FEB. 17, 1915

"MAKURA" ..... MAR. 17, 1915

Honolulu and return, for six months, $135; Sydney, first, $200; second, $150; third, $92.50. Excellent accommodation in all classes. For full particulars and reservations, etc., on application C. P. R. offices, 1102 Government Street.

L. D. CHETHAM
City Passenger Agent

Phone 174

Allan Line

Winter Sailings

ST. JOHN TO LIVERPOOL
Calling at Halifax One Day Later

SS. Hesperian .....Feb. 12
SS. Scandinavian .....Feb. 26
S.S. Corsican ..... March 12

ST. JOHN TO LONDON

Corinthian .....Feb. 18

Excellent accommodation available in all classes.

Tickets can be secured for friends and relatives in the Old Country, and all arrangements made for their passage to their homes in Canada, by applying to any authorized agent, or
The Allan Steamship Co., Ltd.,
320 Homer St., Vancouver

The Union Steamship Co. of B. C., Ltd.

Regular sailings to
PRINCE RUPERT
BELLA COOLA
SKEENA RIVER
and all
Logging Camps and Canneries.

GEO. McGREGOR, Agent.
1003 Gov't St. Phone 1925

Balfour, Guthrie & Co.

420 Hibben-Bone Building

Agents for

Harrison Direct Line

SS. SPECTATOR

LONDON .....Jan. 28
GLASGOW .....Feb. 4
LIVERPOOL .....Feb. 11

Freight Service Only. No Passengers

Via PANAMA CANAL

Mr. Business Man: just try a glass of

Convido Port Wine

At your lunch. Turns a commonplace meal into a banquet

UNMATCHED FOR BODY AND BOUQUET

D. O. ROBLIN
AGENT IN CANADA TORONTO

THROUGH STEAMERS to SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES, SAN DIEGO

Leave Victoria Fridays, 4 p. m., SS. President or Governor.

Leave Seattle Tuesdays, 10 a. m., SS. Congress or Queen.

Largest, finest passenger steamers.

TO ALASKA

SS. Spokane leaves Seattle, February 18, 28, calling at Skagway, Juneau, Wrangell, Ketchikan and Prince Rupert.

For particulars call on
R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.
1117 Wharf Street
City Ticket Office, 1003 Government Street.
C. A. Solly, Agent.

Poor mothers in England get 30 shillings at the birth of each child.

TONGKING ON COAST

Bound From China to Denmark, East Asiatic Motor Ship Replenishes Fuel at Golden Gate

The Danish motor ship Tongking, Captain Kruise, of the East Asiatic Company's fleet, en route from China to Copenhagen, put into San Francisco on Wednesday to replenish her fuel supply. The motor ship was 56 days out from Hong Kong, and Shanghai 24 days. In addition to her cargo, the Tongking carried five passengers for Copenhagen. She will make the run to Europe via the Panama Canal. In the near future, the Tongking will probably be seen in the East Asiatic service to North Pacific ports.

Prince and Princess Interned

MADRID, via Paris, Feb. 6.—Prince Emmanuel Salm-Salm and his wife, who was Marie Christine, an Archduchess of Austria, arrived here from Lisbon yesterday on their way to Gibraltar, where they will be interned. The Prince, who is a captain in the Prussian cavalry, and the Princess were touring the coast of Africa at the outbreak of the war. They were captured by a British ship and taken to Cape Town, where they remained for three months. Then they were given permission to go to Gibraltar for internment. The Prince and Princess will be received by King Alfonso before they leave Madrid.

TO REPLACE DELHI

Pacific Coast Co. Plan to Acquire Another Steamer to Take Place of Wrecked Ship

SEATTLE, Feb. 6.—Officials of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company announced yesterday that the corporation will acquire another steamship immediately to take the place of the freighter Delhi, wrecked on the Strait Island rocks in Sumner Strait, Southeastern Alaska. The company has several vessels under consideration.

The Delhi maintained a highly efficient freight service on the Southeastern Alaska route. A vessel will be acquired and placed on the run that if anything will give an even better service. All the ships under consideration are of a type especially fitted for the needs of the Southeastern Alaska trade to which the Delhi catered.

FAVORS INTERVENTION OF JAPANESE ARMY

M. Stephen Pichon, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs in French Cabinet, Expresses Opinion

M. Stephen Pichon, formerly Minister of foreign affairs in the French Cabinet, has been writing a series of letters in his organ, Le Petit Journal of Paris, in which he sets forth some strong arguments in favor of the intervention of Japan in the European theatre of the war. The following is one of his letters:

"The innumerable letters which I have received on the subject of the participation of Japan in the European war show to what extent public sentiment responds to that idea.

"Let us suppose that from the month of August last the Chancellors had decided to come to an understanding with the Government of the Mikado, we should have avoided quite a series of catastrophes, all the captures of merchant vessels effected by the German cruisers, all the losses of ships of war caused to England, all the damages suffered by the mariners of the Allies in the distant seas, where Japan would have taken upon herself to do police duty with her powerful fleet of battle-cruisers.

"Let us suppose that the armies of the Allies had been reinforced by an army of two or three hundred thousand Japanese, with the heavy artillery that they were able to bring, and the perfectly organized service which would have accompanied their troops, there would not now be a German on French territory, nor in all probability on Belgian territory.

"Let us suppose that even today—although we have lost much valuable time—we made haste to settle the conditions of the intervention of Japanese armies in the affairs of Europe, that would be no sooner done than the Turk would be turned from the coast of Egypt, and Germany from the vain hopes that tempts her to maintain her hold on the soil which she has ravaged, and which it is urgent should be wrung from her bloody and devastating occupation with the least possible delay.

"But, again, if we made haste! Nobody in France would find it surprising that large compensations were accorded to the great military power of the extreme Orient. And everybody would applaud her entrance into the liberating coalition which is fighting for the freedom of Europe."

INITIAL MONTH SAW ACTIVITY IN YARDS

Several Big Repair Contracts Were Handled During Month of January at Yarrows' Esquimalt Plant.

The first month of the year saw much activity at the Esquimalt plant of Messrs. Yarrows, Ltd. While no new work has been announced, numerous repair contracts were handled by this enterprising firm during the month of January.

The most important repair contract undertaken by Yarrows in this period was the British oil-tnak steamer Azov, which sustained extensive damage to her hull when she struck on the reefs at Talara Bay some weeks ago. The work carried out on the Azov consisted of bottom damage repairs and also engine-room and deck repairs. About twenty-thre new shell plates were fitted, a number of frames and doors renewed or repaired, and twelve new deck plates fitted. The Norwegian bark Wulff, now loading 1,100,000 feet of lumber in the Inner Harbor for South Africa, was hauled out in the naval drydock for cleaning and painting, and while she was on the stocks repairs were made to her rudder, damaged when the vessel drove insohre during a strong gale off the Coburg Peninsula.

Before proceeding to Portland to load grain for Europe, the British steamer Strathdee was placed in dock at Esquimalt for cleaning and painting and rudder repairs. The C. P. R. had three vessels in the hands of Yarrows in January. The steamer Princess Sophia had some repairs carried out to rails and stanchions, and minor repairs were also effected aboard the steamer Princess Mary. The C. P. R. freighter Otter was hauled out for cleaning and painting.

Other work carried out by Messrs. Yarrows, Ltd., during the past month, included repairs for the Canadian North Pacific Fisheries Co.; foundry work for the Victoria Chemical Co.; Esquimalt Municipality; Esquimalt Water Works, and others. The D. G. S. Madge was docked, cleaned and painted, and a new propeller fitted, and repairs were also made to the oil-carrying barge Diamond Head.

REPAIRS TO RESTORER

Cableship Has Machinery Attended to and New Main Steel Topmasts Fitted

The Commercial Cable Company's cableship Restorer, stationed at Esquimalt prior to her transfer to Seattle after the outbreak of war, has undergone machinery repairs and had new steel topmasts fitted, at the yards of the Seattle Construction & Ddydock Company.

AGENTS SAY KIEV MAY DISCHARGE HERE

Liner of Russian Volunteer Fleet Expected to Reach William Head at Daybreak From Vladivostok.

"There is just a possibility that the steamship Kiev will be the first vessel of the Russian Volunteer Fleet to make the inward call at Victoria, but the whole matter rests in the hands of the master of the ship," said a representative of Balfour, Guthrie & Company yesterday when making reference to the arrival of the Russian steamer from the Far East.

The Kiev, which is the largest ship yet dispatched from Vladivostok in the transpacific service of the Russian Volunteer Fleet, according to word received by Balfour, Guthrie & Company last night, is due to make William Head at daybreak today, with Vancouver as her ultimate destination.

The agents say that she has between 150 and 200 tons of Siberian and Oriental freight consigned to Victoria merchants, and it is altogether likely that Captain Steizki may decide to put this shipment off here before proceeding up the Gulf, and thereby avoid transshipment charges. Providing sufficient trade can be built up with Vancouver Island, the vessels of the Russian fleet will make regular calls at Victoria. The Russian Volunteer Fleet has inaugurated two transpacific services since the outbreak of war in Europe, which completely upset the services to Black Sea and Baltic ports owing to the blockade in those waters. The present transpacific services of this line are from Siberia to British Columbia and Puget Sound and from Vladivostok to San Francisco.

NEW NORWEGIAN LINE

First Olsen Steamer to Sail From Christiania for Coast Ports This Month

Advices have been received here that the first vessel of the new Norwegian line to be established between Christiania and North Pacific Coast ports, including Victoria and Vancouver, by Mr. Fred. Olsen, one of the leading shipowners of that country, will be leaving her home port this month.

She will be the Norwegian steamer Bra-Kar, a sister ship to the Bangor, also owned by Mr. Olsen, formerly in the Pacific Coast tramp trade. Two or three new motor ships for the Christiania-Pacific Coast trade are under construction, it is announced, and will be ready to go into commission toward the latter part of the year.

They will be modern carriers. General freight will make up their cargoes coming this way and they will take back grain, flour, lumber and other products.

Until these motorships are ready to enter the service, the owner will operate tramp steamers on the run, and it is possible that the steamer Bangor may be sent here.

Race at Iquique

The schooner Inca, Captain Rasmussen, is reported at Iquique, Chile, 87 days out from the Columbia River, with a cargo of 1,273,669 feet of lumber, shipped by W. R. Grace & Co. The Inca is a well-known Victoria trader,

WIRELESS REPORT

(By Government Wireless.)

6 p. m.

Point Grey—Cloudy; calm; 29.88; 45; sea smooth.

Cape Lazo—Cloudy; calm; 29.70; 45; sea moderate.

Pachena—Cloudy; S. E.; 29.32; 42; heavy swell.

Estevan—Rain; S. E. gale; 29.46; 42; sea rough.

Alert Bay—Overcast; S. E. strong; 29.43; 38; sea moderate.

Triangle—Rain; N. E. fresh; 29.56; 40; heavy swell.

Dead Tree Point—Cloudy; calm; 29.65; 36; sea moderate.

Ikeda Bay—Overcast; E. strong, 29.36; 39; sea moderate.

Prince Rupert—Cloudy; calm; 29.49; 42; sea smooth.

MAIL CONTRACT IS CAUSE OF CHANGES

N. Y. K. Company to Revise Its Schedule to Comply With Government Requirements—One Sailing Cancelled.

In order to comply with the requirements of the Japanese Government regarding its mail contract, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been compelled to rearrange its steamship sailings from the Far East to North Pacific ports.

Following the arrival of the Japanese liner Tamba Maru at this port on Thursday next, a full month will elapse before the succeeding N. Y. K. liner puts in an appearance. Owing to the inability of the liner Shidzuoka Maru to make her connections, the March 9 sailing from Puget Sound ports and Victoria has been cancelled. Mr. W. R. Dale, Victoria agent for the Japanese company, has been advised that a new schedule is being arranged, and the revised list of sailings will be received in due course.

The following tentative schedule has been outlined and will probably be adhered to:

Sado Maru, leave Yokohama February 24, arrive Victoria March 11, leave Victoria outward, March 23.

Awa Maru, leave Yokohama March 10, arrive Victoria March 25, leave Victoria April 6.

Shidzuoka Maru, leave Yokohama March 24, arrive Victoria April 8, leave Victoria April 20.

Aki Maru, leave Yokohama April 7, arrive Victoria April 22, leave Victoria May 4.

Tamba Maru, leave Yokohama April 21, arrive Victoria May 6, leave Victoria May 18.

Yokohama Maru, leave Yokohama May 5, arrive Victoria May 19, leave Victoria June 1.

Sado Maru, leave Yokohama May 19, arrive Victoria June 2, leave Victoria June 15.

Awa Maru, leave Yokohama June 2, arrive Victoria June 16, leave Victoria June 29.

Shidzuoka Maru, leave Yokohama June 16, arrive Victoria June 30, leave Victoria July 12.

Aki Maru, leave Yokohama June 30, arrive Victoria July 14, leave Victoria July 27.

Tamba Maru, leave Yokohama July 14, arrive Victoria July 28, leave Victoria August 10.

Yokohama Maru, leave Yokohama July 28, arrive Victoria August 11, leave Victoria August 24.

Sado Maru, leave Yokohama August 11, arrive Victoria August 25, leave Victoria September 7.

Awa Maru, leave Yokohama August 25, arrive Victoria September 8, leave Victoria September 21.

Shidzuoka Maru, leave Yokohama September 8, arrive Victoria September 22, leave Victoria October 5.

Aki Maru, leave Yokohama September 22, arrive Victoria October 6, leave Victoria October 19.

Tamba Maru, leave Yokohama October 6, arrive Victoria October 21, leave Victoria November 2.

Yokohama Maru, leave Yokohama October 20, arrive Victoria November 4, leave Victoria November 16.

Sado Maru, leave Yokohama November 3, arrive Victoria November 18, leave Victoria November 30.

Awa Maru, leave Yokohama November 17, arrive Victoria December 2, leave Victoria December 14.

Shidzuoka Maru, leave Yokohama December 1, arrive Victoria December 16, leave Victoria December 28.

Aki Maru, leave Yokohama December 15, arrive Victoria December 30, leave Victoria January 11, 1916.

PRESIDENT DEPARTS

Pacific Coast Liner Clears for Southern California With Good List of Passengers

Bound for San Francisco, San Pedro and San Diego, the steamship President, Captain Cann, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's fleet, sailed from the Outer Docks about 8 o'clock Friday night. The President carried over 200 passengers and her freight space was loaded to capacity.

The steamship Governor, Captain George Zoh, of the some fleet, departed from San Francisco at noon yesterday on her northbound voyage to Victoria. She is due here Monday forenoon.

STEEL SHIP PLATES ADVANCE IN PRICE

Reports from abroad show that steel ship plates and angles have again advanced in price, so that the basis of values for such has now reached about $40 per ton for the former and something over $35 for the latter. The cause of the advance is due to the higher price of hematite and to the handicap of steel manufacturers not being able to contract ahead for raw material consequent upon the higher freights at present prevailing.

CAPTAINS NOTIFIED

Bills of Lading and Manifests of Cargo Must Be on Board

The British Board of Trade has notified the Imperial Merchant Service Guild that it is essential during the war that captains of British merchant ships should always have on board the bills of lading and the manifest of cargo.

Neglect to comply with these instructions may result in ships being stopped and delayed by war vessels of the Allied nations.

FURTHER RESOURCES TO BE DEVELOPED

Company Being Organized to Manufacture Potash From Kelp Which Flourishes in Coast Waters.

Yet another of British Columbia's many resources, until recently thought to be worthless, is now to be utilized in the great kelp beds of the Queen Charlotte Islands and other points along the northern part of the Coast.

Influential men are planning the promotion of a company to take hold of and manufacture the kelp, which grows in such quantities in Northern Coast waters. While details of the arrangements are not ready to be divulged as yet, an announcement of the extent of the project may be expected soon.

Companies to work the kelp beds are being organized, it is said, all along the Coast. Nowhere are the kelp beds so thick as off the coasts of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Small launches often get into them and find it hard to extricate themselves. The most important commercial product which may be obtained from kelp is potash.

The big seaweed is very rich in this property, but until recently the proper machinery for its extraction was not perfected so as to make the business profitable. It is understood that factories are to be located at big distributing points in the Province.

Much machinery will be necessary and comprises a drying apparatus, motors, conveyors, drums, as well as pressing and evaporating machinery.

Kelp as fertilizer has been used considerably by the coast ranchers, the potash in it being excellent for the ground.

EL LOBO BOUND HERE

Big Tanker Coming to British Columbia With Crude Oil From Peruvian Ports

The tank steamer El Lobo, Captain Jones, is reported to be coming from Libitos, Peru, with a cargo of crude oil for British Columbia. It is expected that her cargo is destined for the Imperial Oil Company of Vancouver, as she hails from the same port as the tankers Azov and Caddo. The El Lobo is a large tanker, being of 2,948 net tons register. According to maritime reports, the El Lobo sailed from Punta Arenas on December 20 for Lobitos.

Niagara on Wednesday

The Canadian-Australian liner Niagara, Captain J. T. Rolls, from Sydney via Auckland, Suva and Honolulu, is due to reach William Head on Wednesday afternoon. It is expected she will pass before sundown and come to her berth at the Outer Docks the same evening.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN FREIGHTS FROM COAST

Rates on Lumber and Salmon Increased by Fifteen Shillings While Quotations on Flour Also Sear.

Another advance is announced in freights from this Coast to the United Kingdom.

Effective immediately the rates on lumber from Victoria and all ports on the North Pacific, steamers of the Blue Funnel Line will be 130 shillings per 1,000 feet, which shows an advance of fifteen shillings to the British ports of London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Within the past few weeks steamship freights have been soaring until at the present time the figures quoted are the highest in the annals of shipping, and from all indications the limit has not yet been reached.

The present rates quoted on salmon is 65 shillings per ton, while flour is drawing down 60 shillings per ton.

With the beginning of the war, freight rates began to rise steadily, and sometimes very rapidly. Within the past month or two freight rates from the North Pacific Coast have advanced more than a third.

This increase, of course, was due in considerable part to the effect of the acquisition of many vessels by the Government of England, France and Russia. But at the same time with this withdrawal of vessels there came an undoubted expansion of trade.

Part of the revenue to shipowners from increased freights has gone into increased expenses. War insurance has been heavy, the cost of coal and stores has been higher and the wages of seamen have been advanced by leaps and bounds.

NOW ONE-CABIN SHIPS

Transatlantic Liners Vaderland and Zeeland Converted to Carry "Second" and Steerage Passengers Only

The large passenger liners Vaderland and Zeeland, operated by the White Star Line in the Atlantic service, have been converted and are now being operated as one-class cabin ships, according to an announcement made by Mr. A. D. Disney, Pacific Coast representative of the International Mercantile Marine Company, through Mr. C. E. Earle, G. T. P. passenger and ticket agent at Victoria.

Only one-class cabin and steerage passengers will now be booked for these steamers. The Vaderland and Zeeland ply between Portland, Me., Halifax, N. S., and Liverpool.

BORDER LINE PLANS

Company Considering Advisability of Including Portland in Itinerary of Alaska Fleet

The Border Line Transportation Company, which recently absorbed the Northland Steamship Company, has under consideration a proposal to include Portland in the itinerary of the fleet plying between Puget Sound and Southeastern Alaska. This will give Portland its second direct steamer service with Alaska. The Border Line, which operates the freighters Fulton and Wakena between Seattle and Victoria, now has the steamers Alki, Northland and Despatch for its Alaska trade.

HIGHEST RATE PAID

Japanese Tramp Kenkon Maru Is Chartered by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. at 60 Shillings

Balfour, Guthrie & Co. have chartered the Japanese steamer Kenkon Maru to load wheat and flour on this Coast for the United Kingdom at a rate of 60 shillings, with the option of a Mediterranean port at 67 shillings 6 pence. The highest rate paid this season until the Kenkon Maru was fixed was secured by the owners of the British steamer Kish, chartered at 55 shillings.

CHRISTIAN BORS SEIZED

Freighter Known Here Turned Over to Prize Court at Sasebo

TOKIO, Feb. 6.—Japanese warships have seized the Norwegian steamer Christian Bors on the allegation that they found some irregularity in her papers. She has been turned over to the prize court at Sasebo. The Christian Bors sailed from Shanghai January 27 for San Francisco by way of Japanese ports.

Just a Scratch

BUT it needs looking after. Carbolated "Vaseline" will help it to heal quickly and prevent risk of infection. First aid treatment with

CARBOLATED **Vaseline**

Trademark
Made in Canada

It is a most effective antiseptic dressing for cuts, bruises, boils, and skin irritations of all kinds, such as eczema, poison ivy and barber's itch. Also good for corns.

AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Insist on "Vaseline" in original packages bearing the name. CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. Consolidated. For sale at all Chemists and General Stores.

Free booklet on request

CHESEBROUGH MF'G CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 CHABOT AVE., MONTREAL

WANTED Rags!

Millions of dollars' worth of Rags collected annually

The General says:

My output of *Certain-teed* Roofing has grown to such enormous proportions that I am having difficulty in getting enough rags of good grade to supply this demand.

I also need a lot of rags of lower grade for making my standard quality roofing; and also a still lower grade for making my Competition quality roofing.

I will pay the best market price for roofing rags anywhere in any quantity. If they can be shipped in carload quantities and in assorted grades, we can have them shipped direct to any of our big mills, but if in smaller quantities or unassorted, we will arrange with one of our packers or assorters near you, to buy your rags and prepare them for our use in the different grades.

Churches, Societies, Charitable Institutions and others are making good revenue by collecting all kinds of old rags. We consume scores and scores of tons of these rags every day—in fact the total rag sales of the country amount to several million dollars a year. It's an easy way to make money. The rags are generally given to the collectors or at least sold for very little. Every kind of rag can be used for something. Use this plan to pay off your church debt or raise the minister's salary. The results are surprising.

Certain-teed

Quality *Cert-ified* ROOFING Durability *Guaran-teed*

is the highest quality possible to make. It is guaranteed in writing to last 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply, and 15 years for 3-ply, and this guarantee is backed by the world's largest roofing mills.

There is a dealer in your locality who handles *Certain-teed* Roofing and our other wide line of goods. If you consult him he will be glad to give you full information about our goods and will quote you reasonable prices on all of them. Be sure the goods are made and guaranteed by us.

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World's largest manufacturers of Roofing and Building Papers
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DOLLAR DAY
FEBRUARY 13

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

Store Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturdays Included

DOLLAR DAY
FEBRUARY 13

New Straw Hats $1.00

A consignment just to hand from New York in the latest shapes in black and all new shades.

Spring Neckwear

3 For $1.00

A large and dainty assortment of new styles featuring the high and roll collar with pleats at back, in fine muslin and pique, regular 35c.

Many pleated effects in muslin collars in white and white and black effects at 4 for **$1.00.**

Overall Aprons in various shades and styles, regular $1.25 for **$1.00.**

Nurses' and Cooking Aprons in good white duck, 2 for **$1.00.** Regular $1.00 each.

Umbrellas

Good Value at $1.00

These are exceptionally good values at this low price and are made with stout steel frames covered with thoroughly waterproof sateen, mostly in straight handled style.

Black Lisle Hose

Special 50c Value, 3 Pairs for $1.00

These are in a mercerized quality with extra reinforced heels and toes, double garter top and sole. In a weight suited for present wear.

Seamless All Wool Cashmere hose, spliced heels and toes, in a medium weight, unshrinkable quality, 3 pairs for **$1.00.**

Fibre Silk Hose, extraordinary value, 3 pairs for **$1.00** 10 dozen only of these popular stockings. These are made with a good quality combed lisle top, and a lustrous fibre silk boot. Seamless throughout, they embody comfort and appearance at a low price.

Perfumes

Perfumes in a large variety of odors **$1.00** an ounce.

Colgate's and Crown Perfumes in pretty single bottles at **$1.00.**

Rigaud's Toilet Waters **$1.00** per bottle.

Glycerine Soap, reg. 12½c each, **$1.00** per dozen.

French Veils at $1.00

A fine assortment in various meshes in shades of saxe, brown, amethyst, green, navy, black or white, values to $2.50.

Ribbons

6 Yards for $1.00

A variety of fancy and plain Ribbons in many shades. Values up to 35c.

Embroidery, 2 yards for **$1.00.** A beautifully fine Swiss embroidered flounce, regular value 65c.

Skirt Lengths at $1.00

In cheviots, serges and novelty suitings in wanted colors, 2¼ yards for **$1.00.**

Gloves at $1.00

Reliable makes, 1 dome, pique sewn, tan nappa, gussetted thumbs; 2 dome, French kid, in black or white. Special value.

Extraordinary Offerings for Dollar Day

Wonderful Inducements for Economical Shoppers

We have prepared a list of Dollar Day offerings which from the value-giving standpoint will be unequalled. These lines are taken from regular selling stock, and therefore represent the best possible quality. Prices have been lowered to a remarkable degree for this sale. We endeavor to make the offerings of the greatest interest to those who appreciate quality at low cost. Read the list carefully.

Fifty Dozen New Spring Waists to Sell at $1.00 Each—Eight Styles to Choose From

It has been our good fortune to secure extraordinary values for Dollar Day selling. These Waists represent the very best that we have ever offered at this low price. The models are extremely dainty, beautifully fashioned, and come in qualities that will appeal to the majority. You would have to see these Waists to fully appreciate the importance of the offering. Such an opportunity to purchase so economically does not occur often. Note the styles:

Waist of fancy embroidered organdie with hemstitched collar **$1.00.**

Cotton Voile Waist with fancy embroidered organdie collar, finished with lace **$1.00.**

Fine Mull Waist with fancy Swiss embroidered front and high collar **$1.00.**

Embroidered Voile Waist with hemstitched yoke effect **$1.00.**

Fancy Crepe Waist with front and high standing collar of organdie, trimmed with lace **$1.00.**

Vesting Waist with pique vestee and collar **$1.00.**

Black and white and blue and white stripe print Waist with pique collar and front **$1.00.**

Straight and Balkan Middy Waists trimmed with cadet, red or navy, lace in front or at side **$1.00.**

Silks

1,000 yards Natural Pongee Silk, 25 in. wide. Reg. 40c yard, 4 yards for **$1.00.** Very superior quality and free from filling.

500 yards Natural Pongee Silk, 36 inches wide. Regular 65c per yard, 3 yards for **$1.00.** This is the best Pongee value we have ever offered.

500 yards White India Silk, 27 inches wide. This quality is known as 10 mommie weight, very special, 2 yards for **$1.00.**

Black Messaline Silk in a very dependable quality for dresses, waists or skirts, 36 inches wide. Reg. value $1.50 for **$1.00** yard.

Table Linen Specials

6-4 wide, unbleached, 1½ yards for	$1.00
6-4 wide, bleached, 2 yards for	$1.00
7-4 wide, bleached, 2¼ yards for	$1.00
7-4 wide, bleached, 2 yards for	$1.00
8-4 wide, bleached. Reg. value $1.50. Yard	$1.00
Linen Table Napkins, 20 x 20 inches, 6 for	$1.00

Prints and Crepes

3,000 yards superior quality print, 9 yards for **$1.00.** Shown in a large variety of dainty designs on light and dark grounds. Warranted fast colors.

3,000 yards Colored Cotton Crepes, 6 yards for **$1.00.** A very serviceable material for dresses, blouses, kimonas and dressing gowns. Shown in a complete range of plain colors, also in dainty stripe and floral designs.

1,500 yards Scotch Zephyrs, 7 yards for **$1.00.** Shown in woven stripe designs and plain colors, a perfect washing fabric.

1,000 yards Dresden Crepes, 7 yards for **$1.00.** These are shown in a large assortment of Dolly Varden and Kate Greenway's designs on a white or delicate color foundation.

KIMONA CLOTHS, 10 YARDS FOR $1.00

In an assortment of fancy designs, 26 in. wide, value 25c yd.

Household Cottons

75 Marseilles Bedspreads (white). Regular $1.50 for **$1.00.** Sizes 72 x 84 and 72 x 90. One of the most extraordinary values we have ever offered.

100 pairs full bleached Sheets, regular $1.75 for **$1.00** per pair; size 72 x 90. Ready for service.

50 dozen Pillow Cases, plain hemmed and hemstitched styles. Ready for service, 4 pairs for **$1.00.**

Check Glass Towelling. Red and blue check, 12½ yards for **$1.00.**

Check Glass Towelling. Red and blue check. Heavier quality than the above 8 yards for **$1.00.**

500 yards White Cambric, 36 inches wide. Very special, 8 yards for **$1.00.**

Roller Crash Towelling, 17 inches wide. Very superior quality, 8 yards for **$1.00.**

Corsets and Brassieres

Usual Values at $1.00 Each

Corsets in fine quality coutil, in low and medium bust styles, specially well designed and attractively finished. These Corsets are suitable for average figures, and at the price quoted are decidedly worthy of special consideration. See the showing in the department on Dollar Day.

Brassieres with yoke of embroidery and finished with fine Barmen edge. These are correctly fashioned and well made throughout. Come in sizes 34 to 44. Very special at **$1.00** each.

Underwear

Cotton Vests, 3 for $1.00

These are in sleeveless or short sleeve style with dainty trimmed yokes suitable for present wear.

10 dozen cotton Union Suits in Dutch or high neck, long sleeve and ankle length style, extraordinary value, 2 suits for **$1.00.**

10 dozen wool mixed Undergarments comprising Corset Covers, Vests and Drawers, values as high as $1.25 to clear 2 garments **$1.00.**

Swiss Rib Vests in highly mercerized quality, medium weight, low neck and sleeveless style, beautifully trimmed crochet yokes, regular $1.25 value for **$1.00.**

Directoire Knickers in a fine mercerized quality sateen, colors, red, navy, saxe, gold, pink, etc. Actual $2.00 value, to clear **$1.00.**

Watson's Children's Combinations in white and natural, regular $1.25, $1.50 values for **$1.00.**

Women's White Fleece Combination, long sleeve, ankle length **$1.00.**

Nightgowns, trimmed embroidery and ribbon, regular 75c, 2 for **$1.00.**

Girls' Nightgowns in good cotton, regular $1.25 for **$1.00.**

Girls' Princess Slips. Special **$1.00.**

Infants' Gowns at $1.00

Infants' Gowns in fine lawn, trimmed lace and embroidery **$1.00.**

Infants' Long Skirts in fine lawn, regular $1.50 values **$1.00.**

Flannelette Petticoats, 2 for **$1.00.** In good flannelette, embroidery and torchon lace, regular 65c each.

Children's Sleepers, 2 for **$1.00.**

In white flannelette for ages 2 to 6 years, regular 85c, **$1.00** each.

Notions and Smallwares

$1.25 purchase for **$1.00.** On Dollar Day we will give notions to the value of $1.25 for **$1.00.** Supply your future needs.

Cretonnes and Curtainings

3 Yards for $1.00

An assortment of designs in cretonnes, also many patterns of scrim and voiles to choose from, values to 65c yard.

755 Yates Street, Victoria

575 Granville Street, Vancouver

Phone 1876

Golden Wedding Is Celebrated

MR. AND MRS. WATSON

CELEBRATED FIFTY YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE

Mr. and Mrs. Watson, of Hillside Avenue, Came Here Half Century Ago—Children and Grandchildren Gather.

Victoria was a little town of scarcely more than 5,000 inhabitants when forty years ago next October Mr. W. Watson came to the city with his young wife and her two little children from Marysville, Kansas. On January 26 the couple celebrated their golden wedding in the comfortable house in which they have lived almost ever since Mr. Watson built his first home in the woods which then covered almost the whole of what is now Victoria West and Rock Bay.

Another little girl was born in Victoria, and the son and daughters now married with families of their own, insisted on the due observance of the anniversary. Accordingly, Mrs. F. C. Jones, the daughter from Coombs, V. I., came down with several of the children, and Mr. Watson and Mrs. Olive and their families, with a concourse of their friends, old and new, assembled to do honor to the couple, who are still hale and hearty in the evening of their days.

All must have brought an offering of flowers, for although two weeks have passed and the last guest has gone, daffodils are still bright, while cinnerarias and other potted plants will brighten the house till Summer comes. Then there will be abundance of flowers in this old Victoria home near the west end of Hillside Avenue, for no garden is more carefully tended than that in which primroses and snowdrops are already blooming.

It is hard to believe that Mrs. Watson has seen fifty years of married life, for the spotless shining furniture gives evidence that her right hand has not forgot its cunning. Industry has brought comfort and prosperity. For twenty-seven years Mr. Watson was an employee of the Albion Iron Works, but most of his fellow workmen are gone, he sadly says.

It was in Rockford, Illinois, that Mr. W. Watson and Miss Melinda Travalute were married fifty years ago. Not long after the young couple, with Mrs. Watson's parents, trekked in a covered wagon to Marysville, Kansas. No journey she has ever taken was so enjoyable as this, Mrs. Watson said. Not even the dread of the Indians, against whom they were forced to make a barricade each night, robbed the nights spent under the sky spent in the sweet air of their delight.

In ten years, however, the fame of the pretty seaside town brought by a sister to the Kansas town drew Mr. and Mrs. Watson to Victoria. This time they came to the Coast by the Southern Pacific Railway, but Mr. Watson still jokes about the slow progress they made. From there the journey North was made on the S. S. Pacific, her last trip, for she was wrecked on her return journey.

The friends made after arriving, Mr. and Mrs. Watson have still kept, and all through the years new ones have been added, for their home is a hospitable one, where every stranger is welcomed.

Two of Mr. and Mrs. Watson's fourteen grandchildren have enlisted. One of these is in Quebec and the other at the Willows in the 88th Fusiliers. It was with mingled pride and regret that their grandmother showed the picture of the two lads.

Like most old-timers, Mr. Watson thinks there is no place like Victoria. He has never returned to the United States and has no desire to do so now. Why should he? He and his good wife have "All that should accompany old age as love, obedience, hosts of friends."

COMFORTS FOR SOLDIERS

Generous Response to Invitation for Subscriptions to Help Brighten Soldiers' Lives

That the citizens are generously responding to the appeal to provide comforts for the Belgian soldiers at the front was reported at a meeting of the committee in charge yesterday. There were present: Mrs. Henry Crane, Mrs. George Jay, Miss E. Watkin and Miss G. I. King (secretary). The fund has only been open a week and the total amount received is $57.50. It was decided to forward $50 at once to England, the money to be expended there on suitable comforts and shipped via Calais, direct to the Belgian troops now operating in the trenches. The committee gratefully acknowledge contributions from the following: Mrs. Bannerman, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. B. W. Pearce, Mrs. C. H. Hannington, "Friend," Miss Macklem, Municipal Chapter I. O. D. E., Mrs. Grant McKay, Mrs. E. P. Daniells, Miss Burris, Mrs. Luck, Mrs. Pierce, Mr. Ashdown Green, Miss Luck, Miss Cann, St. John's Church Choir (In memory of the late Rev. P. Jenns).

The fund will remain open for some time longer and through the courtesy of the Daughters of the Empire, subscriptions may be handed in at the Temple Building to Mrs. H. Crane, or one of the committee from 2:30 to 3:30 o'clock daily.

ENGINEERS' RECEPTION

Victoria Branch of Society Entertained at New Quarters—Large Number Present

The Victoria Branch, Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, held a very successful reception in their new quarters on the fourth floor of Belmont House, last evening.

Mr. D. O. Lewis, chairman, and Mrs. Lewis received the guests, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Affleck, Mr. and Mrs. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. Bigwood, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Case, Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Mr. and Mrs. Elgee, Mr. and Mrs. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Kolling, Mr. and Mrs. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. MacIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Topp, Mrs. and Miss Ferrabee, Mr. and Miss Knewstubb, Mr. and Miss Gray Donald, Miss Hill, Miss Griffiths, and Messrs. Apenes, Bainbridge, Canavan, Ferguson, Icke, Moore, Maclachlan, McKle, Rogmans, Roberts, Vowell, Col. Tracey of Vancouver, and Mr. J. G. G. Kerry of Toronto.

The violin playing of Mrs. Addison and Mr. Apenes, accompanied by Mr. W. M. Stokes on the piano, was much appreciated, and Mr. A. E. Foreman's singing was thoroughly enoyed by his audience.

The National Anthem terminated a very pleasant evening about 11:30.

FIGHTING IN MUD

Dead Men and Cattle Lying About While Constant Shell Fire Is Kept Up

A very interesting description of trench life in the Winter time is furnished by a private in the Scots Guards who recently returned from the firing line in Northern France.

He writes as follows: The conditions during the wet weather were exceedingly trying. The trenches were half full of water, and the men were standing on plank rafts, some of which were actually afloat. They were so near the Germans that they were able to cultivate odd moments of a kind of friendliness. For instance, the Germans put up a target for the Britishers to fire at, and when the hits were made they were indicated on the target with a shovel. But it was friendliness that permitted of no liberties, and that shovel was wielded by invisible hands. He described the hard fighting through which he had come. "We were fighting from one farmhouse to another," he said. "It has been awful in some parts, with dead men and dead cattle lying about in the fields." Asked about his first experience of shell fire, he said they were engaged in making a demonstration against the Germans, and were extended over an open space of country to draw the enemy's shell fire. It came on them in showers, and for the first hour it was terrifying, but after that they began to get used to it and to take less notice of. Describing the quagmire into which the heavy rains had turned the country in places, he laughed as he recalled an incident concerning the Gordons. The Highlanders were going forward to relieve the Scots Guards from the trenches, and at every step they took the sappy ground almost pulled their shoes off. At last the Gordons decided to have comfort as they went, and it was real comfort, got at the cost of taking off their shoes for the remainder of the journey. "We did laugh," said Private Flockhart, "when the Gordons came among us in their stocking soles." The dangerous work of trench relief is done in the dark, and even then it is a case of ducking all the way, or walking bent almost double. The obtaining of water is another necessary task attended with a good deal of risk, and in this connection Private Flockhart commended the German arrangements in some places. They had hose pipes, he said, led from farm houses right to the trench, which was much better than running to a farmhouse with jars.

VISITS ALBERT HALL ON MEMORABLE NIGHT

Mr. E. J. Salmon, Old-Time Victorian, Pictures Patriotic Gathering in Large Auditorium of London.

It would be hard to obtain a more realistic description of a large patriotic gathering in the Albert Hall, London, than is contained in a letter written by Mr. E. J. Salmon to his brother, Mr. H. L. Salmon, of this city. The author was a resident of Victoria for thirty-eight years, and it will be specially interesting to old-time Victorians to witness incidents in connection with the assembly through the eyes of one who was a fellow-citizen for so long.

Mr. Salmon says:

I was interested recently in an advertisement of a Great Patriotic Rally at the Albert Hall on the 14th inst., as I had never been to that magnificent building, and, feeling that some of my patriotic energy required a little evaporation, I wended my way to Kensington. The ad. said "doors open at 7," so I got to the building at 6. What a sight were the crowds waiting! About 6:30 a posse of police arrived, but too late to handle the crowd that had assembled around the main entrance. I may mention that there are numerous entrances around the building, but the crowd stuck pretty well to the royal vestibule, and would have broken down the doors, as some of the ladies were getting crushed. The police opened the doors, and in we swarmed. I found a very satisfactory seat, and was spellbound at the largeness of the beautiful building and the vast seating capacity. The audience kept on increasing till the whole arena and tremendous galleries were filled. Some of them were so high up that they looked like insects. Under the great organ, seats were reserved for the entertainers and the invited guests. We were fairly wound up as these seats became occupied by Chelsea pensioners, Indian and other nurses, some of the wounded British soldiers and their Allies, Boy Scouts and contingents of every class that would awaken the fervor of an iceberg. As new arrivals would take their seats we gave them cheer after cheer. A voluntary on the great organ opened the proceedings. The band of H. M. Irish Guards, among other tunes, played "The Old Brigade," "Men of Harlech," "Land of Hope and Glory," "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary" (this several times on account of the chorus), "Hearts of Oak," etc. In each instance the conductor turned to the audience and led them in the choruses.

I enclose a programme of the event, but there were many changes, for, on account of the huge crowd, many of the participants could not get into the hall. A feature of the affair was Miss Constance Collier in her rendition of "Why Is the Red Blood Flowing." She also volunteered a number of patriotic recitations. The Rev. A. J. Waldron, who came from the front to chairman the meeting, gave some of the Allies' opinions of the future. The French say we have got the Germans beat now; the Belgians said they were glad the raid on Scarborough, etc., had taken place; they were sorry for the deaths, but nothing would bring home to the British what they (the Belgians) had suffered except some of the outrages being brought to their own doors. Others, again, would not like Britain to take up conscription, as they would like to show the world that Britons could protect their fatherland without compulsion.

Mr. Horatio Bottomley spoke in his usual strong and eloquent style, and I doubt not that his arguments caused an enormous influx of recruits to the army. I felt that, had you been with me, all your ailments would have disappeared in the exuberance of your patriotic fervor. Occasionally someone in the audience would yell, "Are we downhearted?" and I need not tell you what the thunderous answer was. I was told by one of the attendants that there were 12,000 in the hall and as many outside who could not get in.

I think you will be pleased at my picture of the meeting, and I doubt not that you will read it to your friends. I was never so delighted in my life to see my cold-blooded countrymen wound up to the occasion. Had it been in the colonies or States the flag would have been in evidence, but the only flag I saw was a "Jack" covering the speaker's desk.

FOOD SUPPLY WONDERFUL

Lance-Corporal Murdoch Macleod, of the Cameron Highlanders, who is now in a Scottish hospital recovering from wounds sustained while in action, was in some of the thickest fighting, and his adventures were varied and exciting.

When he was resting in a dug-out a house close at hand was hit by shrapnel shells. The building collapsed, and part of the stonework fell on his arm, rendering it useless. His battalion, he said, went into the trenches on December 22 at this particular point to relieve the Indians. The German trenches were at some places 200 yards in front and in other places 500 yards. The enemy made four separate attacks during the night. There was no moon, and it was fairly dark and bitterly cold, with some showers of rain. The Germans endeavored to creep up to our trenches unobserved, but on each occasion they were discovered, and were dispersed by rifle and Maxim fire. "On the morning of the 23rd," said Lance-Corporal Macleod, "we got the order to advance and clear the Germans out of their trenches. Although my arm was hurt I was able to fire all right when the rifle was resting on the bank, so I accordingly advanced with the rest, but I found that my arm was powerless, so I had to make my way to the rear, go to hospital. But we took the trenches that day, so it was all right." Lance-Corporal Macleod expressed the keen appreciation of the troops for the comforts sent out to them. "One thing we were awful pleased about," he said, "was the comforts sent us. It is very good to get a nice pair of socks when your feet are wet and cold, and to be surprised with a cigarette or a bit of tobacco when you are downhearted a bit has a wonderful effect. The food supply, too, is wonderful, when you are in the trenches, though you sometimes have to wait a while for rations. Although they are lying close at hand you daren't rise to get them, or you have a fine chance of getting shot." Lance-Corporal Macleod also spoke highly of the hospitals. He said the Red Cross doctors and nurses were the kindest people he had ever met.

DOLLAR DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 13

LAST Dollar Day the public was surprised and delighted by the fabulous values in perfectly new and high-class goods which they found awaiting them. The event was successful in convincing buyers, both in and out of the city, of Victoria's merits as a shopping centre. Saturday next has been appointed for another Dollar Day, only differing from the last in that the values offered will be even more remarkable. As before it will not merely be a question of price reductions at one individual store, but—

$1.00 *Gordons* $1.00

A Few of Our Many Bargains for

Dollar Day

$1.00 Ladies' Coats $1.00

Eight women will be able to purchase a smart coat at this price. They are well made from fine quality coatings. Further particulars in later ads. Dollar Day Price, **$1.00**

Fine Quality Sheetings

You can have four yards of this sheeting on Saturday for One Dollar. Widths are 2 yds. x 2¼ yds. Dollar Day Price, 4 yards for **$1.00**

Dollar Day Special in Silks

Fine messaline silk in all the wanted colors. This quality sells in the regular way at $1.75 yard. Dollar Day Price, yard **$1.00**

28 Skirts at $1.00 Each

Each one is well tailored and is made from such popular materials as serges, silk moire, gaberdine and tweeds. Plain and tunic styles. Colors are all good. Dollar Day Price **$1.00**

Dollar Day Special in New Spring Waists

Beautiful new Waists of dainty embroidered cotton voile, fancy vestings, etc. These are made in the new Spring styles. Regular values to $2.50. Dollar Day Special **$1.00**

Embroidery Insertions and Edgings

This is certainly an unusual bargain, but it will be appreciated by all who are early enough to take advantage of it. Dollar Day Price, 20 yards for **$1.00**

Dress Goods' Special for Dollar Day

Included are serges, gaberdine, brocades, basket weaves and fancy suitings in a splendid assortment of colorings. Regular values to $1.75. Dollar Day Special, yard **$1.00**

Dollar Day Special in Curtain Materials

Choose from scalloped madras muslin, bordered nets, hemstitched scrim, fine lace and bungalow nets. Regular prices to 45c yard. Dollar Day Special, 5 yards for.... **$1.00**

$1.00 WATCH THE PAPERS FOR FULLER PARTICULARS **$1.00**

FINCHS' Bankrupt Stock

BEING DISPOSED OF BY

Angus Campbell & Co.

Limited

DOLLAR DAY

SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 13

WATCH

FOR OUR BIG AD OF

DOLLAR DAY Bargains

Watch

Our Advertisements Next Week For Special Bargains on

Dollar Day

W. & J. WILSON

THE MEN'S CLOTHING CENTRE

GOVERNMENT ST. AND TROUNCE AVE.

DOLLAR DAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13 — DOLLAR DAY SATURDAY FEBRUARY 13

Gordon Drysdale LIMITED

Store Hours: 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturdays Included

Extraordinary Offerings for Dollar Day

Saturday Next, February 13

SUMMARY OF BARGAINS

Corsets, pair	$1.00
Brassieres, each	$1.00
Fibre Silk Hose, 3 pairs for	$1.00
Cashmere Hose, 3 pairs for	$1.00
Silk Lisle Hose, 3 pairs for	$1.00
Umbrellas, each	$1.00
Gloves, pair	$1.00
Veils, each and per yard	$1.00
Ribbons, 6 yards for	$1.00
Waists in eight styles, each	$1.00
Pongee Silks, 4 yards for	$1.00
Embroidery Flouncing, 2 yards for	$1.00

See Details Given on Page 11

Underwear, 2 suits for	$1.00
Neckwear, 4 for	$1.00
New Straw Hats, each	$1.00
Bleached Sheets, pair	$1.00
Marseilles Bedspreads, each	$1.00
Curtainings, 3 yards for	$1.00
Pillow Slips, 4 pairs for	$1.00
Prints, 9 yards for	$1.00
Printed Crepes, 7 yards for	$1.00
Glass Towelling, 12½ yards for	$1.00
Cambric, 8 yards for	$1.00
Table Linen, 2 yards for	$1.00

755 Yates Street, Victoria — Phone 1876

575 Granville Street, Vancouver

DOLLAR DAY

SPECIALS

DR. DIEMEL'S LINEN MESH UNDERWEAR, worth $3.00 a garment. Almost every size in stock.
—Dollar Day Special, each **$1.00**

BLUE JERSEY with small military collar, regular $3.00.
—Dollar Day Special, each **$1.00**

Three dozen **HARD AND SOFT HATS.** Regular $3.00 to $5.00. Size 6¾ to 7⅛.
—Dollar Day Special, each **$1.00**

WHITE DRESS SHIRTS, worth $2.00 and $2.25. All sizes.
—Dollar Day Special, each **$1.00**

AUTO DUSTERS, long roomy coats, worth $5.00.
—Dollar Day Special, each **$1.00**

SILK SOX in good shades of green and tan. Regular 75c a pair.
—Dollar Day Special, 3 pairs for **$1.00**

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

645-7 YATES STREET — "YOU'LL LIKE OUR CLOTHES"—Reg.

DOLLAR DAY SPECIALS

Saturday, February 13

SHIRTS, with soft detachable collars and French cuffs, splendid washing and wearing qualities; white ground with black, blue and brown stripes, also plain blue and white. Sizes 12½ to 14. Regular $1.25 to $1.50. Two for **$1.00**

GAUNTLETS, made with star and fringed cuff; small sizes only. Regular 85c. Two for **$1.00**

BLUE SERGE STRAIGHT PANTS, medium and fine twill, well cut and lined throughout. Sizes up to 28 only. Regular up to $1.50. A pair **$1.00**

SWEATER COATS in a nice grey shade, trimmed with navy blue and red; two pockets. A $2.00 value. All sizes to 32 ..... **$1.00**

FELT HATS, sold always at $2.00, in shades of brown, blue, black and grey. Sizes to 7⅛. This is the best Hat we have ever carried in stock, but we have too many of them. You can take your choice on Dollar Day for **$1.00**

BLOOMER PANTS—We have about 70 pairs of odd Bloomers; not the nicest patterns we have seen, but splendid wearing, and cut full, in sizes to fit the bigger boys. Regular up to $1.75 **$1.00**

We have a few heavy **UNDERSHIRTS** in a mixture that are sold at 50c; all medium sizes. On Saturday we will sell them four for **$1.00**

SWEATERS—We regret we are unable to duplicate our last Dollar Day offer of Sweaters on account of the advance in prices, but we have been able to pick up a special line of about 50 dozen in shades of brown, grey, fawn, navy, cardinal and saxe. These are sold at prices ranging from $1.25 to $1.75. There are not all sizes in each color, but all sizes to 32. Any good cashmere Sweater offered at a reduced price is an excellent buy at the present time, and we believe these would give you every satisfaction **$1.00**

SAM M. SCOTT

BOYS' CLOTHES SPECIALIST

736 YATES ST.

$1.00=DAY=$1.00

At DRAKE'S

Follow the Crowds

DOLLAR DAY is to be on the 13th of this month —next Saturday—and with us it's to be a bigger one than the last.

At 9 a.m. Next Saturday

10 Only, Copper-Bottom Boilers. Reg. $2.75 each. Next Saturday at 9 a.m., for **$1.00**

At 4 p.m. Next Saturday

No. 1 Russwin Food Cutters will go at 4 p.m. for just **$1.00**

ALL DAY BARGAINS OR WHILE THEY LAST

Tennis Balls, 4 for **$1.00**

Folding Garment, 15c each, dozen for **$1.00**

Set of 3 Aluminum Pudding Dishes **$1.00**

Elite Enamelware, $2.00 values for **$1.00**

24 and 27-inch Levels for **$1.00**

Dustless Dusters and Mops, several sizes; $2.00 values for **$1.00**

Liquid Veneer, 25c size; 7 for **$1.00**

Set of 3 Aluminum Saucepans **$1.00**

Set of 2 Aluminum Frying Pans **$1.00**

Brass Fenders, any $2.00 value for **$1.00**

Any Coal Heater in stock. Reg. $2.00, for **$1.00**

Bull Brand Razors; good value at $2.50. Next Saturday **$1.00**

Drake Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 1645 — 1418 Douglas Street

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

FOR

DOLLAR DAY

We'll help Your Dollar Do the Work of Two and Three

The Commonwealth

HOME OF HOBBERLIN CLOTHES

608 YATES STREET

DOLLAR DAY, SATURDAY, FEB. 13

INCLUDED with the advertisers below will be dozens of retail firms embracing every class—Jewelry, Clothing, Millinery, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Furniture, Music, Hardware and Electricians. Thousands of dollars will be literally given away, and every article sold will carry the guarantee of a reputable firm. Transportation companies are quoting round trip tickets at a fare and one-third. Come to Victoria for Dollar Day—Our bargain prices will save you many times the cost.

VICTORIA DOLLAR DAY

The Big Store's

Big Dollar Bargains

Will Be Listed in Thursday Night's Times and Friday Morning's Colonist

Every Department Participating

David Spencer, Ltd.

ANGUS CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.
"The Fashion Centre" 1008-10 Government St.

Dollar Day

at

Campbells

We are going to make Victoria Dollar Day

Saturday, Feb. 13, 1915

A day to be remembered by the thousands of ladies who will throng this store. Last Dollar Day was a red letter day in our history, and everybody remembers the very generous offerings of dollar bargains which were so much appreciated, and this year we intend to make

Victoria Dollar Day

An even greater success.

Tremendous bargains will be offered in every department—greater bargains than ever! And we advise every reader of this notice to watch for our advertisements during this week, especially Thursday's Times, and both papers on Friday will contain special announcements of Dollar Bargains at

Campbells'

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR

Read the Partial List

OF

Dollar Day Bargains

AT THE

Red Arrow Stores

READ THESE CLOTHING BARGAINS

On Dollar Day We Will Give $4.00 Off Any Suit in the Store, Blue Serge or Fancy Materials. Your Unrestricted Choice

WE WILL SELL 25 OVERCOATS AT $5.00
Regular Prices $15 to $22.50 All sizes in this lot.

NEW SHIRTS
All the best makes. Regular values up to $2.00. Dollar Day **$1.00**

ENGLISH FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Regular $1.50 and $1.75 for **$1.00**

BARGAINS IN UNDERWEAR
Odds and ends in shirts and drawers. Regular to $2.50. Also combination suits. Dollar Day **$1.00**

MEN'S FANCY VESTS
Values to $5.00. Dollar Day **$1.00**

TERRY BATH ROBES
Regular $4.75. Dollar Day **$1.00**

10 ONLY, SMOKING JACKETS
Pure wool cloths. Regular prices $5.00 to $7.50. Secure one of these on Dollar Day for **$1.00**

PENMAN'S BLACK CASHMERE SOX
Our regular 35c quality 4 pairs **$1.00**

BLACK UNION CASHMERE SOX
A seamless and good wearing sox. 6 pairs **$1.00**

MEN'S AND YOUTH'S ALL-WOOL JERSEYS AT HALF PRICE
Colors blue and black. English made and exceptional quality. Regular $2.00 and $2.50. Dollar Day **$1.00**

25 DOZEN MEN'S HATS
Made by Christie and Hawes. Reg. values $2.50 to $3.50. Dollar Day **$1.00**

Many Other Bargains Will Be Here For Your Inspection

LOOK FOR "RED ARROW" SIGN

J. N. HARVEY, LTD.

614-616 YATES STREET VICTORIA

$--DAY--$

Our Values Last Year Were Phenomenal and Were Appreciated by the Public They Are Better Still This Year

15-Jewel Silver-Cased Wrist Watch. Regular $11.50, for **$1.00**
$3.50 Reliable Watch **$1.00**
14-K. Nib Fine Self-Filling Pens, up to $7.50, for **$1.00**
Rose Bead Necklets up to $4.75, for **$1.00**
Sterling Silver Vase, $2.50, for **$1.00**
Sterling Napkin Ring, $1.75, for **$1.00**
Fancy Glass and Silver Vase, $2.75, for **$1.00**
Fancy Jewel Cases up to $5.50, for **$1.00**
Leather and Gunmetal Cigarette Cases up to $4.00, for **$1.00**
Brass Candlesticks up to $4.75, for **$1.00**
Half-Dozen Plated Table Spoons. Regular $4.25. Now **$1.00**
Gold-Filled Bracelets up to $6.75, for **$1.00**
Solid Gold Beauty and Baby Pins up to $2.00 for **$1.00**
Sardine or Butter Dish. Regular $6.50, for .. **$1.00**
$3.00 Spasmodic Alarm Clock. Reg. $3.00 for **$1.00**

See Our Broad Street Window. Goods on Display From Wednesday

Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Ltd.

JEWELERS

"At the Sign of the Four Dials"

CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STREETS

Dollar Day Bargains

Ottawa Files, 50c each. Dollar Day, 3 for **$1.00**
Victoria Box Files, 50c each. Dollar Day 3 for **$1.00**
Clip Board Files, 40c each. Dollar Day 3 for **$1.00**
Binding Cases, 35c each. Dollar Day 3 for **$1.00**
Books as per our window. Dollar Day, 2 for **$1.00**
Framed and Unframed Pictures, values up to $3.50 each. Dollar Day, each **$1.00**

Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

1004 GOVERNMENT STREET

Dollar Day Doings at Scurrah's

Ladies, look out for some really remarkable bargains at this exclusive store on Dollar Day. Watch this space in next Thursday's Colonist for further announcements.

Smart Blouses. Regular $1.50 to $4.50, for **$1.00**
Pretty Underskirts. Regular $1.50, for **$1.00**
Short Kimonos. Regular $1.25 each. Two for **$1.00**
New Hats. Values to $7.50, for **$1.00**
Mounts. Values to $3.75, for **$1.00**

728 Yates St *Scurrah's* Phone 3983

CORRECT HATS AND GARMENTS FOR WOMEN

Watch Our Windows

FOR

Dollar Day Bargains

We Are Going to Show Twenty-Five Different Lines of Merchandise at $1.00

HERE ARE A FEW OF THEM

Hats, Caps, Neckwearf, Mufflers, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Suspenders, Vests, Pajamas, Nightshirts, Gloves, and many other lines.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

Richardson & Stephens

YATES AND GOV'T. STS. "FIT-RITE"

Maynard's

BIG DOLLAR DAY

SATURDAY FEB. 13, 1915

We Are in the Swim

SEE OUR WINDOWS FRIDAY NIGHT

James Maynard

Phone 1232 649 YATES ST.

$1.00 Day Specials

A Special Line of Fashion Craft Suits for Saturday Only at $10.00

6 Doz. White, stiff-front Shirts. Reg. $1.50 each for **$1.00**
4 Doz. Colored, stiff-front Shirts. Reg. $1.50 each, 3 for **$1.00**
4 Doz. Soft Hats. Reg. $3.00 to $5.00 for **$1.00**
1 Doz. Handkerchiefs for **$1.00**
3 Pairs Black or Tan Cashmere Hose. Reg. 50c, 3 for **$1.00**
4 Pairs Lisle Hose, in black, grey, tan or blue. Reg. 35c, 4 pairs for **$1.00**
3 Doz. Flannel Shirts, values $2.50 to $3.50 for each **$1.00**
3 Doz. Stiff Hats. Reg. $3.00 to $5.00, 2 for **$1.00**
Any 50c Tie, 3 for **$1.00**
40 Doz. W. G. & R. Collars. Reg. 15c and 20c each for dozen **$1.00**
Any Stetson Hat **$2.75**
A few sizes in Britannia Pure Wool and Linen Mesh Underwear. Reg $3.00 per garment for each **$1.00**

F. A. Gowen

1104 GOV'T ST. Next to C.P.R. Ticket Office

Here Your Dollar Does Treble Duty

In Purchasing

Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Goods, Millinery, Etc.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

Seabrook Young

623-625 JOHNSON STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

THE BEEHIVE

DOUGLAS STREET

DOLLAR DAY PRICES

39 English all wool Skirts, $3.50 now **$1.00**
Embroidered Muslin Aprons. Reg. Up to 75c, now 3 for **$1.00**
Children's Coats **$1.00**
Boys' Shirts, Reg. 75c. Now 2 for **$1.00**
Colored Tablecloths 50c, now 3 for **$1.00**
Boy's Strong Stockings, 4 for **$1.00**
All Sizes.
Men's Socks—
3 pairs for **$1.00**
4 pairs for **$1.00**

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

A Serviceable Rocking Chair

Solid oak frame, finished golden or fumed, patch leather seat. Sale price $6.90
—Fourth Floor, Broad St.

Are You Profiting by the Opportunities of the February House-Furnishing Sale?

It Offers Savings Well Worth While

THE Spencer Home-Furnishing Sale is an event that no housewife can profitably miss if new furnishings are required for the home this Spring. The Sale offers money-saving of a substantial nature on Carpets, Linoleums, Curtains, Draperies, Crockery, Hardware, Stoves and Artistic Furnishings of all descriptions.

For Monday we feature bargains extraordinary in Sideboards and Buffets.

Adjustable Back Morris Chair

Solid oak frame, finished golden, upholstered seat and back in art leather. Sale $13.75
—Second Floor, Douglas St.

Your Room Fitted With Best Quality Axminster Body Carpet and Bordering

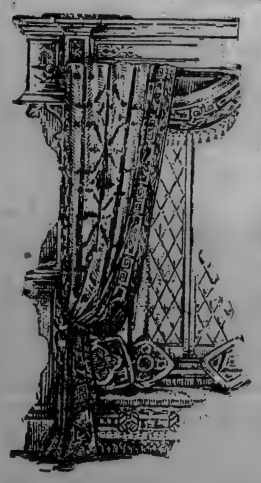
Monday at, Yard, $1.60

TO clear out the balance of last season's Axminster body and bordering Carpet, we have reduced the price to the lowest possible, and will, in addition, measure your rooms, make up and lay the Carpet free, all for the inclusive price of $1.60 per yard. Carpeting is best quality Axminster in beautiful Oriental and floral designs, and rich colorings of green, red, fawn and brown. Usually sold up to $2.35 per yard, exclusive of making or laying. For all orders received Monday we will supply Carpet, measure, make up and lay free, at the inclusive price of, per yard $1.60. This is an extraordinary opportunity for you to have your best rooms covered at a substantial saving. You will be wise in placing your order early and choosing the design that will suit your room best. For samples of Carpet, see View Street windows.
—First Floor, Douglas St.

50 Axminster Rugs to Go Out Monday at $1.95

HERE'S an opportunity for fifty homes to be brightened up with a good, useful quality Axminster Rug at a low cost. We bought a large quantity of these Rugs, for our three stores, and secured them at an advantageous price. This enables us to make such an exceptional offer and it's one that many housewives will welcome. Smart designs and serviceable colorings, suitable for any style of room. A regular $2.50 quality, Monday $1.95
—First Floor, Douglas St.

A Clearance of Lace Curtains, Values to $2.75, Monday, Pair, $1.95



YOU will need New Curtains before you finish your Spring cleaning, so why not buy them now in readiness, and receive the benefit of lowered prices. Monday we place on sale about 50 pairs of good quality Lace Curtains at a bargain price. The lot includes "Ariston" double woven, as well as Curtains of best Scotch yarn. A splendid variety of designs to choose from, suitable for parlor, dining-room and bedroom; all 50 ins. wide and 3 yards long. Regular values to $2.75. Clearing, Monday, at pair $1.95
—First Floor, View St.

Heavy Cretonnes, Values to 75c, Monday, Yard, 45c

HEAVY quality Cretonnes, suitable for slip-covers, draperies or for covering box ottomans. A few pieces only and six patterns to choose from. All fast colors and washable. These are regular 65c and 75c grades. Monday, to clear, per yard 45c
—First Floor, View St.

Painted Back Oilcloth at, Square Yard, 25c

An offering that many have already taken advantage of, and we still have a number of rolls left to offer at the same price. For bedrooms and any place where an inexpensive floor covering is required this quality is strongly recommended. The patterns are selected and smart, and give a bright tone to any room. Easy to clean and requires no scrubbing. Your choice from a good selection of designs and colorings at, per square yard 25c
—First Floor, Douglas St.

Strong Wicker Chairs Clear at $5.90

A strongly-made Wicker Chair, with hardwood seat frame and split cane panel. A chair most serviceable for bedroom, den, or for veranda use. In natural, green and brown finish only. Special clearing price, each $5.90
—Fourth Floor, Broad St.

Stout Quality Cork Linoleum at, Per Square Yard 39c

A quality floor covering we strongly recommend for any floor in the house, for it will give entire satisfaction in the kitchen as well as in the bedroom or parlor. We have patterns to suit all styles of rooms, and you can choose from a good range of colorings. An opportunity to get your floors covered at small cost by placing your order now. Per square yard 39c
—First Floor, Douglas St.

Useful Coal Boxes, Reg. $2.75 Value, Monday $1.65

An artistic and most useful piece of furniture for the hearth. Each Coal Box is strongly made and finished in black Japan; lift-up lid prettily decorated in hand-painted designs; strong interlining for coal and shovel. Usually sold at $2.75. Clearing at, each $1.65
—Third Floor

Sideboards Sell Monday at Nearly Half

FIVE useful size Sideboards, similar to cut, are marked for a quick clearance Monday at practically half price. These Sideboards can be seen in the Broad Street windows, and it only requires one glance to convince the most inexperienced furniture buyer that they are extraordinary bargains. This is an exceptional opportunity, and the person who desires to add such a useful piece of furniture to the dining-room cannot afford to let a chance like this slip by. There are three styles, but all similar in design.

Sideboard, in surfaced oak; lower carcase fitted with 2 large cupboards and 2 drawers for silver plate. Canopy top, fitted with useful size bevelled mirror and three shelves. Monday $15.75

Sideboard, in surfaced oak; lower carcase fitted with one long drawer for linens, 2 small drawers for silver plate and 2 useful size cupboards. Canopy top, fitted with large bevelled mirror and three shelves. Similar to cut. Clearing, Monday, at.....$17.50

Oak Sideboard, finished golden; fitted with 2 cupboards, 3 drawers, canopy top with mirror and 3 shelves. Clearing, Monday, at $23.75

Handsome Oak Buffets at Clearance Sale Prices

Handsome Oak Buffet of quartered oak, finished golden; carcase fitted with 2 cupboards with glazed and fretwork panels; 2 plate drawers and 1 for linens. Mirror measures 10 x 38. February Sale price $33.50

Buffet in quartered oak, golden finish; neat design with lower carcase fitted with 2 large cupboards and 2 small drawers; mirror back measuring 32 x 10, with shelf over. February Sale price $23.75
—Fourth Floor, Broad St.

Early Display of New Cloth Dresses

IN the Mantle department we are now showing some of the season's new styles in Cloth Dresses. These are attractive one-piece styles that feature the new military effects, either in the cut of the garment or by the braid trimmings. The new hip effect is another special feature of these Dresses as well as the patch pockets on skirt. Collar of blouse shows the new flare and vestee effect in contrasting shades with sleeves trimmed to match. Skirts in the circular cut showing new fullness. The materials are fine serges and Panamas in colors navy blue, Belgian blue and brown. Some Dresses are smartly finished with military brass buttons.

Splendid Qualities for $10.00, $12.50, and $15.00
—First Floor

Ladies' Silk and Wool Sweaters in Fashionable Styles and New Shades

EARLY Spring is always a fashionable time for Sweaters and already we find a growing demand for the latest styles and newest colors. We show samples of these useful garments in the View Street windows—they will interest you—also the prices.

Shaker Knit All Wool Sweater Coat, with roll collar; in colors grey, dark smoke, myrtle and white. Very special at $2.75

Imported Brush-Finished Wool Sweater Coat, in V-neck and 2 side pockets. Colors include purple, ruby, emerald, and taupe; also green and blue and brown and tan mixtures. Splendid quality for...$4.50

Silk Sweater Coats, in new shapes, with belt back and side pockets. Colors: emerald, rose, Belgian blue, purple, black with emerald, and helio with white. Very smart, for $5.75

Silk Sweaters, in same shades as above but better quality silk. Superior for ..$8.75

Silk Sweater Sets—Coat Sweater, sash and cap to match. In colors cinnamon, brown, emerald, purple, amethyst, grey and black. Per set $7.50

Silk Sweater Caps, in heavy quality silk. Colors: old rose, emerald, saxe blue, Belgian blue, purple, brown, tan and white, Each, special $1.25
—First Floor

February Sale of Inexpensive Cutlery

THE following articles, while inexpensive in price, are a good, useful quality, especially suited for camp and every day use.

Tinned Tea Spoons, per doz.....25¢
Tinned Dessert Spoons, per doz....50¢
Tinned Table Spoons, per doz.....75¢
Tinned Table Forks, per doz. .....50¢
Nevada Tea Spoons, per doz. 65c, 85c and $1.00
Nevada Dessert Spoons, per doz. $1.90
Nevada Table Spoons, per doz...$2.25
Nevada Dessert Forks, per doz. $1.75
Nevada Table Forks, per doz.....$1.25
Rosewood Handle Knives and Forks, with steel blades and prongs, for per doz. pairs $1.80

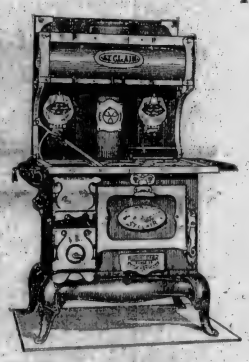
Standard Plated Knives and Forks—
Dessert Knives, per doz. $1.75
Table Knives, per doz. $2.00
Dessert Forks, 4 prongs, doz. $1.50
Table Forks, per doz. $1.75
—Second Floor

Five-Piece Toilet Sets Clear, Monday, at 95c

Regular Price, $2.50

FIVE-PIECE Sets that sell in the regular way at $2.50. The price we offer these Sets for on Monday is only the price usually charged for odd pieces. This is a rare chance for those who need a good serviceable toilet set to buy at a great bargain price. They come in floral decorations, in green, pink and blue. Only a limited quantity.
—Second Floor

The February Sale Offers You a Regular $50.00 Range For $34.50



A CLEAR saving of fifteen dollars on a New Range is one that cannot be overlooked by the housewife who is interested in a new range for her home. This price is the lowest on record for this high-class reliable Range—a fact that you can easily prove by comparing this price with that charged at our last half-yearly sale. We have too many in stock, that's the only reason for this extraordinarily big cut.

The Grand is an extra fine finished American Range, extremely handsome in appearance, has square lines with very heavy plain smooth nickel finish; best quality Wellsville steel body, asbestos lined; a splendid baker and with proper care should give at least 15 years' good service. Range with high warming closet and coil connected to boiler. Regular price $50.00. Special Sale Price $34.50
—Third Floor

Note Our February Sale Prices on Quality Bedding

Hemstitched, Plain and Twilled Sheets

Plain Sheets, size 1¾ x 2½, fine quality. Pair $1.75
Plain Sheets, size 2 x 2½. Regular $1.75. Pair $1.25
Plain Sheets, size 2 x 2½. Regular $1.85. Pair $1.65
Plain Sheets, size 2 x 2½, fine quality. Pair $1.75
Plain Sheets, size 2 x 2½, twill. Per Pair $2.00
Other prices in 2 x 2½. Pair $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00
Plain Sheets, size 2¼ x 2½. Pair. $1.85, $2.25, $2.50 and $3.00

Hemstitched Sheets—
Size 2 x 2½. Pair $3.00
Size 1¾ x 2¼. Pair $2.75
Size 2½ x 2¾. Pair $3.50
Size 2½ x 2¾. Pair.....$3.50

Horrockses' Hemstitched Sheets

Size 2 x 2½. Pair $3.75
Size 2¼ x 2¾. Pair $4.50
Size 2½ x 3. Pair $5.50

Hemstitched Pillow Cases

Strong quality bleached cambric, all sizes. Each .....25¢
Horrockses H. S. Pillow Cases. $4.80 values, for, per dozen.....$4.00

Grecian Quilts

Full size, good seamless quality. Sale price, each $1.65

White Blankets

Regular $4.00 grade for, pair....$3.25
Regular $4.50 grade for, pair....$3.75
Regular $4.75 grade for, pair....$3.95
Regular $5.50 grade for, pair....$4.25
Regular $5.75 grade for, pair....$4.35
All-Wool White Blankets from, pair, $5.75 to $11.00

Eiderdown Comforters

Sateen-covered, panelled and quilted, from, each, $5.75 to $11.75
Sateen-covered, panelled and with piped seams; filled with finest quality down. Each $13.50 to $15.00
Satin-covered, with sateen back. Price, each $12.75
Satin and silk-covered. Each, $16.50 to $30.00

Towels

White and Colored Turkish, for hand or bath use; various sizes and qualities. Each, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 37½c, 25c, 20¢
Honeycomb Towels, with fringed ends. Each, 20c, 15c, 12½c and.....10¢
Linen Roller Towelling, 18 inches wide, heavy weave. 25c, 20c, 15c, 12½c and .....10¢
Check Glass Toweling. Yard, 25c, 20c, 15c, 12½c and .....10¢
Check Glass Toweling, ready-made. Each, 25c, 20c, 15c, 12½c and....10¢
—Main Floor

Gardening Handbooks at 35c

The following handbooks can be recommended as of great assistance to both the amateur and professional gardener:

Garden Planning and Planting.
First Steps in Gardening.
Pictorial Practical Vegetable Growing.
Little Gardens and How to Make the Most of Them.
Garden Work for Every Day.
Pictorial Practical Gardening.
Pictorial Practical Flower Gardening.
Pictorial Greenhouse Management.
Sweet Peas and How to Grow Them.
Pictorial Practical Rose Growing.
Pictorial Practical Potato Growing.
Pictorial Practical Tree and Shrub Culture.

Each 35¢

Rock Gardening for Amateurs, by H. H. Thomas, beautifully illustrated with 12 colored photographs, 64 half-tone plates and numerous sketches $1.50
—Main Floor

Serviceable Wringers at Very Low Prices

Simple in construction, strongly made, easy to operate. Saves women much back and wrist ache, and helps to get wash-day over in short time. Clothes dry quicker, too, when properly wrung out.

All our Wringers are covered with guaranteed rubber rollers, and are fitted with sure-grip clamps to fit galvanized iron, wood or fibre tubs. We have five different lines.

The Hope is a popular Wringer and is guaranteed for one year. Price $4.50
The Rupert is one of our best sellers, has an extra guide rail as a special feature; one year guarantee. Each.....$4.90
The Selkirk has regular bearings, covered cog-wheels, and is specially priced at $6.50
—Second Floor

DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED

TRANSPORT DETACHMENT WHICH LEFT VICTORIA ON FRIDAY

A detachment of sixteen young Victoria volunteers left the city last Friday as a section of the Canadian mechanical transport service. Their immediate destination is Toronto, Ont., where their training will be completed. It is expected that they will be attached to the 2nd Canadian Overseas Contingent. There are two striking features about this little band of patriots. One is that, although the numbers are so small, there are three or four who have spent all their life in this city. The other is that practically everyone is an expert in the handling of motor cars. Privates Holden and MacDonald are well-known as enthusiastic exponents of motor cycling, and it would be difficult to find men more competent in the handling of motor cars. Private Grant is the son of Mr. Grant, formerly Member of the Provincial House, representing Comox. Private J. T. Brown is a son of Mr. J. G. Brown, while Mr. H. Pope belongs to a well-known Victoria family of long standing. His brother is the secretary of the Victoria School Board. The names as shown in the above picture follow: Privates A. F. Grant, E. B. Shore, George Lorrain, J. T. Brown, H. E. Campbell, A. S. MacDonald, E. B. Holden, Sergeant L. C. Fillmore, W. H. Truesdale, F. M. Middleton, M. C. Blunt, A. W. Waddy, C. J. Beatty, F. T. Munro, H. Pope and A. V. O'Meara.

NEUTRALS' VIEWS AS TO WAR ZONE

Powers Conferring Upon Attitude to Be Taken Towards the German Action—Hostile Newspaper Comment.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Pourparlers are proceeding between the neutral powers concerning the attitude to be taken towards the German blockade of the British Isles, it is stated here. No definite decision has been reached as to whether protests will be made, or if there are protests, whether they will have the same character or differ according to the importance of the interests of the neutral countries which are considered threatened.

The Tribuna declares that Germany does not take into account the rights, or even the dignity, of neutrals, while Great Britain gave satisfaction to protests made by the United States and Italy, granting the latter the right to maintain the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband.

Continuing, the paper says: "Germany can be assured that some neutral powers will refuse to accept her ruling under which the established custom of examination at sea of neutral vessels is abandoned and peaceful neutral ships are put in the same category as hostile vessels. This will evoke protest from some neutrals. If Germany finds that she has been damaged by certain British measures, she should answer with reprisals damaging to Great Britain, but not striking at neutral powers in the movement of their ships or the lives of their subjects."

Swedish Indignation

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 6.—Indignation is expressed by the Swedish press because of Germany's proclamation relative to a blockade of the British Isles. The belief is expressed that it will result in the Government making a protest to Berlin.

The Dagens Nyheter, which is in close touch with the Foreign Office, declares Britain's regulations in regard to neutral shipping in the North Sea caused annoyance, but that it guaranteed traffic would be safe on certain routes. The paper says that while Swedish vessels suffered severely from German mine-laying, the latest order "beats the record by declaring the most extensively used waters a closed sea and threatening neutral ships with torpedoes."

Norwegians Not Alarmed

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 6.—The opinion expressed by many here is that Germany is not likely to put her threat of a blockade into force against neutral countries. A director of the Northern Shipowners' Association stated today that Germany's notification would be received as a friendly caution.

The Margenbladt, in an editorial, says it considers that there is nothing to show that Germany intends to paralyze neutral trade, and that the sinking of neutral ships in waters arbitrarily declared to be in war area is an experiment which Germany hardly is prepared to undertake.

Shows Feeling of Desperation

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The German Admiralty's proclamation including in the war zone the waters surrounding the British Isles has provoked an outburst of indignation in the French press, although it is hailed generally as an indication that Germany is beginning to find her situation desperate.

The Journal says the measure will have only two consequences: First, the death of inoffensive sailors, and, second, the paralysis of the sea trade of neutrals. Consequently, the paper argues, the measure would cut off Germany's food suply as neutral shipping would not expose itself to danger.

NEW "MILITARY ORDER"

London Gazette Gives Official Information Respecting "The Military Cross"

The "military order" recently established is described in The London Gazette as follows:

Firstly: It is ordained that the cross shall be designated "The Military Cross."

"Secondly: It is ordained that the military cross shall consist of a cross of silver, having on each arm our imperial crown, and bearing in the centre the letters G. R. I.

"Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this decoration, nor be nominated thereto, unless he is a captain, a commissioned officer of a lower grade or a warrant officer in our army, or our Indian or colonial military forces, and that the military cross shall be awarded only to officers of the above ranks on a recommendation by the principal secretary of state for war.

"Fourthly: It is ordained that foreign officers of an equivalent rank to those mentioned, who have been associated in military operations with our army, or our Indian or colonial military forces shall be eligible for the honorary award of the military cross.

"Fifthly: It is ordained that the names of those receiving this decoration shall be published in The London Gazette, and that a register thereof shall be kept in the office of our principal secretary of state for war.

"Sixthly: It is ordained that the military cross shall be worn immediately after all orders and before all decorations and medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted) and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a riband of one inch and three-eighths in width, which shall be in color white with a purple stripe.

"Seventhly: It is ordained that the military cross shall not confer any individual precedence, and shall not entitle the recipient to any addition after his name as part of his description or title.

"Eighthly: It is ordained that any person who shall be declared to have forfeited the military cross shall return the said decoration to the office of the principal secretary of state for war and that his name shall be erased from the register of those upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred."

Governor of Queensland

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—Sir Hamilton Goold Adams, G. C. M. C., the newly-appointed Governor of Queensland, is visiting here while en route to Vancouver. He will sail for his new post on February 17. Lady Adams, who accompanies her husband, is a daughter of Charles Riordan, of Montreal.

ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE CALLAGHAN.
APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE NORE

SUGGEST A LARGE CAMP ON PRAIRIES

Might Mobilize Western Troops Near Winnipeg—Permission to Marry—Major-General Hughes' Reply—Notes.

The establishment of a huge training camp somewhere on the Prairies, presumably in the vicinity of Winnipeg, is the proposal which, according to the Manitoba press, the Department of Militia has under consideration. This, it is claimed, would have accommodation for all Western Canadian troops and there all would be concentrated for months. The particulars are given by The Winnipeg Free Press, as follows:

"A great military training camp, which will accommodate from 20,000 to 30,000 men, will be opened at Sewell in the early Spring, according to arrangements which are now under discussion.

"This will be in the nature of a Western Valcartier, and the third contingent, as well as all subsequent contingents, will live under conditions of active service, receiving a training in actual field work which they could not secure by being quartered in the city.

"On account of this permanent military camp, the regular Summer camp at Sewell is to be dispensed with this year.

"The location of Sewell, on the main line of the C. P. R. between Portage la Prairie and Brandon, is ideal for training purposes, and it is altogether likely that the entire Western contingents will mobilize there instead of being drilled as units in widely separated cities.

"Sewell is equipped with an abundant supply of water, which is supplied through a system of pipes."

In most Canadian regiments the company system is being reorganized. "Infantry Training 1914" provides for four companies instead of eight. The change has been effected in the 3rd Regiment (Royal Rifles of Canada), the 1st and 2nd Battalions, 5th Regiment (Royal Highlanders of Canada), and the 55th Regiment. Probably local regiments will be reorganized along the same lines.

That applications for permission to marry and have their wives on the separation allowance list, and that many men have married since volunteering for overseas service and are claiming this allowance, is the substance of a report submitted to the Privy Council on January 23, 1916, by the acting Minister of Militia. Heretofore, the Minister comments, these requests have been refused on the ground that separation allowance was intended for the dependents of married men who had joined as such and whose people, otherwise, would be a heavy burden on the Patriotic Fund. The position also was taken that the Government did not encourage marriage after enlistment, as it would increase the separation allowance expenditure, and in the event of the soldier's death necessitate the widow being placed on the pension list. The following recommendations were made:

That permission to marry be granted providing that the application is endorsed by the officer commanding, and that the marriage takes place within twenty days of the issuance of the order.

That, hereafter, permission be granted only to those who apply for permission at the time of enlistment and that if not married within twenty days after, the authority be cancelled.

Major-General the Hon. Samuel Hughes, Minister of Militia, has replied to the protest forwarded by His Worship Mayor Stewart against the effort Vancouver is reported to be making to have all the Western Canadian troops mobilized in the vicinity of that city. General Hughes is satisfactorily explicit. He says:

"There is nothing definite in the rumor to which you refer. Victoria will have an infantry overseas battalion for the third contingent."

Mr. Basil C. Thwaites, of the Land Registry Office, Victoria, has received word that his brother, Captain Norman Thwaites, of the Fourth (Royal Irish) Guards, has arrived in London after having been severely wounded in a fierce fight along the Belgian frontier on November 3. He passed unscathed through the battle of the Aisne. Captain Thwaites went down with a spent bullet through the chin and throat, just missing the jugular vein.

After the Thursday evening parade of the Victoria Volunteer Reserve, Private Fuller was congratulated on the receipt of news that his nephew, Corporal Fuller, of the Welsh Regiment, had been awarded the Victoria Cross. Felicitations also were extended Private Thexton on having won first prize at a masquerade ball in the uniform of the reserve. It is stated, incidentally, that these uniforms are being manufactured in the city. A dance is to be held at the Connaught Hall on Friday, February 12, under the auspices of the reserve.

Dr. Underhill, of Vancouver, who sent two sons with the first Canadian contingent, has heard that both have secured commissions. One is with the Middlesex Regiment and the other with the West Yorkshire Regiment. A third son is going with the next overseas force.

That a postage of 2c for the first ounce, which is the regular rate to Britain, will be charged on letters to British troops on the Continent of Europe, is news which will be interesting to many Victorians. The common charge to the Continent is 5c for the first ounce and 3c for each subsequent ounce.

The Rev. William Barton, who left with the first Canadian contingent from this city, will be one of eleven chaplains to proceed to the front with the men from the Dominion. In view of the large number of clergymen who are applying, this is considered a signal honor for the Victoria clergyman. Mr. Barton formerly was chaplain of the 5th Regiment.

ENEMY'S ARMED MERCHANTMAN NOW IN PACIFIC
SS. Prince Eitel Frederick was last reported off Chilean coast with 1,200 German army reservists aboard.

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My system of relieving pain is effective and harmless. Come to me with your tooth troubles; I will give you immediate relief. If you do not wish to save your teeth, I will extract them without pain or bad after-effects. Extracting free when plates or bridgework ordered.

I FILL AND CROWN TEETH PAINLESSLY

By a scientific, harmless system I anaesthetize the teeth themselves, so that there is absolutely no feeling in them; meanwhile every other part of the body retains its normal sense. I use no gas; you have nothing to inhale; I use no injurious drugs—there are no bad after-effects. While the teeth are thus numbed, I remove every particle of decay and place my filling or crowns so accurately that they will last a lifetime.

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By the use of a shrunken mold and by my new system of pressure equalization I make a plate so accurately fit your mouth that it is impossible for the slightest particle of food or air to penetrate under it. My artificial teeth look like and do the service of your natural ones at an expense within the reach of the most humble. Call and see my samples; no expense or obligation to you.

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"The finest recommendation, I think, lies in the fact that" "this is a repeat order for a larger amount (of OXO CUBES)" "in order to guard against the rigours of the climate."

The coming of Winter always emphasises the value of OXO CUBES. They provide warmth, sustenance and energy to withstand the exhausting strain of the cold winter months, and enable one to recover quickly from fatigue and exposure. In the home they are handy for preparing soups, savouries, and gravies; or for a hot nourishing food-beverage at any time.

One of the most striking features of OXO CUBES is they meet the needs of all classes—and all ages.

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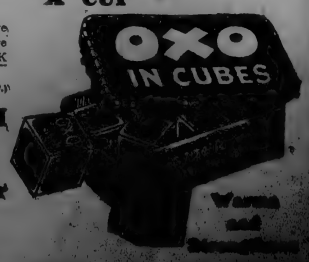
"Before I close could I ask you to send me some OXO CUBES. THEY COME IN SO HANDY in the middle of the night, and it is so freezing cold at sea now."
(From a Sailor in the British Fleet.)

"OXO Cubes are more precious than Gold."

"OXO CUBES are more precious than gold out here as they make A QUICK HOT FEED."
(From a Soldier at the Front.)

A CUBE TO A CUP



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MINISTER MAKES ABLE DEFENSE

Hon. W. J. Bowser Deals Fully With Dominion Trust Company Case—Gives Detailed Review of All Phases.

In one of the most forceful and brilliant addresses ever heard in the Legislature of British Columbia, the Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney-General, on Thursday afternoon dealt fully with all the circumstances leading up to the final disaster which overtook the Dominion Trust Company. The full text of his speech was as follows:

"I wish to preface my remarks, Mr. Speaker, with the statement that the Government does not propose to offer any opposition to the motion which has been placed on the order paper by the honorable Member for Nanaimo (Mr. Place) being carried. So far as the Department of the Attorney-General is concerned, this Government takes exactly the same position in this matter as it does in connection with the administration of any other portion of the public business. We have nothing to hide. The return which has been called for will show exactly what the correspondence has been, either between my department and the Departmnt of Justice at Ottawa, or between the Department of Finance and the Dominion Trust Company, or any person else with whom we have had any correspondence. So far as the Government is concerned, in connection with the unfortunate failure of the Dominion Trust Company, we have every consideration with those who have been unfortunate enough to be connected as creditors or otherwise with that company.

Government Regret

"It would appear from what the Liberal press and the Liberal speakers say that the sympathies of this Province with these unfortunate creditors are confined entirely to the Liberal party. Those of us who adhere to the truth claim that there should be no monopoly of sympathy to any particular party in this Province. It is indeed, unfortunate that there should have been these victims. No one regrets it more than the Government; no one regrets it more than the Conservative party, and we have every sympathy with those who have lost money in this unfortunate and totally unforeseen failure. Perhaps it will be found later by those who have been unfortunate enough to lose money that they can expect more from the Government of British Columbia than they can from any party, no matter how vehement are the professions of sympathy.

"I take the stand, in speaking at this time in this connection, that it is not only on account of the Government's position, but on account of the attacks made on myself personally, that I feel that the public have a right to hear from me, as a public man taking some small interest in the public affairs of the Province, in answer to the charges made against me.

"It is quite unfortunate—quite unfortunate so far as the public credit is concerned—that this occasion should have been seized upon by political parties in opposition to the present administration to attack the Government, and especially to attack myself personally in my public life, not with any idea so much of bettering the position of the creditors as to gain credit for the Liberal party. It is unfortunate in that it brings down not only the esteem of the public for a man in public life, but it reduces the credit of the Province now held so high in Canada, and the Motherland as well.

Journalistic Tactics

"I wish to keep away from political discussions, but you can see that in making a defence of myself, where all these organizations which have rallied under the Liberal banner have made an attack on me, not in the interests of the depositors and the creditors of the Dominion Trust Company, but more, perhaps, to put me out of public life in this Province, if at all possible. In order to prove that this is so, I have only to refer to a newspaper quoted by all my Liberal opponents, the South Vancouver Chinook. Along in December, this paper issued a Christmas number. Across the top of one page he has the heading, 'Hon. W. J. Bowser's Admission of Government's Betrayal of the People in the Gigantic Dominion Trust Swindle,' and underneath this follows what the writer alleges to be an 'official statement of the Attorney-General of British Columbia to the committee of depositors.' On the right hand side of the page is a picture of the late W. R. Arnold, and on the left hand side a picture of myself, placing me in the category of being one of the wreckers. There is no other inference to be drawn from the juxtaposition of the two pictures and from the captions which the editor has placed under them.

"Christmas number! 'Peace and good-will towards men'! That is what you can expect from the Liberal party! They could not discuss me honestly and fairly, but they go to work in this dastardly way, and statements are made which, as I will show you, have just enough truth to be damnable; but I will show you what is true. I will show you, too, how they have, in a newspaper of good standing, The Victoria Times, without waiting for my answer, or for me to speak, as was suggested, in my place in this House, quoted this article in full; but I will say, to their credit, they did not publish the pictures. But, later on, not having gained the lesson of what its due was to men in public life, The Chinook, on January 30, again puts the picture of Mr. Arnold on its front page to the right hand, and my own to the left, and inserted in the middle is that of the Premier of this Province. If that is not the worst kind of dastardly tactics, I am content to stand for all time branded as a man who does not know anything of public life in this country. According to the Member for Newcastle, I should hold my head in shame.

Is Unafraid

"I have never in this country, either in my public or in my private life, done anything as a result of which I am afraid to face any man. (Loud cheers). I hold my head just as high today as I did before the Dominion Trust swindle. (Renewed cheers.)

"Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to go into some questions with reference to the position of the Government and the Dominion Trust Co. I wish first to ask those interested in the failure of the company, and the public of this Province, as well as the Members of this House, not to judge the Government or the department of which I am the head, by what has taken place in 1915, but to cast their minds back to the early part of 1913, when certain legislation was passed by this House. In the year 1915 it is easy to say that this man is to blame, or that, but the charge is laid at my door that I allowed legislation to go through in March, 1913, which allowed this company to take deposits.

"I say, Mr. Speaker, that there is some little justice due to a man in public life and one thing he has a right to expect from the electorate is that it should hear his defence. (Hear, hear.) I wish the public to go back to the session of 1913 in order that we may discuss the matter carefully.

"The Dominion Trust Co. as a company was founded by Mr. J. R. Mathers and Mr. W. R. Arnold, its late manager, was one of his clerks. It started in a very small way, but it grew from small proportions and from its first small office on Hastings Street to the large proportions which we find it had attained in October last, when its doors closed, with its branch offices in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and elsewhere. The company that was carrying on business was incorporated under the Provincial Companies Act, and was known as the Dominion Trust Co., Ltd. In 1912 they went to the Federal Parliament and had an act passed there known as the Dominion Trust Act, which was passed to give them power to take over the assets of the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., the company incorporated under the local British Columbia Act. Section 14 of the Dominion Trust Company's Federal Act of 1912 stated that the company may acquire the business, rights and property of the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd, as incorporated by Chapter 84 of our statutes of 1905—that is a subsidiary company that I do not think, for the purposes of the debate, we need take cognizance of—conditional upon the assumption of the obligations and liabilities of that company with respect to the property so acquired.'

Incorporated at Ottawa

"That is to say, in incorporating the Dominion Trust Co., which is the company under consideration today, by the Federal Parliament in 1912, by Section 14 they allowed the company to acquire the stock and the whole or any part of the business of the initial company, and at the same time, all their duties, liabilities and obligations. Among these one of the principal parts of the business of the Dominion Trust Company, Ltd., prior to 1912 was the taking of deposits. When it was incorporated at Ottawa in 1912, it not only took over the business of the old company, it assumed all responsibility in connection with the people who had their made deposits with the old company. In another section of the act, sub-section (g) of section 7, we find this authority: 'To receive moneys in trust for investment and allow interest thereon for a reasonable time, until invested.'

"It is important remember these words, because this is the crux of the whole situation, and we will see later on how important that section of the Dominion Act is. In 1913 the management of the Dominion Trust Company thought it necessary to go to the different provinces to pass enabling legislation. As a result application was made to that end in the different provinces and the company came here in 1913, introduced a private bill, under the auspices of the fifth member for Vancouver (Mr. H. H. Watson) and Mr. Harold B. Robertson, of the firm of Barnard, Robertson, Heisterman & Tait, was the solicitor in charge of it. It was brought in as a private bill; the Government had nothing to do with it. It passed through all the usual courses in this House and went to the Private Bills Committee, where it was discussed. It was an enabling act, confirming to a certain extent the powers given to the Company by the Dominion Government.

Money Upon Deposit

"Two things struck me about that bill. First, not of great import, because I did not think it had great weight, as to its constitutionality; that is, as to its taking money under deposit. We had in many provinces that power given to companies. We had here one known as the Colonial Trust Co., with an act giving power, as far as this Legislature could, and right, to take money on deposit. So far as that phase was concerned I did not think it made much difference, as this was a power given by various provinces. Millions of dollars of money had been deposited with such companies throughout Canada, and it was never, so far as I know, suggested by the Dominion Government that the power to give this right was one to be confined exclusively to the Dominion Parliament.

"There was another point, and one, to my mind, which there was considerable doubt about—that is, adding to the Dominion act's powers. As the company solicitor explained, this power was to receive moneys in trust for investment and allow interest for a reasonable time until investment; but the section they had in the act they introduced here was a section empowering them 'to receive money on deposit and to allow interest on the same.' There was in my mind some doubt as to whether we had a right to add to Federal legislation, and I was afraid if it was passed and went down to Ottawa that, under the power to disallow Provincial legislation which is given to the Federal Government, the Minister of Justice might advise the Governor-General-in-Council to disallow the act. I wanted to be sure that this would not occur, because we have always been very careful with our legislation, and we had had no experience with the Federal Government along the lines of disallowing by the Federal Government of our acts.

Opinion on Power

"I had in connection with my department a gentleman who was acting as departmental solicitor—this was his first year—and it was part of his duties to go before the Private Bills Committee and advise as to the different sections of the bills which came before it and the position we took as to the legality of any particular bill or any section in the bill. The departmental solicitor pointed out to the committee in this case that he held and I held there might be some question about this point, particularly when the Dominion act was silent upon it. The result of that argument or discussion in the Private Bills Committee was that the departmntal solicitor, with my consent and approval, filed an opinion as to how far he thought the Private Bills Committee could go. This opinion was at once combatted by the solicitor in charge of the bill. We had then as chairman of that committee, in the person of the hon. Member for Grand Forks (Mr. Miller), a gentleman who had given great attention to private bills work since he had entered the House and was also a man of no mean standing in the legal profession and looked up to by the members of the committee. He considered that there was not the weight in the argument there should be, and, on that view, the bill in that shape passed the committee.

"We must remember that we are now talking about the situation in 1913. We were trying to extend the jurisdiction and enforce the Provincial jurisdiction in regard to companies as against the Federal powers. The Companies Act was not then tested in the courts. Speaking now in 1915, the situation is entirely changed. By the decision of the Privy Council in the John Deere Plow Company's case, the judges have decided that it is wrong for any Provincial Legislature to check or add to any Federal act. It is all very well for Liberal politicians to say now that was the law in 1913; that was not what anybody thought then; and all the Provinces were united against it. It is very easy to be wise after the event. We had the Companies Act submission dragging its weary way along through the courts and not yet reached the Privy Council, which it will not reach until July next. The John Deere Plow Company's case came up in the meanwhile, and the whole question of the British Columbia Companies Act, in connection with this particular portion of jurisdiction, was fought out, and it was then decided that we had no right to add to the Federal enactments. But this was not the law in 1913; we did not know what the position was in 1913; we had no decision. It is now all very well for Liberal politicians or public men to say that this was the law in 1913. It is easy, as I have said, to be wise after the event. I am keeping my mind, and I wish to keep yours, in 1913, when this was before the House.

Company's Reputation

"The bill came back into the House. The Dominion Trust Company then had a reputation second to none in banking and financial circles. W. R. Arnold, its general manager, was an energetic young man of great financial ability, who had succeeded in building up a wonderful trust company. No man was brave enough at that time to say they could not look after every responsibility and contract into which they had entered. This affected the Private Bills Committee; it certainly affected me. They took the stand, their solicitor took the stand: 'Why should you take this stand; why not let it go to Ottawa, and, if it is disallowed, the Dominion Trust Company takes the burden and the Provincial Legislature does not take it?' I could not suggest, in my place in this House, that the Dominion Trust Company was not able to meet all its liabilities. No man would be foolish enough to suggest that, with the reputation they then had, and, rather than bring up such a doubtful question, I did not state anything as to my own private opinion as to whether or not we should take this view, owing to the unsettled state of the law.

Vancouver Paper's Attack

"This South Vancouver scribbler, with power to write articles in the Chinook, says I told the depositors at a meeting in Vancouver that the reason I did not oppose it was for fear the Government would be defeated. I do not know whether the public is concerned or not, but members of this House know how foolish that statement is, and it shows how little the writer knew of what he was discussing. Members of this House know that a private bill has nothing to do with the fate of the Government. The Government is not sponsor for it. Any private member has a right to introduce a bill. If I, as Attorney-General, have to advise a man in connection with legislation going through the Chamber, which the Government has introduced, that is within my duty, but for me to express an opinion with reference to the legality of a private bill, it is my own opinion, and no private bills committee need follow it. The result is if I had gone to the committee and explained this doubt as to the position of this legislation, as a matter not settled in the Privy Council, it would be my own opinion only, and the members of the private bills committee or of the House would have been at perfect liberty to vote as they thought fit. If I had stated my opinions, it would not have affected the vote as far as this bill is concerned. Everybody knew the standing of the Dominion Trust Co., and my view, not being as strong as it is in 1915, as to what the law is, they would have voted as they saw fit, the bill would have carried, and the private bills committee would have been upheld by the great majority of this House. This statement I made at the meeting of the committee of depositors in the city of Vancouver—that I had a doubt about the legislation; that we had filed an opinion from the departmental solicitor, but that the standing of the Dominion Trust Company was so good they would take the burden of disallowance, if the act should be disallowed, and that rather than take the position on a question of law so doubtful, I refrained from saying anything when the bill came before the House and it was carried unanimously; perhaps my friends from Newcastle and Nanaimo voted in favor of it."

Mr. Parker Williams—"There was no vote taken."

All in Same Position

Hon. Mr. Bowser—"No vote was taken? Well, my honorable friends were in the same position as the rest of us. No one would say then there was anything peculiarly wrong about the legislation we put through. We were all in the same position in regard to it. My honorable friends were the same as the rest of us. Let me go further. This is one of my personal reasons for not having done anything, not having courage that my opinion was well founded to the extent that we could interfere in this way. The writer in the Chinook says, and my honorable friend from Newcastle has shown that he was foolish to take up an argument of this sort, that this was discussed before some financial committee, showing that the man who wrote that knew nothing of the practice in this Parliament. The member for Newcastle says that there is no finance committee in this House. We all know that. But he tries to work around it in his ingenious way to show that it was discussed in caucus, but that the influence of Mr. Arnold was so great and his power was so great that sooner than defeat the Government I let this go through. What piffle! Rather than defeat the Government, our caucus apparently decided, according to the member for Newcastle, that the Dominion Trust legislation should go through.

"What is the fact? I am not the only attorney-general that has made a mistake. There are other attorneys-general in the Dominion of Canada, and I am sorry to say that some of them are in the Liberal party. I would be only too glad if they were all Conservatives, because we all understand the great wisdom of Liberal associations and we know that no Liberal attorney-general can make any mistake on a question of law. Our legislature assented to the bill dealing with the Dominion Trust Co. on March 1, 1913. On January 3, 1913, the Province of Saskatchewan, advised by a Liberal attorney-general, passed a similar bill with a similar section to that in the British Columbia act. Well, then, can my Liberal friends blame me if I took Mr. Turgeon's law on that subject? Our bill became law on March 1, and with the precedent my Liberal friend, the attorney-general of Saskatchewan, gives two months before, can I be blamed for saying: 'You Liberals are so wise, I take your advice, submerge my own opinions, take the advice of Liberal Attorney-General Turgeon of Saskatchewan and allow the bill to go through.' (Laughter and applause.)

Other Precedents

"There are other precedents. On February 15, 1913, a similar section in a similar act passed through the legislature in the province of Manitoba on the advice of Hon. J. H. Howden, K. C., the attorney-general. Can I be blamed in British Columbia when I have the precedent of two attorneys-general for what I have done?—one, the Liberal attorney-general of Saskatchewan, and one the Conservative attorney-general, a lawyer of high standing in Manitoba, both prior to the bill being passed in this Legislature. But I go further. Later on, after our bill had been passed, on March 20, 1913, in the province of New Brunswick, the province which gave me birth, the legislature passed a similar act and with a similar power given in addition to the Federal Parliament's grant of power, and this on the advice of Attorney-General Grimmer, now occupying a seat on the Appeal Court bench.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, in face of that you can see the animus of the cowardly and dastardly political attack made by the Liberals and their Socalist allies on me in connection with the Dominion Trust. If I was wrong in my law in 1913—and the people of this country must be fair, even though there have been victims of this unfortunate smash—they cannot come back and say that the Attorney-General of British Columbia, and the Attorney-General of British Columbia alone, is to blame. We four Attorneys-General may all be to blame. I do not wish to shield myself behind anyone, and I take the full burden on my own shoulders, but if I am to blame, then Mr. Turgeon, the Liberal Attorney-General in Saskatchewan, Mr. Howden, the Conservative Attorney-General in Manitoba, and Mr. Justice Grimmer of New Brunswick, are all to blame.

"In this connection I wish to ask you what would have happened if we had refused to put through this legislation in 1913. The Dominion Trust Company had never stopped taking deposits. They were taking deposits under the old Dominion Trust Co., Ltd., charter, prior to the Federal legislation of 1912, and between the date of that, April 1, 1912, and March 1, 1913, when they came to this Legislature, they were taking deposits for a whole year in Vancouver under the Dominion section to which I have referred; taking them first, perhaps, under the section giving them power to take over all the responsibilities of the old company, and second, under sub-section (g), giving them power to 'receive moneys in trust for investment and allow interest thereon, for a reasonable time until investment.' For a whole year that went on, and the public have forgotten that for a whole year from the time of this legislation passed on April 1, 1912, to March 1, 1913, they were taking money in the city of Vancouver and in all their other agencies and giving interest. Am I to blame for that? Who is to blame for that intervening period? There is only one person, and that is the man who is gone, and perhaps the unfortunate depositors who did not take care to see what was the condition of the Company when they invested their money with it.

Company's 1912 Report

"Now, what was the condition of the Company in 1912? I have told you that they were of high financial standing. I have only to refer you to the report of the Dominion Trust Company for 1912, placed before a meeting, a general meeting, held at the head office of the Company in Vancouver on February 24, 1914, which was some months after we had given power in this Legislature to take money on deposit—though they were taking it before that, and it might be argued that they were taking it under the Dominion legislation. You will find from their balance sheet as at December 31, 1913, that the authorized capital of the Company was $5,000,000; the subscribed, $2,500,000; the capital paid up was $2,167,570, and there was a reserve of 600,000. In order to show, so far as the public knew, the absolute conservative way in which the business of the Dominion Trust Company was supposed to have been operated, I want to read from the annual report where, in speaking to the question of the correctness of the policy pursued by the corporation, Mr. Arnold says: 'The result of the work and the correctness of the policy will, I think, appeal to you, when it is noted that the trusts of various kinds under administration have grown from $6,217,983 at December 31, 1912, to $13,480,221 on December 31, 1913, or more than double within that period.'

"It is most important we should not forget this as significant of the standing of the Company in the year we put through that legislation, and as giving weight to the argument that no man would have had the temerity in 1913 to have said that the Dominion Trust was not in a strong financial position. Mr. Arnold goes on:

"'Notwithstanding the above, however, the gross profits of the business were $621,000 in 1913, while those of 1912 were $626,000, or a decrease of only about $5,000 during the period recognized as one of great financial retringency. This fact will, I believe, demonstrate very clearly the solid nature of the business of your company. While the policy of 1913 was an aggressive one, so far as the securing of desirable business, present, and future, through wills was concerned, yet it was very conservative in other ways. The debentures held as investments by your company were materially written down to bring the book value well within the market value. The value of these investments stands in the books on December 31, 1913, at $55,470 less than the same securities showed on the books at the close of 1912.'

Statement of Auditors

"Now, Mr. Speaker, what is that in plain English but the desire of the late managing director of the Company at once to show his directors, to show the public, to show this Legislature, to show this Government, to show the Attorney-General of this Province, that on his year's handling of the business in 1912, he saw there must be a depreciation, a writing down of the assets held in connection with the securities, and he points out that he reduced them in that year by $55,000. The whole statement for 1912 shows clearly the position he took so far as the public was concerned, and the whole public, which included myself, must have drawn only one conclusion with respect to the Dominion Trust Company. We see that the balance sheet shows, first, that he had declared three dividends in the year, amounting to $122,000 (round figures), and that the profits unappropriated were $74,000, and then this statement is audited by the firm of Riddell, Stead, Hodges & Winter, chartered accountants, who make this endorsement on the balance sheet: 'We have audited the books and accounts of the Dominion Trust Company at the head office in Vancouver, and at the branch offices in Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal, London and Antwerp. All the Company's investments and securities were verified by us and are in order. We have examined the securities for trust funds invested and we report that they are properly dealt with and are in good order, and filed separately under the client's name, and apart from the Company's own investments. We report to the shareholders that in our opinion the above balance sheet is a full and fair balance sheet and is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of the information and explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained from the officers of the Company all the information and explanations we have required.'

"What better certificate of character of the financial standing of any company could you receive than this annual report of 1913, and the report of the auditors, who are appointed to see that the stockholders know exactly what the true position is? Take the personnel of the directors. The personnel of the directors alone was sufficient to have placed nobody on guard so far as the financial standing of the Company was concerned. I am not the only one; the directors of the Company were the same as others who were deceived. I am only human; the members of the Government are but human. The Government is composed of men just like the men who placed their deposits in the Dominion Trust Company, and with a statement like this, with the auditor's certificate, with the advertising such as the late manager gave the Company, what conclusion could any man come to but that it was absolutely sound and on strong financial basis, and that no matter what power was given to accept trust moneys they would always be able to meet all responsibilities in connection with paying them back.

"I have pointed out what was the position in 1912, and that is the time, after all, we must keep in our minds in this connection. I want to draw attention to the auditors' reports in 1913 and 1914. These are the paid auditors, who are supposed to have looked after the business of the Company as late as August, 1914, and its doors closed on October 12, the same year. Under date of August 28, 1913, these auditors report:

"'We have made a detailed examination of all the deeds, documents and records in connection with the investments made by the Dominion Trust Company on behalf of its clients. We certify that the same are in good order and that where the deeds and documents of title are in possession of the Company they are filed separately under the client's name and apart from the Company's own investments. Where no deeds or documents were in evidence, receipts or other satisfactory proof that they had been handed over to the clients or disposed of under their directions were exhibited to us. Valuators' reports, certificates of title, solicitors' reports have been produced to us in the case of mortgage and other investments requiring same.'

"Under date of August 28, 1914, the auditors furnish their certificate in almost identical language. Now, Mr. Speaker, were the auditors honest in their work in connection with this company, or were they deceived by a greater mind than their own? And if that was the honest position the auditors found in that year, how was it to be expected that this Government or any of its members, or the Trust Department of this Government, should be in any better position to know the real position of the Company when it closed its doors a few months later?

Right to Take Deposits

"I want now to refer to the right of the Company to take deposits. I have pointed out that the Company had that right before 1912, and after 1912 for a year, and under our act. Am I to blame for that? There are other companies in Canada doing a similar business. Our Trust Companies Act, passed on March 4, 1914, also allows trust companies, under certain restrictions and regulations, and after depositing a bond with the department, to take deposits as well. But we come to the further position. The argument will be made in the courts, and I make it here with all confidence, that the Dominion Trust always had the right under the peculiar wording of its act from the Federal Legislature to receive money. Subsection (g) of section 7 of the act of 1912 authorized it to 'receive moneys in trust for investment and allow interest thereon for a reasonable time until invested.' Is there anything peculiar about this, sir, Speaker? Is there any other company in Canada doing a similar business—and you must remember that when you consider whether there is any responsibility on this Government in connection with this Company—that can show the same power?

"We have two large trust companies in Canada which have a great reputation, the National Trust Company and the Union Trust Company. Hon. W. T. White, the Finance Minister of Canada, and a man who is known as one of the greatest financiers in the Dominion, was for many years at the head of such an institution, gave years of his life and energies to build up, and did build up, a wonderful business in connecton wth the National Trust Company. Under the Ontario law none of these companies are allowed to take deposits, and yet today, in the province of Ontario, hundreds of thousands of dollars are on deposit with the National Trust Company and the Union Trust Company, under what they may call an investment certificate, with coupon certificates attached, carrying interest at four per cent. The National Trust Company, organized and formerly controlled and managed by a man like the Hon. W. T. White, without any legal authority and with not even the authority the Dominion Trust had under its Federal Act, is allowed to take deposits and pay interest at four per cent. What is there so far wrong in the Legislature of Bri-

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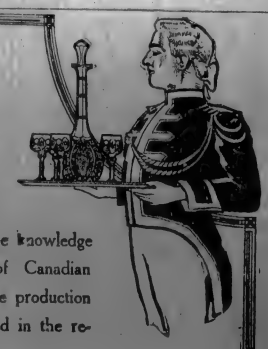

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tish Columbia giving the same power to the Dominion Trust Company?

'There are also the Imperial Trusts Company of Canada and the Canada Trust Company (called originally the General Trust Corporation of Canada), which had at that time its head office in Calgary but which, since the change of its name to Canada Trust Company, has its head office in London, Ontario, and we find these are both incorporated by the Canadian Parliament, and are exactly in the same position as the Dominion Trust with this exception, that the Dominion Trust has this section permitting it to take money on deposit, 'to receive moneys in trust for investment and allow interest thereon for a reasonable time until invested,' so long as it was done within a reasonable time. Suppose that anyone would go in and ask: 'Why don't you invest Jones' money?' the managemtn would say: 'We have a reasonable time within which to do so; we have not seen any security yet, there have been no securities offered to us, which we consider safe for the investment of this money, and meanwhile we have the money in our treasury and are paying him four per cent. interest until we get a safe investment for him.'

Actions of Other Companies

"They do not have in the Imperial Trust Company or in the Canada Trust Company the right to take money that the Dominion Trust had, but what do we find today? Take the report of the Registrar of Trust Companies in Ontario for 1913, and you will find that the Imperial Trust Company had actually received on deposit during the year the sum of $2,053,382, and paid during that year an average rate of interest 'on deposits' of four and one-eighth per cent., and with not half the authority that the Dominion Trust Company had. Have you heard of the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario taking any action against the Imperial Trust Company or the Canada Trust Company, two companies doing business in that province? Have you heard of the Minister of Justice of Canada, from whose parliament authority was given to the Dominion Trust Company to do a trust company's business, taking any action against these two companies, or against the Union Trust Company, or the National Trust Company?

"I could cite other cases of companies of equally good financial standing in Toronto. You have nothing of any suggestion of that sort in regard to them. If that is so in Toronto, am I so much to blame, or is the Government of British Columbia, to blame if I followed the precedent set in these large large centres? In Ontario they have an inspector of trust companies, an inspector of loan companies, and every year they have a statement brought down showing that these companies are taking money on deposit in the same way as the Dominion Trust in this Province. It seems to me that if it is not legal to take deposits there and the Minister of Justice did not see fit to restrain them it was hardly to be expected that the Attorney-General of British Columbia should have taken steps in connection with the Dominion Trust Company in this Province. In this connection I need not further enlarge as to the position, particularly as to the subsequent decision given, settling more or less the law on this point.

"The next question I want to ask the people of this Province is, why did the depositors invest their money in the Dominion Trust? One or two answers suggest themselves, and I think perhaps the most important one was the personal magnetism or personal ability of the late manager of the Company; secondly, the fact that depositors would receive a little more interest from a trust company than from the chartered banks; and, thirdly, the possession of the magnificent buildings that the Company had in different parts of this Province and in other provinces of Canada, and also the fact that such reputable citizens were on the board of directors and the reputation of this financial company had built up as to its being a strong financial institution.

"Now the claim has been made, Mr. Speaker, that I am responsible personally for the depositors having placed their money in that Company. The members for Newcastle and Nanaimo have been rash enough in the statements they have made, more or less of an insinuating character, as to my responsibility in the matter. I will make this challenge to my friend from Newcastle. I will give him one week to bring into this House an affidavit from one single depositor of the Dominion Trust who ever thought of my existence when he put his money into that concern. (Hear, hear.) I would also have him ask them if they ever made any inquiry as to the record and responsibility of the Dominion Trust, or its authority to take deposits.

"I say, Mr. Speaker, that no man, with the reputation the Dominion Trust had built up, would ever think of asking Mr. Arnold if he had the right to take deposits any more than I would ever think of doing, if I went over to the Bank of Montreal to put in my own money and ask the manager to show me the original charter proving the authority of that institution to do a banking business.

Demands Fair Play

"It is all very well for the Opposition in this House and for their Liberal friends outside to indulge in a campaign against my humble self in this connection. It seems to be popular for them all to join in the cavalcade, like a pack of hungry wolves, in full cry after a victim, especially if that victim can be made myself. I have a certain right, as a citizen of this country and I must be treated, and I know I will be treated by the independent voters of this Province, in a perfectly fair manner. (Cheers.)

"Another point raised is that my legal firm, in which I happen to be the senior partner, has been the solicitors for the Dominion Trust Company. It has been said by the Opposition members of this House, and it has been repeated by Liberals on the platform and in their press. It is an organized attempt—you cannot get away from it—to drive me out of public life. Every Liberal organization throughout the Province has been brought into play for this end; every Liberal speaker and the Liberal press are actuated, not by sympathy for the sufferers through the smash of the Dominion Trust Company, but by the hope that they can relieve the public life of this Province of myself. There is another way to relieve public life of me, and that is at the ballot box, where I challenge them to meet me. (Prolonged cheers.)

"I will give another challenge to my friend from Newcastle. I will give him two weeks to come into this House with an affidavit from any one reputable citizen in which he will undertake to swear that when he made a deposit in this Company, he ever even knew who the solicitors of the Company were, or that I was a member of that firm.

"We have got to be fair in these matters. We can raise all these arguments, but it is only fair to me to see that reasonable time and opportunity is given to reply to charges of this kind.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, a great deal is said of those who have suffered in the failure of this Company, and for whom we have great sympathy, the depositors. I want to give you a few figures in that connection. In 1912, when the Dominion Trust Company was incorporated by the Federal Paraliment, the old company had 2,135 depositors in Vancouver. On October 12, 1914, when they closed their doors, there were 2,702 depositors. From April 1, 1912, to October 12, 1914, they had only increased the number of their depositors from 2,135 to 2,702. The affairs of the company are in such a tangled mess now that I was not able to get the figures for full periods, as I would like to have had them, showing the numbers in these different periods under the several acts. But I was able to find this, that from January, 1913, onward, there were only 195 new depositors, so that when you bring the whole matter down, apparently there has been only an increase of new depositors from January 1, 1913, to October 12, 1914, when the doors closed, of 195 people. So, if I am responsible—if this Government is responsible—for giving them power to take deposits on March 1, 1913, my answer is that only 195 depositors at best have been affected by that legislation. This is a startling statement, it is a statement that would not suit my honorable friends opposite, or my Liberal critics outside the House, because they think there is enough connected with the Dominion Trust, perhaps, to put this Government out of existence. If I show you that only 195 new depositors put their money in that company from January 1, 1913, to October 12, 1914, when they closed their doors, you see how doubtful are the facts that my opponents are basing their hopes on. The great majority of the people affected, those who are depositors, are people who were in the original company prior to 1912, and with which this Government had nothing whatever to do. These people constituted a sort of endless chain, in some months putting money in and in some taking money out; but when you bring the matter down to those for whom we are responsible, if you are going to accept the argument of the Member for Newcastle, they are very few.

Better Than Other Provinces

"I wish now to speak as to the position of the depositors and the Government, of what the Government have done to protect the depositors, and in this connection we wish to take every credit for having placed on the statute books of this Province up-to-date Trust Companies Act, with the result that we have today, what we did not have last year, $250,000 by way of two bonds which we can hand over to the creditors of this trust company. And there is this one remark I desire to make that my Liberal Attorney-General colleague, Mr. Turgeon, of Saskatchewan, has not one single dollar to protect the depositors of the Dominion Trust Company in his Province; that my Conservative Attorney-General and friend, Mr. Howden, of Manitoba, has no bond to protect the depositors in that Province; and that my Conservative Attorney-General friend in New Brunswick has no bonds there; so, I think, the people of this Province and the depositors of the Dominion Trust Company may also be proud of the fact that we have in this Province, through the shrewdness and far-sightedness of the Government, some protection for the depositors—not for the creditors of the Dominion Trust Company in Saskatchewan, or Manitoba, or New Brunswick, but for the creditors who reside in British Columbia.

The act was passed in March last, and the bond was offered to us in May. I want to drew attention to that, Mr. Speaker. The act was assented to on March 4, 1914, and the bond had to be given by July 1, 1914. What do we find? The Railway Accident and Guarantee Company, which guarantees the honesty and bona-fides of this and other companies which it guarantees, was so well satisfied with Mr. Arnold and with the financial standing of the Dominion Trust that they offered to us in May, two months before the due date called for by the act, a bond for the maximum amount required in the case of a trust company.

"Am I to be blamed for having been deceived by Mr. Arnold? Is this assembly to be blamed? Are the depositors to be blamed? Here are people, here is a reputable guarantee company, which, naturally, we suppose, will make every investigation of the honesty and bona-fides of the people they are called upon to give bonds for. I want to say now to the House, I want to say to my Socialist and Liberal friends, if the Railway Accident and Guarantee Company, in May last, was satisfied to bond the Dominion Trust Company for $200,000, do you think the Attorney-General was very much remiss for not having closed the doors of the Dominion Trust on that day?

Stringent New Act

"There is also to be remembered in connection with the Dominion Trust Act, that this is the only Province that has brought down such a stringent measure as to deal not only with trust companies which might hereafter be incorporated, but with those which were in existence at the time the act was passed. Some of the Members of this Legislature did not agree with us when we decided that the act should be retroactive as to dealing with all companies, and many of the public did not agree with us either. They said we had no right to interfere with vested interests, and that where companies were being allowed to carry on business, subsequent legislation should not affect them. But we had a duty to the public to perform; we were afraid of a depression coming upon us; we were afraid of the mushroom nature of some of these institutions, and we proposed to bring them all under the act, the same as any new company. Did they do that in any other Province of Canada? Not in a single one. We do not find in the Province of Saskatchewan, where my Liberal critics have a friend of their own occupying the high position I have the honor to fill here, the introduction of such legislation. The Hon. W. T. White brought in a bill to regulate Dominion trust companies, and that is one section he declined to put in his bill, showing that the Government of British Columbia was looking at the interests of the people of British Columbia, that in the case of old companies, as well as new, we were not going to allow them to operate without coming under all the regulations and conditions we considered it wise to enact.

"That bond was to be filed with the department by July 1; it was offered to us on May 1. We did not accept it on May 1 because the Railway Accident and Guarantee Company was not registered under our Trust Act until July 15, and until it was registered we would not accept its bond. Then take the case of the London Accident and Guarantee Corporation, which gave a bond on April 13, 1913, under a section of the Dominion Trust Act of that year, in connection with the handling of intestate estates and wills, for the protection of the widows and orphans. They gave this bond on April 30, just two months after the Dominion Trust Act passed this House, demonstrating most conclusively the confidence felt by such an old established and conservative institution of London, England, in the company, and that they were so well satisfied with the standing of the Dominion Trust that they gave this bond promptly. It is to be taken by the Government and the House—those of us who have experience of companies operating from England know that they do not make any move without taking the advice of their solicitors, so we must take it that they were sure, so far as legal opinion could make it, that our legislation of two months before, allowing them to take deposits, must have been satisfactory to London. Their solicitors must have said so. There were other people besides the members of the Private Bills Committee and the Members of this Legislature who felt that the power was a proper one to give to this company.

Arnold's Correspondence

"I wish to refer briefly to communications I have sent to and received from and interviews I have had with the late manager, and I think, after hearing this correspondence—I must apologise to the House for taking up time reading it, but I must, in a debate of this kind take every advantage of making my position and the position of the Government absolutely clear—you can draw a reasonable inference as to the effect correspondence of that sort would have upon me or anyone in my position.

"After the Legislature was prorogued on the 1st of March, 1913, I felt that we should have a Trust Companies Act in this Province and took steps for the drafting of one. Some Liberal newspapers are trying to make a point of the fact that I have stated that the control of trust companies was under the Department of Finance. It is quite true I stated that. The "Minister" mentioned in the Trust Act is the Minister of Finance, but as Attorney-General of the Province I am responsible for the administration of all its statutes, and if I find anything going wrong in any department it is my duty to set the Minister straight or give any assistance I can. As I had taken the initiative in the preparation of the Trust Companies Act I had naturally control of it in the House and while the officers appointed to carry the act into effect are under the Minister of Finance I have been brought more into contact with the Inspector of Trust Companies than any other Minister. Shortly after the session of 1913 closed it was in public opinion expedient to have a stringent Trust Act. We then started to work on its preparation so that we would be ready for the session of 1914. I now want to read this correspondence with Mr. Arnold. Under date of April 4, 1913, Mr. Arnold wrote me from Vancouver as follows:

"'Some two years ago when the representatives of certain trust companies met in your office in Victoria, you will probably remember that I suggested that the Government should bring in a very strict trust company bill. Following along these lines the Dominion Trust Company secured a charter from the Dominion Government and had cut out every clause that would in any way enable them to speculate or buy stocks or bonds of any speculative enterprises, and we have recently secured special acts in practically every Province in the Dominion.

Suggested Association

"'I would like now to turn my attention to securing the co-operation of other companies in British Columbia who are at least trying to do a legitimate trust business, and I have had a view of the formation of an association to take this matter up and present their views in a petition to you. Before making any move, however, I feel that it would be advisable to have any possible suggestions from you, and to know whether or not you would feel inclined to have a committee of the managers of the legitimate trust companies in British Columbia work together with yourself or your Inspector of Trust Companies, Mr. Runnalls, in getting up a trust bill to be brought in at the next meeting of the Legislature.

"'It was my idea in forming an association not only to place the matter before the British Columbia Government, but also to take the matter up with the Dominion Government and then with the Governments of the other Provinces, and if possible secure a uniform trust act throughout the Dominion. Very strict legislation has been brought in in most of the Eastern States whereby trust companies are compelled to carry on a strictly trust business.'

"I answered that letter on the 9th of April by acknowledging its receipt and using this language:

"'I may say that it is the intention of the Government to bring down at the next session an up-to-date Trust Companies Act with stringent regulations so that the public and the investor will be safeguarded so far as legislation can do so. I now have one of my staff working upon this matter, together with the Inspector of Trust Companies, in order to have a bill ready for next session.'

"Then later on, in February of last year, while the House was in session in Victoria, we sent out to the different trust companies and those interested, and to bankers as well, the proposed trust bill, which afterwards became law. Mr. Arnold, after receiving his copy, wrote me as follows on February 24, 1914:

"'I have had much pleasure in going over the proposed bill drafted by you regarding the regulating of trust companies. You are most certainly to be congratulated on bringing in this bill, as it will forever put trust companies on a right and fair footing and will enable them to stand up as companies doing a real trust business and not as they stood in the past.'

Double Audit

"Further on in the letter, after referring to some of the sections, and speaking of one calling for a double audit by a competent accountant, he says, 'I think that this should read "chartered accountants in practice and good standing."'

"'As far as the Dominion Trust Company is concerned we will welcome a double audit, but I really feel that this would be a hardship on some of the trust companies, who will have to, under the act, do a regular trust business, and the extra expense of a double audit certainly would be a heavy burden.'

There is the language of the man in February, 1914, that he was inviting a double audit as far as the Dominion Trust was concerned. I am only human, like the people who have been swindled. Was I to take this man at his face value or was I treat him as a scoundrel, with the reputation he had built up for his company? Sub-section (3) of Clause 38 states that 'every trust company shall have and exercise,' Mr. Arnold made an objection to compulsory exercise and thought it should read 'shall have and may exercise.' He went on to say:

"'We might be offered a certain trusteeship that we did not feel that we were justified in taking, and under this clause we would be compelled to take on the business.'

"Did you ever hear a more honest expression by the manipulator or manager of a trust company to the Minister in charge of a bill than that? He was afraid he would have the offer of some trusteeship that he would not feel justified in taking and he wished me to amend the bill so that he would not be compelled to take it. Again on February 24 he writes, to the Inspector of Trust Companies:

"'I am indeed pleased to note that this act has been brought down and it is an act that will give trust companies a standing such as they should have. It has been freely commented on that no trust company in British Columbia with the exception of ourselves can do business under this act, but I feel that this is not correct. If the other so-called trust companies want to become trust companies they can soon become trust companies under the act, as the public will have greater confidence in companies in the future and their business will build up very rapidly. The trouble is, as you well know, that the average so-called trust company wants to be a real estate company, a mining company, trust company and a mixture of practically everything for which any kind of a company can be incorporated.'

"'An exact description of what we find his own company to be in 1914. Let me read it to you again:

"'The trouble is, as you well know, that the average so-called trust company wants to be a real estate company, a mining company, a trust company and a mixture of practically everything for which any kind of a company can be incorporated.

"'I understand that a large delegation from the trust companies is to meet yourself and the Attorney-General tomorrow to discuss this. I will not be present, as the act meets with the approval of myself and directors, other than with the few minor changes as mentioned in my letter to the Attorney-General, all of which I really think are reasonable and are founded on practice and not on theory. I hope that no radical changes in this act will be made after the delegation lays its complaints before yourself and the Attorney-General.'

"What happened at that meeting, Mr. Speaker? All the trust companies doing business in Vancouver were represented, I think, with the exception of the Dominion Trust and the Royal Trust. They came over and met me here and I think some of the members of the House were also present at that conference, in the course of which they suggested that my act of last session should stand over until this year; that it was too harsh a piece of legislation, too drastic. If I had listened to their blandishments there would have been no $250,000 for the creditors of the Dominion Trust Company today. I told them that the Government had decided on this legislation as a matter of policy and they had better confine themselves to suggesting amendments; that we had decided that the time had arrived when a proper Trust Companies Act should be placed on the statute books of British Columbia, and as a result we succeeded in bringing down and making law last session our act. Where was Mr. Arnold? He would not be there because 'the act meets with the approval of myself and my directors,' and he would not be associated with men who were attempting to defeat this legislation. Instead of objecting to the legislation he was doing everything in his power to encourage it. What do we come to next? On February 12, 1914, when the House was still in session, he wrote me as follows:

"'I beg to enclose herewith statement as to December 31, 1913. I also enclose confidential statement showing the business done in certain departments of the company during the year 1913. This statement will give you a fair idea of the trust business that can be done if a trust company confines itself strictly to the business for which it is organized.'

The Dominion Bill

"Was it a studied attempt on the part of this man to inspire in me confidence in his own company, or was he at that time honest in his effort to convince me that he was running a sound institution? Now we will see another thing he did in this connection. While the trust bill was before the House Mr. White introduced his at Ottawa. I was rather anxious to see in what direction the Dominion bill had gone and how far they had gone in framing it—and I found they had not gone anything like as far as ours to protect the public—and to see a copy of the bill. Mr. Arnold had got a copy of it and he was so anxious that I should see it that he did not wait to send it over to me in the usual way by mail, but he went to the expense of sending it all by lettergram—$15 or $20 it must have cost his company. He put in the lettergram every word of Mr. White's bill, naturally impressing me with the fact that he wanted to do everything possible to have the very best piece of legislation in regard to trust companies placed on the statute books of the Province. On February 26, 1914, he wrote me as follows:

"'I would like to have, if possible, fifteen copies of the Trust Act as brought down by you, as I wish to send these to the leading financial papers in the East and Great Britain, as they have many times commented on trust company legislation in this Province. I am sure that when the same is received by them that they will comment very favorably upon it and it will strengthen your hand in having this act passed.'

"Now about this time The Sun, the Vancouver Liberal organ—and I do not know what actuated them in their actions, but it is impossible for me to follow the editorial vagaries of this journal—made an attack upon me in connection with this legislation. Mr. Arnold, whose activities were great, had some influence with The Sun people, and as a result he had them print an article written by Mr. Arnold, entitled 'Trust Company Efficiency. By William R. Arnold,' referring in the most glowing terms and full of laudatory references to the act. Then we find him in The Monetary Times, one of the greatest financial papers in Canada, again dealing with 'Trust Company Efficiency.' Here is what that paper has to say about our act, and, incidentally, Mr. Arnold:

"'For some time British Columbia trust companies, generally speaking, have not enjoyed the good reputation borne by the older institutions in Eastern Canada. In an article on "Trust Company Efficiency," Mr. W. R. Arnold, of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, states that this is undoubtedly due to the fact that fully 95 per cent of the incorporated trust companies are not living up to the provisions of their charters. The result is that Eastern financial critics have not looked favorably on any offerings made by Canada's Pacific Coast companies, to the detriment of those institutions doing a consistent trust business as represented to the public. It is not to be wondered at, then, says Mr. Arnold, that legislation is enacted from time to time to raise the standard of trust companies, thereby placing our own Provincial companies on a higher plane in the eyes of financial authorities throughout the continent.'

"He was able to get that very nice expression of opinion from The Monetary Times as a result of the article he wrote. A little later on The Chronicle, another financial paper of great weight published in Montreal, had another article headed 'Trust Companies' Business Efficiency. New Laws in British Columbia Approved. Responsibility of Directors.' And then later on, in The Financial Post of Canada we find another article—all at the suggestion of Mr. Arnold in connection with the British Columbia trust legislation. Later on he sends me a copy of an article in The Financial Times of Montreal, a paper occupying high credit in financial circles in Eastern Canada, and an editorial article. I want to read what the editor of The Times thought of Mr. Arnold, to show you that I was not the only person in Canada who was deceived by Arnold. He concludes:

"'The legitimate trust companies of British Columbia, and in particular such companies as the Dominion Trust Company, which have been hampered in their splendid work in the past, by the poor repute attaching to the trust companies of that Province as a whole, are to be congratulated upon the new act, which gives the word "trust" in a British Columbia company title a meaning as definite and as reassuring as that of the word "bank."'

Dealt With Trust Monies

"Later on, in May, 1914, we find in Trust Companies as a name, a journal published in New York, another article headed 'Trust Company Legislation in British Columbia; Scope and Provisions of the New Act. William R. Arnold, Vice-President and Managing-Director, Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, B. C.' Allow me to read just two clauses from it.

"'A most important clause in the act is that referring to the segregation of trust monies. In the past the lack of proper restriction in this respect has resulted in some cases in the use of trust funds in the interest of the company carrying the trust. Within the past two weeks a local company obliged to assign admitted in the press that clients' funds had been mixed with its own funds and improperly used. The enforcement of this clause which states that trust moneys must be kept entirely separate from the company's own funds will give the client a much greater sense of security and eliminate the danger of misappropriation of trust funds.'

"Speaking as an officer of a company which unfortunately was not sound—whether he was honest when he wrote that article or not I give no opinion—he refers to a company here which was mixing funds. We know what the result was as regards mixing trust funds of his own company. Further on he says:

"'In order that the directors as a board shall become thoroughly cognizant of the operations of the company, it is stipulated that in March of each year a committee of at least three directors shall conduct a thorough examination of the books for the preceding year, make a report to the board and file a copy with the inspector. The report is to be most comprehensive, including as it will a statement of assets and liabilities, a statement of the collateral security given in connection with loans and investments made by the company, a statement of the investment of trust funds guaranteed and a statement of doubtful or worthless investments.'

"That is one of the sections of the Trust Companies Act, which unfortunately does not come into effect yet, because it speaks of the first year. Naturally the year is not up as the act only came into force on March 4 last and the first statement is not due until March 4, 1915. You see that particular section, so far as the Dominion Trust Company is concerned, was of little advantage. Mr. Arnold's article concludes as follows:

"'It would not surely be expected that the so-called speculative trust companies would be much opposed to such a radical change in trust laws. Much pressure was accordingly brought to bear on the Government. It is now generally accepted, however, by those who have carefully studied the act, that the law as now enacted is in the best interests of the people and that in future a trust company client will have a reasonable measure of protection. The passage of the act, placing all companies on such a substantial basis will undoubtedly secure for those companies remaining in business greater confidence on the part of those having trust business to transact.'

"Now, Mr. Speaker, the cry will at once go up that I am defending the memory of the dead. That is the only thing the Liberal press and the Liberal politicians have left. I read these to show the influence that man had on the press, on the public, on his customers, on the Government, and on all with whom he came in contact. It is only for that purpose that I have read these articles this afternoon.

Amendment to Act

"There is just one point I wish to refer to now and perhaps the Members of the Legislature will be anxious to hear my view of it, and that is about the amendment of the act in 1914. When the return is brought down as a result of the passage of this motion it will be found that there are only two pieces of correspondence between the Department of Justice and myself. As you know, under the British North America Act the Governor-General-in-Council has one year within which to disallow acts of any Provincial Legislature. Towards the end of the year after the Dominion Trust Act became law in 1913, the Governor-General-in-Council, through the ordinary diplomatic channels, sent a report on the acts of British Columbia for 1913. His Excellency made two requests, on the advice of the Minister of Justice, in regard to two of our acts, of which the Colonial Trust Company Act was one and the Dominion Trust Company Act was the other. He pointed out in the case of the Colonial Trust Company that we were allowing them to take deposits and that he thought in his opinion that might be infringing on the rights of the banks, a jurisdiction absolutely vested in a Dominion Parliament. I had always taken the ground with the Minister of Justice, the same as the other Provinces had taken, that the local Legislatures had power, if they saw fit, to give such power to a provincially chartered company. I had always pointed out to the Federal authorities that it had nothing to do with the banks, and that as it was done with other companies the Minister ought not to disallow the act, but should leave it to the courts to decide whether it was unconstitutional or ultra-vires on our part to give such powers.

"But he went further and raised the point on which I had doubt when the Dominion Trust Bill was before the Private Bills Committee—that was, as

Continued on Page 16, Col. 1

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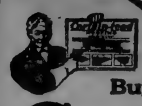

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MINISTER MAKES ABLE DEFENSE

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to adding to the powers given by Dominion legislation—and here is what he said:

"It is in the view of the undersigned (Hon. Chas. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice) open to very grave question whether the powers of the Dominion corporation can be enlarged by a local Legislature. The authority to receive money on deposit and allow interest on the same is moreover questionable, for the reasons hereinbefore indicated in the case of the Colonial Trust Company. The undersigned therefore commends this act to the further consideration of the local Government.'

"On receiving that intimation from Ottawa I at once took up the matter with Mr. Arnold and pointed out to him that he would have to bring down a bill striking out the section giving him power to receive deposits and given him by this Legislature in 1913, and notified him that if he did not do so the Government would bring down a Government measure to meet the suggestions of the Ottawa authorities. He at once did as I suggested, bringing in a bill to repeal that power, because he said he knew he always had that right under the Dominion legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in 1912, and if we are to draw any inference from the cases of the National Trust Company, the Union Trust Company, the Imperial Trust Company and the Canada Trust Company, it would appear that his opinion was well founded. I invited the Federal Government to leave this thing to the courts by a lettergram, which I sent to the Minister of Justice on February 23, 1914, in which I said:

Courts Should So Decide

"With reference to your report to His Excellency under date October 23, in reference to our bills of last session, I wish to state that bill is now before the House, amending Dominion Trust Company Act along the lines you suggest. As to the Colonial Trust Company, by referring to section 11 of their act they are prohibited engaging in banking. As to whether receiving money on deposit is banking or not should, in my opinion, be left to the courts to decide. Hope this explanation as to both these bills will be satisfactory. Regret that, owing to legislative work, have been unable to give this matter attention before today.

"I received no reply from the Minister of Justice, but took it for granted he agreed with that view and the legislation went through. As soon as it was brought to my attention that this portion of the bill was objectionable to the Federal authorities, we acted at once and acted quickly. What more could we do? Did my friend, did my Liberal friend in Saskatchewan follow my example? Mr. Turgeon today in the Province of Saskatchewan has an act on the statute books allowing people to deposit their money in the Dominion Trust Company and inviting the people to deposit their money until October 12 last, when they closed their doors.

"I invite my honorable friend from Newcastle to call in his Socialist friends, to call in this party with which he has made an unholy alliance, the Liberal party, to call in Mr. Brewster, the leader of the purist party, to call in the Macdonalds, the Oliverss, the Martins, the Smiths and all the rest of them; to burn up the telegraph lines with wires to their friend, Premier Scott, of Saskatchewan, and ask him to hurl from political life the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, who did not repeal his bill like I did. If he is honest, if the Liberal party is honest, they will at once call indignation meetings for the purpose of notifying Premier Scott and Attorney-General Turgeon that they will not allow this pure party to have impure people among them. I do not blame Mr. Turgeon or say he is mistaken, but I do not wish to be blamed for doing better than their Liberal Attorney-General in Saskatchewan has done. The Conservative Attorney-General of Manitoba stands equally guilty. The Conservative Attorney-General in the Province of New Brunswick is to blame also, because they have not passed any amendment to their act. If one is guilty, so are all the four guilty, but the much-abused Attorney-General of British Columbia is the only one who did his duty when the matter was pointed out to him by the Minister of Justice. (Cheers.)

Personnel of Board

"I will pass along to another point in this discussion. We come to the personnel of the men who formed the board of directors of the Dominion Trust Company, and I make this statement as an answer to the question, 'What have the directors profited?' A great deal has been said about them and, perhaps, they are to blame. They may have been deceived by Arnold and may have had too much confidence in him, but I do not think it will be said by anyone that any of them have profited in any way. The president of the company was Mr. W. H. P. Clubb, one of the oldest citizens in Vancouver, a man who, I think, came there before I did and who has always been held in the highest esteem and has carried on a large mercantile business. He has given his public services to the School Board, to which he has been elected time and again by large majorities and in most cases at the head of the poll. Dr. W. B. Brydon-Jack is a man who is also held in high esteem and has been there for many years. Mr. F. R. Stewart has an office not only in Vancouver, but in Victoria, and his firm is well known here. Mr. David W. Bole is the president of the National Drug & Chemical Company of Montreal. Mr. Bole must be a man of some financial ability or he would not be president of the National Drug & Chemical Company. Mr. John Pitblado, of Montreal, and formerly of Winnipeg, with a long banking experience in the Bank of Nova Scotia, one of the best administered banks in Canada, who was ten years manager in Winnipeg, resigned and bought a seat on the Stock Exchange in Montreal, and is honorary president of that body. He was present at the annual meeting on February 24, 1914, when this magnificent balance sheet was shown, and he, shrewd man as he was, apparently was satisfied with the standing of the company on that date. He now states in a public interview that he came from Montreal as soon as he learned the news of the smash—that he is a victim to the extent of $130,000. He apparently was deceived into thinking it a sound financial institution the same as any other depositor. He has never suggested that the Attorney-General of British Columbia is to blame for his losing his $130,000; he has never suggested that the Government is to blame. He is a shrewd business man. He is not allying himself with the Liberal party and the Socialist opposition, and so the inference is that he has not given his aid to this attack upon the Government.

Will Stand by Duty

"I suppose a great many people think that because very many people who are residents and fellow-citizens of my own in Vancouver have lost money in the Dominion Trust, that by bringing this attack on the Government and on myself in particular I would use my political influence to get the Government to do something for these people in order to save my own political life. Those who figure that that will have any effect on me do not know my character. I will stand or fall by my actions in this matter and no flourish of a big stick is going to force me to deviate one inch from what I think is my duty. (Cheers.)

"Mr. John A. Machray, another of the directors, is the head of a firm of lawyers in Winnipeg. Mr. William Henderson, who is well known to all citizens in Vancouver, is senior member of Henderson Brothers, druggists, and is now local president of the National Drug & Chemical Company for British Columbia. The next gentleman is a man in whom I have a great deal of confidence and whom I always figured had great business acumen, my own partner, Mr. R. L. Reid, K.C. Dr. Riggs, the next gentleman, is a man well known in this Province. Mr. James Ramsay is the head of the firm of James S. Ramsay, manufacturers. Mr. R. Grey was an elderly retired capitalist from New Zealand, a man of considerable property. He had invested other large amounts at the request of Mr. Arnold, all of which is of comparatively little value. The result of the strain was so great following the failure that when his family were taking him to California he expired on the way to Oakland. Other directors were: Mr. T. R. Pearson, of New Westminster; Mr. Edmund Ball, of Vancouver, and Dr. George E. Drew, of New Westminster. Then comes one of our oldest and most reputable citizens, Mr. James Stark, a man in whom I have the greatest confidence, and whom I have counted as my personal friend for many years. He has built up a great business and has interests in many other leading concerns. Mr. E. W. Keenleyside is manager of the North America Life Insurance Company, and Mr. E. P. Miller was engaged in the business of the company and was under salary. Mr. C. W. Twelves, of Belgium, was the representative of the Dominion Trust Company at Antwerp. Then we find there was an advisory committee in London, one of the members of which was Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., a member of the great banking firm of Thomas Coates & Company, long the fiscal agents for British Columbia. Mr. Colmer must be an able man or he would not be a partner in that great firm. He is one of the victims and he lent his name to the company in the City of London. The next is Sir Gilbert Parker, and another is Mr. C. W. Twelves, of Belgium. I only bring in these names in order to show the reputation Mr. Arnold had built up and the fact that people of the whole Province were deceived, and it is not fair to pick me out and attempt to unload on me the whole blame for the failure of that institution.

Some Who Suffered

"How have these men suffered? Dr. Drydone-Jack had 392 shares, or $39,200. Mr. Stark had 200 shares, representing $20,000 paid up, and, again, Mr. W. H. P. Clubb had 296 shares, and there is standing unpaid on these, for which he is responsible, $10,360. That is what these men have suffered from the smash of the Dominion Trust Company. Mr. E. W. Keenleyside has $4,550 still to pay, and the liquidator will see that that money is paid. Mr. John R. Grey, or his estate, is responsible for $8,400. Mr. James Ramsay is responsible for $3,135, and Dr. Drew for $5,110. Mr. T. R. Pearson is liable for $4,200 unpaid on his shares, and Mr. D. W. Bole is responsible for $1,750. It may be of interest in passing to state that while Dr. Brydon-Jack has 392 shares standing in his name, Mr. W. R. Arnold on the day of his death had only 53. Now, I want to refer to the last name, my own partner, Mr. R. L. Reid, who is responsible on stock allotted to him to the amount of $4,515, and there is also a question if he and other stockholders are not responsible for certain other stock, for dividends declared and which the courts may decide must be paid back.

"Still, my friends, my Liberal friends, are so unfair and so uncharitable as to say that Bowser knew for six months before it failed of the condition of the Dominion Trust. If I told the committee of depositors that I knew it was insolvent, then all I can say is that I am a devil incarnate. The idea of allowing men, friends like Mr. James Stark and my own partner, who is also an old friend, to lose all the money he could put in and be responsible for more and to keep that knowledge to myself, if I had it, would stamp me as just what I have described. The South Vancouver Chinook, with one of its reportorial mistakes, says I told the committee of depositors that I knew the Dominion Trust was bankrupt for years. That is the sort of talk and misrepresentation I have had to put up with. This is a most unfair attack, but they are hoist on their own petard. Sensible, honest men will stand behind me like any other honest man. The statement is made that I knew that the Dominion Trust was shaky and that I said so to the committee, and The Victoria Times printed that stuff that came out in The Chinook. What I stated to the committee was this: I explained before the committee as a responsible Minister of the Crown that it would appear from the report of Mr. Drayton, the liquidator, that the company was in a bad condition for a long time. For this I am blamed by my friends of the Liberal persuasion, and I blame the Member for Newcastle and the Member for Nanaimo that they have committed the House and tried to blame on me the smash of the Dominion Trust. Do you wonder, Mr. Speaker, that I use passionate language? There is surely something left in public life, some respect left for public men, that I should not be charged with crimes for which I am not responsible. I have gone at great length in the desire to bring the people of this Province to a realization of the true position of affairs, and I ask them to place the burden, to place the guilt of the smash of the Dominion Trust, on the shoulders to which it properly belongs.

Question of Prosecution

"Now, Mr. Speaker, it has been stated that as Attorney-General I do not propose to carry on prosecutions against the directors of the Dominion Trust Company. I have never yet been asked, nor has the Government, to undertake any prosecution in this matter, because it is a little premature. Until we hear from the permanent liquidator as to what is the standing of affairs and what can be got out of the wreck for the unfortunate people who placed their money there, we are in no position to act. When the time comes, when we get a report, it will be time enough to think over criminal prosecutions. In the meanwhile, instead of crying revenge and trying to act in advance of the report, I will make this public statement. If, when the time comes, in making investigations, it is found that any of these directors have overstepped the mark and become responsible directly, then no matter who the man is, no matter whether he is the partner of myself in my law firm, no matter whether he is a personal friend of my own, I will follow strictly the rule I long ago laid down and I will see the proper administration by the Attorney-General of the criminal law is carried out irrespective of persons. (Cheers.)

"I will next go into what has been done by our Government in connection with this trust company. The statement is made that we did nothing that we should have done; that after March 4, 1914, we should not have allowed them to take deposits; that the people were, in a sense, allowed to go to sleep, to go in and deposit money, and we made no investigation. I make the same challenge to my friend from Newcastle: if he can get one affidavit from a depositor who will swear that he deposited money with the company because he thought the trust department was looking after the administration of the law.

"The Trust Companies Act was put on the statute books on March 4, 1914. At that time 356 companies had power to do a trust business in this Province. The first thing the inspector had to do in administering the department after the act became law was to send out notices to all these trust companies to find out whether they still intended to carry on a trust business or intended to delete these powers in their charters. This took time; and in connection with the work of following out these duties, he brought in 35 out of the 356, and had them put up their deposit in order to protect the public according to the section of the act, which had to be done before July 1. Mr. Arnold was anxious, as I have told you, to have the reputation of being the first trust company in British Columbia to have filed the bond called for. His business was of such magnitude that the maximum of $200,000 was exacted; but, as I told you, the Railway Accident & Guarantee Company not being registered we were unable to accept their bond until July 15. The inspector had to go over the security of the 35 companies which we were putting through. All the companies did not put up bonds. Some of the securities approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council are those of municipalities and others, and these took time and attention. If the Minister were away on public business, delay would be caused, because the Minister in charge would not be here to approve of the bonds. With a large amount of bonds for the inspector to look after, it took him considerable time. It might be thought that from the reputation of the Dominion Trust Company, from the reputations of the directors, from the volume of business it was doing in Canada and Europe, which would appear to be so by the correspondence we had received from Mr. Arnold, that the Dominion Trust Company would be about the last company the inspector would think of investigating. That is a plain statement and one that cannot be denied.

Unfortunate Experience

"We can see now the unfortunate experience of the directors and those who put money into the company, when I refer to the case of Sir Gilbert Parker, who had actually $25,000 of his own money in the Dominion Trust Company. Sir Gilbert came out here in 1913, and investigated personally, with his accountant, the affairs of the company, and was so satisfied that after he went back, early in 1914, he sent to the Dominion Trust Company $60,000 for investment. When we consider this confidence of Sir Gilbert Parker, after investigation, and see what a business was built up, and when we had the statement made by Mr. Arnold that he wanted nothing but honest business, are you surprised, Mr. Speaker, that the Dominion Trust Company was not the first to be investigated? But the inspectors of trust companies was not negligent in his duties. In Mr. Runnalls we have a very competent man, the right man in the right place.

"What do we find? The company had filed, on July 15, the bond which should have been in by the first of that month, but which could not be accepted from the guarantee company for the reason I have stated. On July 29, inspector Runnalls made his first trip of inspection to the Dominion Trust Company, and came back and told me he was afraid there was some irregularity. He did not tell me next day, but it came out in conversation the day after war was declared. Mr. Arnold came to me and made a suggestion in reference to financial aid to a financial institution in close touch with the Dominion Trust Company. He was afraid of a run, and he tried to argue with me that to save other companies we should come to its assistance. I asked him some questions, but he was rather guarded in his replies, and being, perhaps, of a suspicious nature, I thought there might be something wrong. I did not go to my partner about the matter, but on August 4 I went to my leader—we were naturally excited over the war—but I felt I had a duty to the people of this Province, and although then entering on a great national fight, I still felt my first duty was to the people in connection with the Dominion Trust Company, and I told my colleagues that I was afraid from my conversation with Arnold there was something wrong.

Some Irregularities

"I sent for Inspector Runnalls, and he told me then he was a little afraid from his inspection that there were some irregularities. On the night of August 4 the inspector was sent to Vancouver to inspect further, and as a result he came to me on the last day of August to tell me that he had made the startling discovery that under section 48 of the Trust Act, the trust funds were not segregated from the company's funds, but that all were mixed up together, contrary to the act. What Arnold had said was being done by companies of low repute, was being done by his own. The inspector also discovered that 28 per cent of the moneys taken on deposit, which should have been in cash in a chartered bank, were not there. On September 1 he made an official report to me in writing, and I saw the condition we had to face. We had to act hurriedly. Did my actions look those of a man who, as The Victoria Times says, knew it was a bankrupt institution since March last? I was deceived the same as you were. Everybody was deceived, including the unfortunate investors. We discussed the matter very carefully, and considered what was best to be done. We did not want to cause a panic by any hasty or precipitate action.

"I was handicapped by reason of the Premier being on his way to London, and I had to act on my own initiative. Hon. W. T. White, Federal Minister of Finance, was the founder.

"In brief, the company acknowledges to have received the sums deposited and hurriedly. I counselled with Inspector Runnalls, and we thought that the best thing to do was to take one of the auditors who was acquainted with the company's business and who could quickly get to the bottom of affairs. An outsider would have taken a long time to get on to the business methods followed, but we felt sure that one of their own auditors could do it quickly; and, besides, we did not want to give any frights to the public. We agreed that Mr. Hodges should act with Mr. Runnalls and myself. We did not know what the directors knew at that time, and, as a result, the inspection went on. The auditor was there but a short time when he confirmed these suspicions. All three of us were greatly excited, trying to save the wreck, using our best ability to try to resuscitate and, if possible, keep from bankruptcy this great institution. The auditor was having trouble with the manager, who was trying to block the investigation. We put the auditor in on September 3, and on September 19 he suggested that I should appoint a solicitor to check up the securities and find out what was there. I did not put in my partner, but I put in an independent solicitor on September 19, to work with the auditor. They reported nearly every day that they had found things in a most tangled mess. Whether this was due to financial unsoundness or to heavy defalcations in the last three months, nobody but the man who has gone can tell.

Startling Report

"On September 20 the auditor gave me an interim report, and this was startling. I instructed him to take President Clubb into his confidence and to call in another good man. Mr. Clubb called in Mr. F. R. Stewart, and they together called Mr. Arnold in. But apparently, Mr. Arnold put the directors to sleep, for the auditor reported to me the futile efforts he had made to induce the directors to see the real position. When I left for the Cariboo on October 8, I instructed him to have a final report for me on my return on October 19. While away on the Cariboo Road, I received the sad news that Arnold was gone, on October 12.

"I am the man—and I take all the credit with the inspector—who first gave to the world the startling condition of the Dominion Trust Company. Do my Liberal friends give me any credit for that? No; they turn around and state that I knew from March last—that I knew for two years that the Dominion Trust Company was in a bad condition. But there is this to be said: that the people of the country now know who, perhaps, saved a little for them that would have been lost if it was allowed to run on under Arnold.

"The next point I have is that in regard to the alleged responsibility of my law firm. I see our friends the Liberals, and I think the Member for Newcastle said something about it, claim that the firm of Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, as solicitors for the Dominion Trust Company, were responsible for the company's position. It is a new and a startling thing to hear that any firm of solicitors are responsible for the honesty and integrity of their clients. You might as well say that counsel is guilty of the crime for which the man he is defending is being tried. You might say that because we occupy offices in the Dominion Trust Building, there is something heinous in that. Everybody knows that there is more or less of a mutual arrangement in that sort of thing, where companies like to have their solicitors in the same building. That is what took place in Vancouver in regard to the Dominion Trust. Nearly all the leading financial companies in Vancouver have a similar arrangement.

Question of Responsibility

"They might as well say, Mr. Speaker, that your firm is responsible for everything that is done by the great banking institution for which you are solicitors across the Bay. You might as well say that the honorable Member for Kaslo (N. E. McKay) and the honorable Member for Grand Forks (Ernest Miller), who are in partnership, are responsible for the business standing of any banking institution for which they are solicitors. We might as well hold the Member for Esquimalt (R. H. Pooley) is responsible for the integrity of the Canadian Bank of Commerce because his firm happens to be solicitors for it; and it would be just as sensible for anyone, if the Bank of Commerce failed and he lost money in it, to say to the Member for Esquimalt that he should pay that money back. You might as well say that the plumber who repaired the pipes in the basement of the Dominion Trust Building was responsible for the business integrity of the owners of the building he was working in. It is too absurd for words, but apparently not too absurd for my friends who represent the opposition in this House and for the Liberals outside. They say also that my firm must have known that the company was bankrupt. If I did not hold and occupy the position of Attorney-General of the Province, and if I was not also senior member of the firm of Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge, there would never have been any suggestion that we were responsible as a firm. But I have always met that sort of criticism. No opportunity has ever been lost by my opponents in the twelve years that I have been in public life, to make the most vicious attacks on me. They have longed for the day when I would make some horrible mistake, but hitherto they have longed in vain. They jumped and seized on this to bring discredit (on me) and discredit on the Province in the hope of aiding the Liberal party. It is a most unfortunate matter that we cannot deal with their affair on its merits; that these depositors should not be allowed, in a businesslike way, to talk to the Administration on a business matter. But politics are introduced, and they have endeavored to make the matter look bad, hoping, not that something may be done to help the depositors, but that something may be done to reduce me in the esteem of my constituents.

Company's Pass Book

"They ask me: 'Why did you allow the Dominion Trust Company to accept deposits after March 4, 1914, after the House repealed the bill?' My answer is twofold. It will be an argument that under sub-section (g) of section 7 of the Federal act of 1912, that they had the right to do the very thing that they did in connection with these deposits. You have only to take their books to show you what was done in this connection. Take the Dominion Trust Company's pass-book, in which they received deposits up to 1912, and perhaps to 1913, when our legislation came in. It is an ordinary pass-book, a savings bank pass-book, with the customary reservation of a right to require ten days' notice of withdrawal, and fixing the interest at 4 per cent, an ordinary savings bank book. But after 1912, we find that they have a new book, and there is this to be said, that the contract contained in the front of that book is the same as that used by the National Trust Company, of which from time to time, in trust, to be invested in or loaned upon such securities as the trust company shall deem safe and advantageous to be taken in the name of a trust company, but to be held by the trust company as trustee for the depositor, following the very language of the Federal act; and I think it can be successfully argued that that brings them within the Dominion act, irrespective or our act. It appears to be a matter of fact that the liquidator is estopped from saying this is received as a deposit and not as an investment under the Dominion act. That is one reason why we did not take action in 1914. Another reason is that Arnold had so convinced us by his actions in connection with the Trust Companies Act, by his correspondence with myself and the inspector, by the articles he wrote in important financial journals, that he would be the last to take advantage of an illegal act, after the power was taken away from him. We had also the standing of the company, and it was not to be suggested that the company would carry on an illegal business.

Duty of Directors

"Is it the duty of the Attorney-General to go around the country and see if companies are exceeding their powers? Suppose a company were incorporated to build ships, is it the duty of the Attorney-General or that he should have a huge staff of officials going around delving into people's business to see what they are doing? Is it the duty of the Minister of Justice today in the case of the Canada Trust Company or the Imperial Trust Company, to get down to Toronto and find out if they are carrying on an illegal business? We must have some confidence in the men who are carrying on business. It was surely more the duty of the persons investing or depositing money, more the duty of the directors of the Dominion Trust, to see their business was not being carried on along illegal lines than it was mine. If it was anybody's duty it was that of the directors.

"I want to give you another resume of a conversation between Mr. Arnold and myself. I had an idea at one time it was wise to restrict trust companies from taking deposits. There was a good deal to say on one side and the other. There might be difficulties, if a demand was made to repay and we did not think we could put up a clause to restrict them from taking deposits. Arnold pressed upon me strongly that such a section should be included. He told me his company took no money except to oblige a client, who put in money they wanted to cheque against, to save going to a chartered bank, but he wound up that it did not matter to him whether we put in the clause or not, for so long as he was manager of the Dominion Trust he was absolutely going to cut out deposits. And we find he kept his word to the extent that when the smash came he had nearly $1,000,000 of the money of the unfortunate people on deposit. Having made a statement like that why should I send the inspector or any official to prove that he was not telling the truth? I think I have said enough to show that we were acting in a reasonable manner. I regret that it has taken me so long as I have taken, but it seemed to me necessary to say this, to put myself and the Government, in the judgment of the people, as clearly as possible.

Position in 1913-'14

"There is one fact I have overlooked, and that is this—that we want to remember the position existing, as I have already told you, in 1913 and 1914, and not the position after they closed their doors, and in 1916, is what governs in this case. There is this to be noticed, that the chartered banks carried on business with the company—to a very large extent in the one case—and if they had known that the Dominion Trust was acting illegally in taking deposits, were exceeding their powers, do you think they would have carried on business in this way? No person whatever, from the highest to the lowest, from the millionaire to the ordinary layman and professional man, such was the reputation which had been built round that institution, that no person, or Government official, or Government department, or anyone else, knew the condition existing.

"The suggestion is made, and I suppose the Members for Newcastle and Nanaimo will echo it, that the Government should repay the depositors. It would be a very easy way for me out of my political trouble, for me to satisfy those with whom I sympathize so much, the victims of this failure, if I were to convince my colleagues that these funds should be paid back. But we have a trust to perform to the people and that is to look after the assets and the revenue of the Province paid in here by the taxpayers of the Province. The men in Cariboo and the other portions of this Province who are paying their taxes to the Government will take umbrage if we pay back the people who have lost money in this failure. The Liberal party, with the absolute irresponsibility for which it is noted, would insist on the point; Mr. Brewster, their leader, would advocate, I suppose, with the Members for Newcastle and Nanaimo, that we should go down into the treasury of the Province and hand out millions of dollars to the people inveigled into putting their money into the Dominion Trust. No person with any sense of responsibility would ever think of that for a moment.

Not Government's Duty

"If we did it with the Dominion Trust we would have to do it with all. Every man who was unwise in his speculations, every man deceived by fraud in going into a company incorporated by this Legislature or chartered under the Companies Act would have the right to come here and say he had been defrauded and that he expected to be repaid out of the Provincial exchequer. No Government could last for a moment that carried on business in that way. I want to read to you from The Financial Times of Montreal what it says along this line. It says:

"'With all due deference to Mr. Drayton's opinion that the Governments of the Province and the Dominion are liable for the losses resulting from this ultra vires action, and with the profoundest regret that there should have been no Governmental machine capable of detecting the illegality and stopping it, we are yet unable to accept the proposition that governments are liable for the losses incurred by private persons as a result of a corporation's non-compliance with their laws. It is not a criminal act for a corporation, not expressly authorized thereto, to accept deposits. As a matter of fact, anybody can accept deposits and act as a private banker, provided that he does not use the word "bank" in his title.

"'It is an extremely broad and rather a dangerous doctrine to declare that governments are responsible for all monies deposited with any corporation created by them or operating under their jurisdiction, if that corporation does not happen to enjoy the legal right to accept such deposits. Even admitting that the two Governments in question were aware that the Dominion Trust was accepting deposits, is it the business of the Provincial Government to read over carefully the charter of every Federal company in their borders and make sure that it is doing nothing which is not expressly authorized by that charter? Is it even the business of the Federal officials to hunt up the charters of their own companies, year by year, and inquire every year whether all of the business transacted is strictly in accordance with the powers accorded?

"Much as we would like to see the most innocent victims of this particularly deplorable failure reimbursed, we cannot lightly accept the doctrine of Governmental responsibility, which would thus be established. There is too grave a tendency already to unload upon governments the losses sustained by individuals. It is the business of a Government to protect its subjects and citizens as effectively as it can, in reason; it is not the business of a government to guarantee them against loss."

Sad Cases Elsewhere

Now, can there be anything clearer, with more justice and weight, than that editorial? I want to put this before my two friends opposite, now crying tears over the Dominion Trust; why do you limit the payment of losses to the people residing in this Province? There are just as sad cases along the Coast of New Brunswick as there are in this Province. There are miners in England, as well as in Belgium, who have lost their money in this company, but I have never yet heard a word from the Members who occupy the Opposition benches, nor from the Liberal speakers or papers, that the Government should give back to the people not residing here who are victims of this failure the money they have lost. What is the reason? The Member for Newcastle knows too well. The people who live in other Provinces, who live in Belgium, in England, in Scotland, in his own native country of Wales have no votes in British Columbia. This shows the fallacy of their whole argument, in spite of all their tears for all the creditors of the Dominion Trust.

Mr. Williams—I have suggested nothing along this line, allowing one or not another.

Mr. Bowser—I thought, of course, from the communications that the Hon. Member for Newcastle had been having with the great leaders of the Liberal party that they had something to do with that, because I notice that the Members for Newcastle and Nanaimo have been taking great bundles of typewritten sheets of paper out of their desks dealing with the position of the Dominion Trust Company, which smelled to me as if they had come from some good Liberal lawyer across the Bay.

Mr. Williams—I want to assure you Mr. Speaker that, so far, I have not taken the trouble to dig up any legal news from any quarters. I have troubles of my own.

Mr. Bowser—Now, Mr. Speaker, it was only fair that the Members of the Legislature and the public, through the press of the Province, should be told the position the Government holds in this regard, and the decision they have arrived at. We had the privilege a short time ago of meeting a number of the depositors from Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo. At that time they urged upon us that it was the duty of the Government to take from the treasury of the Province sufficient to repay them. We have now come to the conclusion that we can make a statement. You can take it from me today, Mr. Speaker, that it would be an improper thing for the Government to agree to the request made of it.

Government Counsel

"There is one thing we can do; we can give a little more than lip sympathy, such as comes from my honorable friends opposite. We can endeavor to increase the position and standing the depositors have in connection with the company. They cannot expect to be placed in any better position than they thought when they thought it would be on the same footing as every other creditor. Every effort will be made by this Government to assist them to occupy that enviable position, and we have decided to appoint counsel to argue this in the courts along the lines of the experience of every great trust company, and also of the Federal act and the principle of estoppal that they took this money, not for a deposit, but for an investment. We have instructed E. P. Davis, K. C., of Vancouver, to act for the Crown or for the depositors at the expense of the Crown, to fight through every court and, if need be, to the Privy Council for the right of the depositors to rank on the estate equally with every other creditor.

Next, as regards the two bonds. The large bond under Section 39 is taken to secure all creditors. The $50,000 bond is to protect the widows and orphans in connection with intestate estates and probated estates. The companies have already given us notice that they intend to contest their liability on the larger bond. That will mean lengthy litigation. No doubt the other company will also contest its liability, but, as that bond is in the name of the Minister of Finance, no doubt the action will be in his name. We have come to the conclusion that we cannot ask the depositors and other creditors to wait until the case is carried to the Privy Council, and we intend in the estimates for this year to insert a vote for $250,000 to be administered by the Minister of Finance under the Trustee Act, to be used to give what benefit he can to the creditors of that company.

Anglo-Saxon Privilege

The House has been very patient in listening to me. It is a tradition that we Anglo-Saxons have always exercised that a man should be allowed to speak in his own defence. I am glad to have the public know that there are two sides to the Dominion Trust. I want them to know that outside the depositors there is a great big political machine which is trying to destroy the Government. We want the people of this Province, whether they are depositors, are friends of depositors or interested in some other way, to be fair to the Government. You have heard for weeks past slanders and attacks upon the Government. You have heard, and you have read in the public press, statements trying to bring me into this matter. You have now heard the Government's case, which I have tried, in my humble and weak way, to place before the House as strongly as I could.

I challenge hon. gentlemen opposite to bring into this Legislature documentary evidence that any man has placed his money in the Dominion Trust through me, through the connection of my firm with the company, through the legislation we passed in this House, or because of the stand which the Government took. After the matter is over we can know all about it; we can all be wise after the event, and instead of going back to 1913 we look through the rosy glasses of 1913 at things as they are in 1915, which is not fair to the Government or to myself. My enemies, including the members for Newcastle and Nanaimo, have felt that this was a particular opportunity to make an attack on me, and the Member for Newcastle made a suggestion the other day that I should resign from my office. Such weakness! Why do you not face me in the next election? That would be an easy way to put me out of public life. But I am not going to satisfy my friend from Newcastle, or my Liberal friends, who also would like to see me out of office.

We will fight this out on the hustings. I propose in the next election, whether it come soon or late, to go back to my old constituents in Vancouver and have it fought out there. I ask the Members for Newcastle and Nanaimo with the small remnants of the Socialist party to join hands with their new partners, to come to Vancouver and discuss this question there. On the public reputation I have made in the quarter of a century I have been in this Province I propose to stand or fail, and I know that the reputation I have built up in that quarter of a century in public and private life will stand me in good stead then, and that when the time comes for the polls to close and the ballots to be counted, they will find to their consternation that the people have given credit where credit is due, and that they have given to my traducers the finest answer they could to their aspersions on my public career.

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RELIEF WORK AMONG THE POOR OF LONDON

Daughter of Victorian Employed in Connection With Distribution of Patriotic Relief Fund—A Chatty Letter.

Conditions among the workingmen and women of the Borough of Peckham, London; what is being done to relieve distress, and references to hospital work on the continent are some of the points dealt with in a letter received by a prominent Victorian from his daughter, who is identified with the administration of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund. "One learns much," she observes, "about the workingman, his laws and regulations, the great schemes introduced by Lloyd George, such as the National Health Act, the old age pension—great and beneficial all of them and worthy to be praised."

She proceeds: "The people are meeting conditions bravely. Yesterday I had two men call on me—one a hair dresser and his own master, the other an old soldier with a large family, a dealer in second-hand packing cases. Both have suffered from the war, but assured me they could manage if it were not for their rates. A warrant of distress would fall due in a day or so, and they were in great anxiety, £2 10s being the amount. They asked me to intercede for them at the Town Hall and ask that they be forgiven the rates this once, and they could then get along. I telephoned here and there and verified their statements and then took the matter up with the borough treasurer, who promised to do his best to help them.

"I am getting well up in the economic conditions of London. My insight into character is becoming keener, and I can fairly quickly detect a cadger or a shirker, those who are ready to live on charity. I am beginning to weed out some of our recipients of assistance, as I consider them more fitted for Poor Law relief than for assistance from the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund.

Visit to France

"Mrs. S—— had been over to France to inspect some hospitals with her friend, Dr. M——, and is not reluctant to say what she thinks: 'That the English hospitals are better on the whole than the French in that district. That there are nevertheless some bad English ones.' Frichon has been suspected for some time over there. The French authorities are jealous of the English, who, unfortunately, are using no tact, which Mrs. S—— says will go a long way to smooth things.

"There are all these private hospitals, Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance, etc., and they are not under an organized head—a grave mistake which will probably be remedied soon. Some of them have brought down the wrath, and deservedly so, of the French authorities, as they smuggled war correspondents over there.

"Then there are hospitals in which nurses and doctors speak no French; an interpreter, who cannot be ubiquitous, must serve as go-between for patients and officials. When Mrs. S—— was in one of these hospitals the interpreter was absent. A French surgeon-general, in gold lace, and a staff but little less resplendant, arrived on the scene. Not one of the officials spoke a word of French. He heard Mrs. S—— chatting with a wounded French "piou-piou" and immediately addressed her, firing question upon question at her, as to various symptoms of patients, the contents of bottles, etc., and would listen to no words of hers explaining who she was and her position. Rather an embarrassing situation.

"Mrs. S—— was out on some of the battlefields and brought home a few cartridge cases as trophies for her daughter.

"In her visits to the hospitals near the front—the worst cases being kept there—she was struck by the numbers of men who appeared to be 35 and 40 years of age, and was told that they were really lads of 19 and 20.

A Pathetic Case

"She saw one peasant lad of 19—an Adonis; long silky black hair, beard and wonderful brown eyes—plucking at his sheet and murmuring incoherently. He looked 40, she said. By his side were flowers sent by his old father and mother. It was one of the most touching of sights. He had forgotten the war and the awful horrors he had been through. The green fields, the flowers, his cattle and the quiet peasant life were all he spoke of. He fancied himself back again amongst his cows, tending them and with these thoughts he passed, next day, into the great beyond. Mrs. S—— said she was haunted continually by his face. That was only one instance of many hundreds.

"She came across a Grenadier guardsman, who had been taken prisoner and made to dig trenches in Belgium. He and his fellow prisoners decided their life was unbearable and attempted escape. Some were shot, others escaped only to be shot down in mistake by the French while trying to reach the Allies' lines. He was successful, but caught rheumatic fever. He told Mrs. S—— that later on he would be sent to London and would like a job at minding German prisoners. He wants to return the treatment he received. The French and Belgian prisoners fare somewhat better, but the British are treated like dogs and are on half rations.

"By the way, many officers have been reprimanded and have had leave docked because of allowing men to chum up with the nemy on Christmas Day. The fraternizing has been as distasteful to General French as to the German general staff. Anyhow it was not war."

GERMAN BARBARITY

Took Deliberate Aim at Hospital—Placed Mines in Trenches When Defeat Was Imminent

Sergeant Brolly, of the 2nd Inniskilling Fusiliers, has recently returned to Scotland after having been at the front ever since the famous retreat from Mons. He took part in a battle at Armentieres, where the British troops had to contend with superior numbers of German infantry.

The British troops occupied part of the wood, and they discovered that some Germans were entrenched just outside of it. The enemy, it was thought, were few in number, and a platoon of Seaforths were ordered to carry the trench. They advanced, but before they got up to the trench they were practically wiped out. There were more Germans in the trench than was anticipated, and they also had machine guns. D Company of the Inniskillings were sent to reinforce the Seaforths. Fixing bayonets, they charged the trench, but when they got up to it they found it was barricaded with trees and barbed wire. In the attempt to carry the trench they lost 54 men. Retiring about 50 yards they held their ground, and at night dug themselves in. They held the position for two days, when they were relieved by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. But the trench was not taken until some time after. While they were storming the trench, Lieutenant Barton was wounded. The gallant lieutenant, with a fixed bayonet, led his platoon right up to the trench, and he was standing on the parapet when he fell wounded. His men attempted several times to recover him, but were unsuccessful.

Sergeant Brolly described an instance of German barbarity which came under his notice at a village near Armentieres. The village had been partially occupied by the enemy, who, however, were driven out by the Somersets. In the village was a building used as a hospital. The Inniskillings were stationed about 500 yards from the village, and they saw clearly what was going on. The German artillery took deliberate aim at the hospital and sent seven large shells through the roof of the building. Their object was apparently to put the hospital on fire. No other part of the village was bombarded at that time. The Germans seemed to make a point of demolishing chapels and churches. They alleged that these buildings were used by the Allies as observation posts, a charge which was quite unfounded. Since the Allies had begun to advance the Germans made a practice of mining their trenches before they retired. When they saw that they were going to get beaten they placed mines in the trenches. The mines seemed to be worked electrically, and they were exploded some time after the trenches had been occupied.

GERMAN GUNS DESCRIBED

Germans' "Little Willie," Three-Inch Gun, Is Dangerous Weapon—"Jack Johnsons" Described

An officer in the Royal Engineers, describing the Germans and their artillery, writes as follows:

The "Allemand" seems to be a game enough fellow in the bulk, and one wonders what they couldn't have done with him if he hadn't been wasted in the way he has been. We have several varieties of German shells, though every one is rather different minded about them. First in order of size there is "Black Maria," who is almost a joke on soft ground, as she only makes a hole 12 feet broad. I have never met her alive nearer than about 300 yards. Then there is "Jack Johnson," or the "coal box," who is a smaller edition of "Black Maria," who again on soft ground is almost as equally harmless as "Black Maria." Then there is a howitzer heavy shrapnel and the field gun shrapnel, both, I believe, nameless. The latter is very harmless if there is any cover; the former, I have heard, bursts so high that the bullets just tap you on the shoulder in a friendly way. Then there is, last, and very much not least, "Little Willie," who is a thoroughly spiteful little varmint. He is a high explosive 3-inch shell, sometimes timed, or sometimes set for percussion. In either case he makes a vicious row, sounds much nearer than he is, and his snap is always followed by the drop of his very businesslike looking bits. I have met him when I was choosing trenches by myself, and he was trying to find a battery which had departed the day before. I couldn't for the life of me remember where the battery had been, but strongly hoped that it wasn't very near the hole in the ground which I found so intensely interesting at the time. Plenty of messangers flew over my head, but the successive editions of L. W. got no nearer than 100 yards. No, give me L. W. at a distance, when his fleecy white puff of smoke, with a bright flash in the middle, looks quite pretty against a blue sky, but on closer acquaintance, and that of course was not very close, he seemed to me to be thoroughly bad-tempered. My old gee had the time of his life when on the occasion of my civilians bolting from a shell he got a "Jack Johnson" within ten yards of him, which covered him with earth. He went home at once, as, luckily, I hadn't tied him up when I left him to go and pay my civilians.

AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTS

Men Came Many Miles to Enlist—One Traveled Nine Days Over Plains

A correspondent of an English newspaper, writing from Sydney, describes in a few words the feeling existing in Australia regarding the war. He writes as follows:

"Each officer is required to find three horses. Our boy was given a splendid charger by——, a famous horse-beeder in Riverina, and has another very useful but not handsome animal given him by Mr. ——, of——. His third is a government mount. I hope they will stand the voyage all right, but I saw that in the short voyage of the Canadian contingent the Canadians lost 16 horses; but then the weather and the season of the two voyages are different. There is such competition for the Light Horse that only the best men stand a chance, and the tests are very severe. Only up-country men, splendid riders, are taken. There is not a man in the regiment who can't take his horse bareback over a fairly stiff jump at a smart pace.

I think I must tell you this as illustrative of the feeling out here. The son of a squatter in Central Queensland wanted to enlist in the Light Horse, so set forth and rode 460 miles to the nearest railway siding; there took a stock train and traveled 450 miles to Adelaide only to find there was no vacancy in the South Australian quota. Nothing daunted, he wired to Tasmania and Victoria and got the same reply. Then wired to Sydney, and the reply came, "Yes—at own expense," and off he started on the long overland railway trip of nearly 800 miles, and trimphantly passed into the 2nd Light Horse Regiment as a trooper. Another man traveled continuously for nine days from Queensland, but you know our distances.

MAGYAR TYRANNY

Reign of Terror—Orthodox Priests of Bosnia Shot by Orders of Own Country

George MacAuley Trevelyn, the noted writer, in speaking at Rome on the civil conditions in Austria-Hungary, and of the tyranny of the Magyar rule over her dependencies, said:

"From the beginning of the war, or rather from the time of the murder of the archduke, many thousands of the leading citizens, peasants, and priests of the Croat, Slovene, and Serb races have been imprisoned. In one prison alone there are 700 of these politicals. The parents, wives, and children of the prisoners are left to starve, and if anyone is seen showing them a kindness he is likely enough to find himself in prison next day.

In Bosnia, many orthodox priests have been shot, and among the Slovenes, the most clerical of the Slav race, many Roman Catholic priests have been imprisoned.

"It is a reign of terror. There was never anything worse in the annals of Russia or Austria, either past or present, for not only are the leading citizens imprisoned, but the young men are all seized as conscripts and sent to die for a cause they detest.

"By a refinement of cruelty, a proclamation has been issued that if any soldier deserts, his family will suffer for it. In these circumstances there are few desertions, and, of course, an insurrection is utterly impossible, when all the young men are in the army and all the possible leaders in prison.

"This horrible modern system of war slavery, by which a whole population is forced to fight and die for what it hates, exists not only in the south Slav provinces, but in Roumania and in the Czech and Slovak districts of the north. Truly, in time of war, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is an accursed thing. If there has been any doubt about the Croatian problem in the past, there will be none about it in the future.

"It has now become a question between liberty and slavery on just the same old terms as the question of Italy sixty years ago, or of Belgium and Trentino today.'

Dollar Week Dollar Week

AT THE

Irish Linen Stores

706 YATES ST. Next Door "The Bootery"

This week, from tomorrow, Monday, Feb. 8, to Saturday, Feb. 13, we hold our great **Dollar Week.** This event will be understood by all our customers and remembered as the time we give **bargains that no one can dispute.** Come early, or write by return. All country mail orders executed and sent by return. Buy your linen needs now.

READ BELOW——EVERY LINE——IS IMPORTANT

- 5 Yards "Seconds" Linen, 36 inches wide. On sale, 5 yards for $1.00
- **4 Hemstitched Pillow Cases,** two styles. On sale, 4 for $1.00
- **7 Yards White Flannelette,** English make; 30 inches wide. Sale, 7 yards for $1.00
- **6 Yards White Flannelette,** English make; 33 inches wide. Sale, 6 yards for $1.00
- **5 Yards White Flannelette,** English make, superior quality; 36 inches wide. Sale, 5 yards for $1.00
- **5 Yards Crossbar Linen Muslin;** 36 inches wide. Sale, 5 yards for $1.00
- **12 yards Check Linen Tea Toweling.** Special value. On sale, 12 yards for $1.00
- **10 Yards Linen Roller Toweling,** good wearing quality. Sale, 10 yards for $1.00
- **8 Large Size Hemmed Linen Tea Towels.** On sale, 8 for $1.00
- **6 Hemstitched Cotton Pillow Cases.** On sale, 6 for $1.00
- **Cream Silk Embroidery,** 33 inches wide, for children's dresses. Regular $1.50. On sale, yard $1.00
- **Cream Silk Embroidery,** fine value; 16 inches wide. On sale, 2 yards for $1.00
- **4 Hand-Crochetted Doilies,** beautiful work. On sale, 4 for $1.00
- **2 Fine Quality Thick White Turkish Towels,** in plain white, pink or blue borders. Very special, 2 for $1.00
- **4 White Heavy Turkish Towels,** useful size. On sale, 4 for $1.00
- **6 Yards Circular Pillow Cotton.** Regular 25c yard. Sale, 6 yards for $1.00
- **7 Yards, Horrockses' Bleach Cloth,** 36 inches wide. Sale, 7 yards for $1.00
- **5 Yards White Indian Head,** 36 inches wide, good quality. On sale, 5 yards for $1.00
- **7 Yards White Turkish Toweling,** good quality. On sale, 7 yards for $1.00
- **2 Hand-Made Crochet Yokes,** for corset covers or nightdresses; fine work. See these. On sale, 2 for $1.00
- **2 Yards Bleached Table Damask,** several patterns; 63 inches wide. On sale, 2 yards for $1.00
- **2 Hemstitched Bleached Tea Cloths,** size 32 x 32. On sale, 2 for $1.00
- **4 White Embroidered Bureau Scarves,** size 16 x 15. On sale, 4 for $1.00
- **2 Colored Print Overall Aprons,** all sizes, fast colors. On sale, 2 for $1.00
- **3 Embroidered Crash Laundry Bags,** good size. Special, on sale, 3 for $1.00
- **4 Heavy Colored Thick Turkish Towels,** fine wear. On sale, 4 for $1.00
- **6 Colored Turkish Towels,** medium size. Go on sale, 6 for $1.00
- **Hemstitched Table Cloth,** size 60 x 60; fine patterns. On sale, each $1.00
- **White Lixim Bed Quilt,** size 72 x 80; good for hard wear. On sale, each $1.00
- **Nottingham Lace Curtains,** 3 yards long, double borders. Regular $1.50. On sale, pair $1.00
- **Ladies' Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs,** plain hemstitched. On sale, dozen $1.00
- **Gents' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs,** good size; very special. Doz. $1.00
- **2 Yards Heavy White Linen,** 36 inches wide. On sale, 2 yards for $1.00
- **2 Yards Fine White Linen,** 36 inches wide. On sale, 2 yards for $1.00
- **2 Yards Fine White Swiss Embroidery,** 27 inches wide, for children's dresses. On sale, 2 yards for $1.00
- **2 Hand-Made Lace Cluny Doilies;** fine lace. Great value. On sale, 2 for $1.00
- **4 Brown Crash Embroidered Bureau Scarves, or 4 Embroidered Table Squares.** On sale, 4 for $1.00
- **Fine Quality Selected Feather Pillows,** size 20 x 26. On sale, each $1.00
- **2 Fine Quality Irish Linen Hemstitched Towels,** Damask borders. On sale, 2 for $1.00
- **2 Hemstitched and Embroidered Pillow Cases,** fine quality. Sale, 2 for $1.00
- **Handsome Hemstitched Brown Linen Table Covers,** embroidered in colored silk; size 36 x 36. On sale, each $1.00
- **Remnants of Linen** of every description, all lengths. All go on sale at, each remnant $1.00
- **30 White Man-Tailored Shirt Waists,** in sizes 34, 36, 38 only. Go on sale at a third of the cost. To clear at, each $1.00

IF YOU DO NOT SEE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, PLEASE COME IN AND ASK

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For Three Days Only

Perfect Glasses Are of Great Importance to You

Glasses properly adjusted to the eye in many instances afford positive relief from a long list of Nervous Disorders. The human eye is intimately connected with brain, over which it exerts a strong sympathetic influence, and if there is anything wrong with the eye, its effect is soon felt in the nervous system. There may be no sign of trouble in the eye itself, and still an error in its refractive qualities may be the direct cause in most nervous trouble. A person may be Near-sighted, Far-sighted or Astigmatic and not be aware of the fact, still either of these defects will, in many cases, bring about nervous trouble, the cure of which would then be impossible until the sight is properly corrected with glasses.

Improperly Fitted Glasses Will Produce the Above-Mentioned Defects and Disorders, and Are, Therefore, Dangerous

Relief Within Reach of Everyone

In order that every eye-strain sufferer in Victoria may become acquainted with Queen's system of eye-examination and our Duplex Lenses, we have made the price so low, for a few days only, that you cannot afford to neglect your eyes any longer. **Remember, we are making this great offer for advertising purposes, and the price is less than the actual cost of making the glasses.**

$1.00

OUR OFFER

Our specialists examine your eyes by Queen's system and make a pair of our Duplex Perfect Vision Lenses fitted in a gold-filled frame, and the cost this week is only $1.00. While the price is low, we always keep up the standard excellence of our work, for which our house is noted; so no matter what the price is, you get the best and reap the benefit. Do not put it off.

OUR GUARANTEE

This is to certify that every pair of Glasses purchased of us is fully guaranteed. We bond and bind ourselves to replace either lenses or frames should they fail to give entire satisfaction.
(Signed) Queen's, Opticians.

Queen's, Opticians

607 Yates St.

Between Government and Broad Streets
Exclusive Eyesight Specialists

Hours—9 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. Saturday till 9:30 p. m. Prescriptions, Prismatic and Compound Lenses at Reduced Prices.

Frightened Out by Aviators

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—General von Bordungen, staff commander of the German operations in Lower Alsace, with headquarters at Altkirch, has been forced by Allied aviators, who bombarded the headquarters, to return to Muelhausen, from which place state papers and valuables are being removed to Frieburg. A German aeroplane fell at Mudorf, near the Swiss frontier. Two officers of the aeroplane were seriously injured and the machine was smashed. As a result of the new German regulations for the making of bread, several hundred bakers in Southern Germany along the Swiss frontier have been compelled to close their shops.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

Whenever you feel a cold coming on, think of the full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove on box. 25c.

Build British Muscle with BOVRIL

The All-British Beef Preparation

Bovril is "British to the backbone." Unlike some beef preparations, not a single bottle of Bovril is made from cattle on enemy farms.

Beware of any beef preparation which is unable to give you a similar guarantee.

Canada is the country of origin of Bovril. While some of the extracts are imported from other British colonies, the blending and bottling is done in Canada by Canadian work-people.

Every time you buy Bovril you help our men at home and our men at the front.

But Bovril is not merely British—it is the only food which has been proved by independent scientific investigation to possess body-building powers from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

From every point of view

It—must—be—BOVRIL

OF ALL STORES, ETC. { 1 oz., 25c.; 2 oz., 45c.; 4 oz., 80c.; 8 oz., $1.50; 16 oz., $2.50. Bovril Cordial, large, $1.35; 5 oz. 45c.; 16 oz. Johnston's Fluid Beef (Vimbos), $1.25

S.H.B.

VALUABLE PRIZES

GRAND TOMBOLA

HEATON-BANTLY ORCHESTRA

Eagles' Grand Valentine Masquerade Ball

in CONNAUGHT HALL.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1915.

Admission (including supper): Gentlemen $1.50, Ladies $1.00

Your Credit Is Good

Why not get a Suit, or Coat, when a little down, little each week, will keep you well dressed, at

The Eastern Outfitting Company

A fine line of ladies' and men's Clothing; also a good assortment of Rugs, Carpets, etc.

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Beyond the Reach of Your Creditors

Suppose you should die to-morrow and your executors were called upon to wind up your estate, what would be left for your wife and family?

Precious little, perhaps. But if you hold an Imperial Life policy made payable to your wife, and you should die hopelessly in debt, your creditors couldn't touch the life insurance money. That would go intact to your widow.

You never knew that? Well, there's a whole host of other features of Imperial Life policies equally attractive.

Write for our booklet, "A Few Facts." It's full of interesting information about the advantages of Imperial policies and it's free.

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The Imperial contracts for policyholders' protection stronger now than ever any other Canadian life company.

MUTT AND JEFF IN MUSICAL COMEDY

Famous Fun-Makers Come to the Royal Victoria With Full Company This Week—Matinee on Wednesday.

True to his promise, Gus Hall offers a new vehicle each successive season for Bud Fisher's eccentric character conceptions "Mutt and Jeff." One cannot imagine the arduous labor attached to the task of furnishing a new book for the ludicrous frolics of those two ill-mated comic persons, for the reason that the pace set by the original production is a hard one to follow. There must be a laugh to every line of "Mutt and Jeff" dialogue, a scream to every situation, the audience looks for it and it must be forthcoming. New ones, mind you, not old time worn "rags." However, Mr. Hill has succeeded admirably in keeping faith with his patrons and has offered a suitable and satisfactory book for the past four years.

"Mutt and Jeff in Mexico" bids fair to prove more successful than all former productions under the title, which alone suggests humor even to the layman's mind. Wonderful opportunities are offered for scenic display which have been taken advantage of to their fullest extent. The first scene is laid at Annapolis Naval Academy, when a probable war is announced with Mexico. A battleship is about to sail for Vera Cruz under sealed orders. "Mutt and Jeff," disguised as secret service men, succeed in obtaining passage to Vera Cruz. Once on board the battleship the fun begins and continues unabated for nearly three hours, interrupted, of course, by some tuneful chorus numbers, songs, dances and Tango manoeuvres or specialty features.

For the coming season Mr. Hill offers the most capable company of performers he has ever been able to gather together. Those two "Comics," "Mutt and Jeff," with their entire official family will come to the Royal Victoria Theatre next Tuesday and Wednesday with a Wednesday matinee.

MUTT AND JEFF

In musical comedy "In Mexico," at Royal Victoria Theatre on Tuesday and Wednesday this week—with matinee on Wednesday.

"THE THIRD DEGREE"

Popular Comedy-Drama to Be Staged at the Princess Theatre

It would seem that at least one of Victoria's favorite institutions is to pass through the proverbial "dead" months of January and February with flying colors. The Princess Theatre and the Allen Players continue with a good, steady attendance that augurs well for the Spring.

One evening a week at the Princess is a habit that is growing on an increasing number of Victorians. As one charming patroness was heard to say, "I don't know what I should have done this Winter without them." The players have come to look for these regular patrons. As for the soldiers, it would take a column to report all the nice things heard about them. As Mrs. Allen said: "So many of them we know by name or by sight from different towns in the interior that it seems they are all good friends, and we certainly appreciate the splendid support they have given us this Winter."

After a week of rather strenuous resting, Miss Felton will appear again this week in the much-to-be-recommended Klein comedy-drama, "The Third Degree," produced in London as "Find the Woman." This is a big play, full of virility, and the Allens have presented it here before in a manner that did them great credit. If you are among those disappointed in securing seats for the Monday night performances, it is well to reserve them the week before. The week after next, Mrs. Allen will have things all her own way as Mrs. Wiggs in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch."

MISS VERNA FELTON

Who appears in "The Third Degree" at the Princess Theatre this week.

High Price for Wheat

CALGARY, Feb. 6.—Preston Mills, of Major, Alberta, was paid $1.45¼ for a carload of No. 2 Northern wheat, the record price for this Province. The wheat was sold at a premium on account of the local scarcity of good milling wheat.

During the coming year, Canada, as the "granary of the Empire," should make such large increases in production as to fulfil her duty and deserve the appellation.

COMING EVENTS

Dance on Tuesday—A public dance will be held on Tuesday next at Semple's Hall, Victoria West.

St. Mark's Guild—The Guild of St. Mark's Hall will hold its monthly meeting on Tuesday, at 3:30 p.m., in St. Barnabas' schoolroom.

Concert and Dance—The Psychic Research Society will hold a concert and dance in Forester's Hall, Monday, February 22.

Diocese of Columbia—The Synod of the Church of England will meet on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next. The opening service will be held in the Cathedral on Tuesday evening.

Annual Chapter Meeting—The annual meeting of the Agnes Deans Cameron Chapter, I. O. D. E., will be held on Monday, at 3 p.m., in the library of the Y. W. C. A. A full attendance of members is desired.

S. O. E. Dance—S. O. E. will hold their weekly dance tomorrow night in St. John's Hall. Dancing from 9 to 12. Proceeds in aid of the men on active service.

Daughters of England—Primrose Lodge No. 23 will hold a valentine dance, Monday, February 15, in St. John's Hall. Refreshments will be served.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting—Mr. J. R. Cowell, clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, will be the speaker at the 4 o'clock meeting this afternoon. Mr. A. E. Forman will sing.

Victoria Club—The Victoria Club, Campbell Block, will hold a dance on Wednesday evening. All members and friends are invited. Tickets may be secured from the secretary and members of the committee.

Social and Dance—The Benevolent Order of Beavers will hold a social and dance at the Eagles' Hall, Government Street, on Monday, February 15, at 8:30 p. m. The ladies will provide refreshments.

Seamen's Institute—The regular monthly meeting of the Ladies' Guild of the Connaught Seamen's Institute will be held on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the drawing-room of the Empress Hotel.

V. I. D. A. Council to Meet—A meeting of the executive council of the Victoria and Island Development Association will be held at 8:30 on Tuesday afternoon. A large amount of business of importance will be transacted, and many matters will come up for discussion.

First Aid Lecture—Dr. Houghton will lecture to the classes of the First Aid in the Y. W. C. A., at 8 p. m., tomorrow, and Dr. Tomalin will lecture on Home Nursing on Tuesday. All intending pupils for either class should attend the opening lecture.

Engineering Lecture—Next Wednesday evening a paper will be read by Mr. Lee on the "Jordan River Plant" before the members of the Victoria Branch of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. The meeting, which will open at 8:30 o'clock, will take place in the Belmont House.

Valentine Social—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Columba Church, Mitchell and Granite Streets, intend holding a Valentine Social on Monday evening, February 15, in the lecture-room of the church. The programme will consist of games, also vocal and instrumental music. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

American Society—The regular meeting of the American Society will be held at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 724 Fort Street, tomorrow evening, at 8 o'clock. After a short business meeting, the rest of the evening will be devoted to social functions. Members and persons desiring to become members are invited to be present.

Pythian Club Dance—The Pythian Club will hold another social dance on Monday, in the Knights of Pythias Hall, North Park Street. The invitations are now out, and those wanting invitations can get them from the honorary secretary of the club, Mr. W. V. Smith, J. N. Harvey, Limited.

Oratorio Rehearsals—The rehearsals for Handel's oratorio, "Samson," will commence on Tuesday evening, in the First Presbyterian Church schoolroom, at 8 o'clock. Copies of the oratorio have now been received from the East, and Mr. Brown, the conductor, extends an invitation to ladies and gentlemen interested in works of this nature to join the chorus.

Meeting on Tuesday—The Men's Own of the First Congregational Church will discuss the "back to the land" question on Tuesday evening, in the club-room, third floor of the church. The topic will be, "The Men's Own Colony." This subject has been talked of before, and those participating enjoyed it immensely, so it is hoped a good number of men will hold that evening open to join in the discussion.

Astronomical Lecture—The third of a series of popular lectures which are being delivered by Mr. Napier Denison, superintendent of the Gonzales Heights' Observatory, will be delivered tomorrow evening in the lecture hall of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The subject will be "Planets, Comets, Shooting Stars." There will be illustrations. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Belgian Relief Fund.

Native Sons Meet—On Tuesday evening next, the regular meeting of Post No. 1, Native Sons of B. C., will be held in the K. of P. Hall, 840 North Park Street, at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend. Several candidates will appear for initiation, and considerable busines is to be transacted. At the conclusion of the meeting the entertainment committee have arranged a card social.

Fellowship Suppers—The fellowship suppers held every Sunday at 5:45 p.m., have lately been put in the hands of a committee of dormitory men, who will look after them in the future. They have been managing them for the last three weeks, with greater success each week, last Sunday's supper being specially enjoyable. These suppers are held for the purpose of meeting strangers to the city and giving them an opportunity of making friends. Every man is welcome.

Full House Looked For—There is every indication that a large audience will patronize the I. O. G. T. concert at the S. and S. Home, Esquimalt, on Wednesday next, as scores of tickets are already reported to have been sold. The programme is under the direction of Mr. William Hicks, of the city, and will be a very attractive one, for those assisting him include Miss Barker, the Misses Palmer, Miss Ethel Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Miss Agnes Wallace (Bagpipes), and Mr. A. E. Sprange (violinist.)

Fifth Regiment Band—A fine concert is promised for this evening at the Royal Victoria Theatre, as the band will have the assistance of the following artists: Mrs. H. J. Jackson, mezzo-soprano; Mr. H. Davis, tenor; Mr. G. H. Swain, basso; and Trooper B. Newton, whose fine lyric tenor voice is always a treat to hear. Amongst the band numbers will be the "Raymond" overture, a grand fantasia from "Maritana," and a selection from "The Pirates of Penzance" and "Czaar and Zimmerman." Doors open 8:15, concert commences 8:45.

Fusiliers' Band Concert—By permission of Major Rous Cullin, O. C., and the officers of the 88th Regiment, the military band will render the following programme at Pantages Theatre this evening: March, "His Majesty the King" (Losey); medley, "American National Airs" (Miller); solo, "Sound an Alarm" (Handel), Mr. R. W. Hudson; overture, "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini); solo, "Maid of the Morn" (Handel), Mrs. R. W. Hudson; descriptive, "Parade of the Tin Soldiers" (Caneld); vocal duett, "Watchman, What of the Night" (Sargeant), Mr. and Mrs. Hudson; overture, "Trumpeter of the Fort" (Grenwald); accompanist, Mr. Walter Charles; conductor, Mr. R. G. Rowland.

Salvation Army Meetings—Brigadier and Mrs. Green, of Vancouver, accompanied by their daughter, will be leading special services at the Salvation Army Citadel this weekend. This morning and tonight revival services will be held. This afternoon a most interesting service will be held, entitled "Soldier Jim's Conversion." This will be accompanied with special hymns and solos. On Monday night, at 8 o'clock, the Brigadier will lecture on the "Great International Congress Campaign," which was held in London last August. The lecture will be illustrated with about 150 colored lantern slides and will show the wonderful nature of this world-wide gathering.

TRUCK WAS IN ASHES

Incident Told by British Officer—Tommy Had to Have His Boots

An officer in the Army Service Corps, who has been inactive service with the British army on the French battlefields for some time, writes as follows, describing his adventures:

We travelled quite smoothly and I expected to get to railhead by about midnight. At about 9:45 p.m. I was sitting reading in my carriage when all of a sudden there was a tremendous crash and I found myself lying on the floor of the carriage beside me. A lot of our travelling is done on tracks where there are only single lines, and at every station there is a loop made where trains can pass one another. Now it appears that a train had pulled up in this particular loop, but that the officials had forgotten to notice that the last four carriages of the waiting train were not on the loop but still on the single track. When I hurried out of my carriage and rushed down the train I found that we had sent three of these carriages over the embankment, while the fourth was reposing gracefully on the top of our locomotive. I was told it was an English postal wagon, and I knew there must be a man guarding it, so I made my escort get him out. I really had to laugh at him, for he came out unscratched, and the first thing he said to me was "Please, sir, my boots are in the truck; may I go and get them?" and he would not be appeased until I let him. Five minutes afterwards the whole truck and its contents were in ashes. I made the chef-de-gare wire for a breakdown gang and we managed to get clear by 6 a.m. and I got to railhead by noon.

VICTORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Paris Figaro Added to List of Papers on File—War Books Still in Demand

The Daily Figaro from Paris is now on file at the Library and obtainable as soon after date as the English papers. The sidelights on the war field are most vivid in the dramatic chronicle from day to day. The London Times has also been added to the list of daily newspapers.

A glimpse at the reserve file gives some idea of what the public is reading. Amongst the non-fiction, Bernhardi's "Germany and the Next War" ranks first with twenty-seven reserves; Graves' "Secrets of the German War Office" second with thirteen; whilst Lord Beresford's "Memoirs," Landi's "Secret of an Empress," O'Shea's "Life of Parnell," and Scott's "Antarctic Expedition" come third with five requests.

Twenty-seven people, unwilling to wait any longer than is absolutely necessary for Marie Corelli's "Innocent," have asked to have it reserved; eighteen people have left requests for F. Barclay's "Wall of Partition," Quinney's "The Duchess of Wrexe," the new books of H. Vachell and H. Walpole, are third on the list with four calls for each.

The new books include: "Orchestration," descriptions and history of modern orchestral instruments and of types of music since Beethoven's time, by Cecil Forsyth; "Chamber Music," a treatise useful in the composition of chamber music, by T. F. Dunhill; "Antarctic Adventures of Scott's Northern Party," by R. E. Priestly; "Military Law Made Easy," by Lieut.-Col. S. T. Banning; Christmas Bookman, London.

To the reference collection have been added: Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1901-'13; Victorian Year Book, 1912-'13; Slater's Queensland Almanac with Diary, 1914.

In 1900 of every 1,000 children in the United States from 10 to 14 years of age, 42 could neither read nor write. In 1910 the ratio had dropped to 32 such children in 1,000.

Royal Victoria Theatre

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY FEB. 9 AND 10

SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT 3:15

Mutt and Jeff In Mexico

This Is Not a Moving Picture Show

50 and ⅓ People

Including 25 Entrancingly Beautiful Mexican Maidens

Prices, Night: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
Prices, Matinee: 25c, 50c

Curtain, Night, 8:30 Curtain, Matinee, 3:15

SEATS ON SALE NOW

Dominion Theatre

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY

Pathe Presents in Natural Colors

"More Than Queen"

A Superbly Beautiful Film

Keystone Comedy and Other Interesting Pictures

CANADA'S BUILDING AT THE PANAMA FAIR

Exhibits Are Installed and All Ready for the Opening—Brief Outline of Dominion's Showing.

The following is taken from The San Francisco Bulletin of recent date:

"Canada has made a record in rushing its buildings and exhibits for the Panama Pacific International Exposition. From present indications the Dominion will be represented by one of the finest displays at the fair grounds, and what is more important, the buildings will be ready for opening weeks in advance of the official day.

For months past the Canadian commissioners have been assembling the shipment from home, with the result that today all are in the allotted places. It simply remains for the finishing touches to be applied. The work of this nature is being hurried in every corner of the building. Those cases which bore signs "Not to be opened until Christmas" are still "under wraps," but they have been inspected and put in order.

The Canadian building is constructed along lines similar to that of St. George's Hall in Liverpool. Its cost was $600,000, and the exhibits, although many of them cannot be duplicated, are valued at over $200,000. The foundation of the structure covers a lot 350 by 250, and there are spacious grounds on all sides. The main entrances are guarded by great travertine lions, and marble steps lead the way to the outside landings. Inside the decorations are simple, but in excellent taste. The finish is hardwood floor and the main floor is as smooth as any ballroom's surface.

Nature Lends Adornment

Two vast ancestral halls hung in scarlet and gold and studded by the finest collection of game heads in the world greet the visitor upon his entrance. Also, there are crossed flags and coats of arms worked entirely in wheat, cereals and beans. Not a bit of color other than that of nature gathered in the Canadian fields has been employed to achieve these effects, yet the result is almost unbelievable.

The halls open out on the sides upon panoramas, and this gives the effect of being on a gallery. The north gallery leads you along the borders of the Canadian frontier in the days before the settler came and when game of every description known in North America roamed the open country. Scenic arrangements convey the impression that you are looking out upon a stretch of the Northwest, with buffalo and other big game looming up in the foreground. The lighting and the natural positions of the animals make for a beautiful picture. Further along there is a beaver dam with half a dozen live beavers swimming around in an artificial lake. There is also a mountain trout pool in the shadows of the pines, and mountain trout will come leaping over the falls. The water for this stream will be kept ice-cold by a refrigerating plant that parallels this bit of woodland.

Booths filled with the asbestos products, coal products, and other mineral products of the Dominion are arranged along the opposite sides of the two halls. Overhead are villages, fields, cities, rivers, mountains, orchards and buildings made of colored grains. So faithful has been the color reproduction that all seem to have been painted by a superior artist.

Panorama Tells Story

An elaborate panorama is arranged along the west wall. It shows Vancouver harbor with the painted country in the background and the water filling the centre of the picture. Model grain elevators and other structures surround the harbor, and ships operated by electricity will cross and re-cross its surface, stopping at the different points to load and discharge cargo and then slip back to sea. Beyond the harbor is the rail service in which miniature trains will be operated with a block system and all the other necessary paraphernalia. They will cross from the prairies with their shipments of grain and supposedly connect with the shipping centres at the other extreme of the picture.

As yet only a peek has been secured at the wonderful exhibits of the Canadians, but that has been sufficient to reveal a marvelous collection. This has grown steadily since the Pan-American Exposition of 1901, until today it is one of the most complete collections of its kind in the world.

The work of setting up the exhibits in other sections of the exposition ground is going steadily on. With the splendid example of the Canadian commission the other foreign and state commissions cannot fail to have all in readiness as the opening date approaches.

PATROLLING THE COAST

Naval Officer Describes Routine on the North Sea Patrol Boat—Strictest Look-out

An officer in charge of an armed patrol boat doing duty off the coast of England, in speaking of the general routine while afloat and the condition of the men, writes as follows:

We have just crawled into port again after doing four days' patrol. What fearful weather it has been, nothing but gales, rain and snow, with rough seas. Two nights out of the last four were terrible, but I was fortunate enough to get under the lee of some land and ride it out on both occasions. I do not know how the weather has been round your way for the last fortnight, but here it seems to have been one incessant gale, sometimes from the east, and then for a change from the west, with rain all the time. This morning it did turn out fine, but it has now set in a howling easterly gale, with snow; we are tied up alongside a repair ship with boiler blown down, as we have a lot of tubes leaking. Keeping the sea in a trawler in rough weather is very trying and dirty work. I wear a blue jersey all the time with sea boots, and only put on a collar when I come into port—today when I went up to the naval centre to report to the Admiral was the first time I had been properly dressed for four days. So much for being a patrol leader. I love the work, and it is exciting if uncomfortable. I have got to know my crew and like them. Two of the best are young lads of seventeen; one is a signal boy and the other from some training ship or other; they are both ranked as R. N. R. seamen, and are as keen as mustard on finding submarines. The first-class P. O. is also a good chap; he and the two lads and a young deck hand (his father was the skipper of a trawler that was blown up by a mine a fortnight ago) are on the watch.

Since I have been here three big bales of warm clothing have been sent for the crew; every man has heaps of it. Thank God for the women of Great Britain. What is wanted now is hampers of food; enough has been done in the way of clothing. Myself and each of the crew are allowed 10 shillings a week to buy food with, and we have to buy it ourselves. We live roughly, but well. If you should see any of your friends who would contribute something, and they want to do something, I shall be pleased to see the things properly distributed. The cook is one of the deck hands, and has had no training at all, but I must say he does very well; puddings and cakes we never get, so anything of that sort would be a luxury, also cigarettes. If a lot of the people on shore who sit down to cosy meals in snug rooms could picture those two lads, who have never been at sea before, standing or hanging on to the rigging in blinding rain with seas drenching over them for four hours at a time, peering into the darkness, and then going below and ravenously devouring the rough fare of a trawler, I am sure they would be only too pleased to contribute something towards making their lot more pleasant. The strictest lookout must be kept at all times, as with the rough seas that are going now a submarine's periscope takes a bit of spotting, likewise a floating mine. All on board here are as keen as myself.

Two Minds with but a Single Thought—

and that was

He: "Well, well! No more darning old socks, my dear. See what I bought!"

She: "Oh Jack—Penmans hose! And I just bought some for you this afternoon. I was getting some for myself, and thought I'd surprise you with half a dozen pairs. Just think, Jack! You won't need any more hose for ever and ever so long—Penmans wear so well."

You sample the merits of

Penmans Hosiery

DAIRY INDUSTRY BEING DEVELOPED

Much Interest Being Shown in Creamery Business—Cow Testing Association to Be Inaugurated.

Throughout the month of February institute meetings under the auspices of the livestock branch of the Department of Agriculture will be held at various points on the Island for the purpose of imparting expert knowledge in regard to dairy farmig with a view to encouraging as much as possible this valuable industry.

Already a great deal of interest has been evinced by farmers and there has been a large demand for literature on the subject, a fact which demonstrates that the advantages and profits derived from the proper care and management of the dairy business are gradually being realized and that steps are being taken towards establishing on a firm business basis an industry which cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the community.

The meetings which will probably be held in all the important dairy centres on the Island will comprise lectures and demonstrations, and will deal with almost every department of the industry.

It was stated by Mr. H. Rive, chief dairy instructor, that the creamery business had received a decided stimulus and was developing very rapidly. Dairy farmers are apparently seriously considering the question of butter production, appreciating the good markets available and other advantages that this branch of the industry offers. As yet the local supply of butter is not large enough to enter into competition with the imported material. The preference entertained for the local product is still sufficient to warrant a ready market and high prices for it.

In any district offering, within reasonable distance of transportation, a minimum of 400 cows, the livestock branch of the Department of Agriculture will assist in instituting and conducting a cow-testing association, to be organized and incorporated under the Agricultural Associations Act.

The plan to be followed provides that a competent tester, fully equipped, shall proceed from farm to farm of the members in turn, and, staying overnight, shall weigh, sample and test the milk of all the cows both in the morning and at night. The results obtained will be entered in a book which is left with the farmer. The value of the butter fat which the milk contains will also be computed at the current rates and be recorded. The tester will keep account of the amount of food fed the cows, valuing it on a basis set by the directors of the association for the current period. He will call nine times a year at each farm where the weighing and recording of the milk of all cows is carried out daily, and twelve times each year at all others.

Each member of the association is required to provide board and lodging for the tester while engaged in this work at his farm, and he must also convey the tester to his next destination, the route being arranged for the convenience of all parties. A yearly membership fee to cover the cost of various articles used by the tester will be required and a further rate of $1 per cow per annum.

The livestock branch will provide all articles necessary in fitting out the tester, and also the books and forms for carrying on the work. It will also find a competent tester and guarantee his salary until the association is in funds.

Such an institution will undoubtedly do much to develop the industry by enabling the local farmers to produce a much higher grade of milk regularly and insuring to the consumers that it is of the best quality.

SERBIAN'S LETTER

Describes Incidents on Firing Line—Food Brought Through Showers of Shells

An officer in the Serbian army writes as follows, describing an incident which took place recently on the Austro-Serbian border:

I seldom felt more irritated than one morning on the banks to the Lig to see a man remove one of his sandals and begin tinkering at it just as we were about to move. "Is this the time?" I thundered, but he had his answer ready. "You give us no time for a sleep or a meal; but if you do not let me mend my sandal I'll be left behind in the charge!" What could I do but wait till he had strapped it on again before shouting "Forward!"? . . . There are more important things on the battlefield than shells and bullets. Our food is sometimes brought to us through showers of these. The most comical sight I witnessed was Corporal Marko's passage from the kitchen to this trench with a bowl of steaming soup. The poor fellow was hit in the foot, but he limped on, balancing the bowl and sheltering it with his body as though his life depended on its not being spilt. "Are you hurt?" we called, going as far as we dared to meet him. "A little, in the left toes," he said, "but for heaven's sake don't send me to the ambulance till I have my share of the soup! I have not lost a drop!" We gave him a double portion.

S. S. ATHLETIC LEAGUE

Two fast and well fought games were played yesterday evening at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium in the senior schedule of the Sunday School Athletic League Basketball. Knox defeated Congregational by 26 to 16, and the Metropolitans got the better of the Baptists by a score of 27 to 17.

The teams were:

Metropolitan—Knott, centre; Gill and Wills, forwards; Andrews and Beatty, guards.

Baptists—Reg. Beckwith, centre; Lane and McIntyre, forwards; E. McIntyre and L. Beckwith, guards.

Congregational — Erickson, centre; Noble and Goldie, forwards; Smith and Wilkerson, guards.

Knox—Murray, centre; Mackenzie and Stewart, forwards; Dunn and McDonald, guards.

Military service is compulsory for women in certain parts of Hungary.

In Sweden every girl not born to wealth is taught a trade.

LOCAL RETAIL MARKETS

Fruits		
Apples, local, box	$ 1.00 to	$ 1.25
Apples, Okanagan, box		1.40
Apples, Oregon, box	1.40 to	2.00
Bananas, doz.		.35
Chestnuts, Italian, lb.		.25
Chestnuts, Japanese, lb.		.25
Cranberries, Cape Cod, lb		.15
Grapes, Imp. Malaga, lb.		.25
Grape Fruit, Cal., 3 for		.25
Grape Fruit, Florida, 2 for		.25
Lemons, Cal., doz.	.25 and	.30
Melons, Casaba, each		.40
Oranges, doz.	.25, .30,	.40
Oranges, Jap, box		.35
Pears, Calif., basket		.50
Vegetables		
Artichokes, Globe, each		.15
Beets, bunch		.05
Cabbage, Cal., lb.		.04
Carrots, bunch		.05
Cauliflower, Calif.		.20
Celery, Calif., 2 for		.25
Celery, local, stalk		.10
Cucumbers, Cal. H.H., each		.25
Garlic, lb.		.25
Lettuce, Cal., head		.10
Lettuce, local H.H., 4 for		.10
Onions, Cal. Dry, 8 lbs.		.25
Onions, Cal. Pick., 8 lbs.		.25
Onions, green, 3 bunches		.10
Onions, Spanish, 4 lbs.		.25
Parsley, bunch		.05
Parsnips, bunch		.05
Peppers, green, lb.		.25
Potatoes, Ashcroft, 100-lb.		1.65
Potatoes, Fraser River, 100 lbs.		1.00
Potatoes, local, 100-lb.		1.35
Potatoes, Sweet, 5 lbs.		.25
Pumpkins, lb.		.03
Radish, bunch		.05
Rhubarb, local H. H., lb.		.20
Spinach, 6 lbs.		.35
Tomatoes, basket		1.00
Tomatoes, Cal., lb.		.10
Dairy Produce and Eggs		
Butter—		
Comox, lb.		.45
Cowichan Creamery, lb.		.45
Eastern Creamery, lb.		.35
Edenbank, lb.		.50
New Zealand, lb.	.37 to	.40
Northwest Creamery		.45
Cheese—		
Canadian, lb.	.20 to	.25
Canadian Stilton, lb.	.25 to	.28
English Stilton, lb.		.60
Eggs—		
Eastern, doz.	.30 to	.35
Local, doz.	.35 to	.40
Feed		
Barley, 100 lbs.		2.10
Barley, ground, 100 lbs.		2.20
Bran, 100 lbs.		1.80
Corn, 100 lbs.		2.00
Corn, cracked, 100 lbs.		2.10
Hay, Alfalfa, ton	22.00 to	24.00
Hay, Timothy, ton	16.00 to	20.00
Oats, 100 lbs.		2.30
Oats, crushed, 100 lbs.		2.40
Shorts, 100 lbs.		1.90
Straw, bale		.75
Wheat, No. 1, 100 lbs.		3.00
Wheat, No. 2, 100 lbs.		2.60
Sugar		
B. C. Granulated, 20 lbs.		1.45
B. C. Granulated, 100 lbs.		7.25
Meats		
Beef, loin roast, lb.	.22 to	.25
Beef, ribs, lb.	.18 to	.22
Beef, boiling, lb.	.10 to	.15
Mutton, forequarters, lb.	.16 to	.18
Mutton, hindquarters, lb.	.22 to	.25
Mutton, local leg, lb.		.25
Chickens, lb.	.25 to	.30
Fowl, lb.		.20
Geese, lb.		.25
Turkeys, cold storage, lb.		.30
Bacon, Canadian Sugar Cured, lb.	.25 to	.30
Hams, Canadian Sugar Cured, lb.	.18 to	.27
Pork, Shoulders, lb.	.15 to	.18
Pork, Loins, lb.	.18 to	.21
Pork, Legs, lb.	.18 to	.20
Pork Sausage, pure		.20
Flour		
B. & K. Bread Flour, 49-lb. sack		2.10
Purity, 49-lb. sack		2.10
Five Roses, 49-lb. sack		2.10
Royal Household, 49-lb. sk.		2.10
Royal Standard, 49-lb. sk.		2.10
Moffet's Best, 49-lb. sk.		2.10
Gold Seal, 49-lb. sk.		2.00
Snowflake, 49-lb. sack		1.95
Wild Rose, 49-lb. sack		1.95
Fish		
Bloaters, lb.		.10
Cod, lb.		.10
Finnan Haddie, lb.		.12½
Halibut, lb.		.12½
Halibut, smoked, lb.		.18
Herring, lb.		.05
Herring, Kippered, lb.		.10
Oysters, Esquimalt, doz.		.30
Salmon, lb.		.18
Salmon, frozen, lb.		.10
Salmon, smoked, lb.	.20 to	.22
Salmon, Kippered, lb.		.18
Skate, lb.		.10
Smelts, lb.		.10
Soles, lb.		.10
Whiting, lb.		.12½

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
May	163½	164	162¼	163¼
July	140	140⅝	138¼	139⅝
Corn—				
May	81	81	79⅝	79⅜
July	82½	82½	81½	81⅜
Oats—				
May	60½	60⅝	59⅝	60
July	57¼	57⅞	56⅞	57½
Pork—				
May	19.40	19.42	19.27	19.27
July	19.80	19.82	19.67	19.67
Lard—				
May	11.15	11.15	11.10	11.12
Lard—				
May	11.15	11.30	11.25	11.25
July	11.35	11.30	11.25	11.25
Short Ribs—				
May	10.32	10.32	10.25	10.25
July	10.50	10.52	10.50	10.50

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WE EMPLOY a large number of employees throughout the year, and money earned by them is spent in the city amongst the merchants and storekeepers, and in this way they have helped to build up some of the western stores and business concerns, so why not reciprocate and have all your printing, etc., done at home.

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CHIMNEY Sweep special. Phone 3889L.

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DRAYMEN—Joseph Heaney, office at 1219 Wharf Street. Phone 171.

ELECTRIC vacuum cleaning by experts. Phone 277.

HAIRDRESSING — "Ideal," phone 3783; work done in your home by expert operators; corns taken out without pain. Mrs. Ketterman.

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PATENTS—Rowland Britain, registered attorney; patents in all countries. Fairfield Bldg., opposite Post Office, Vancouver, B. C.

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STORAGE—Exceptional storage facilities, three stories, fireproof building, exceptional care taken of furniture and produce. Rates 20 cents per ton, 40 cubic feet, monthly; pianos 75 cents per month. We also store furniture, produce and cattle for auction purposes. Will hold weekly auctions. Victoria Storage Co., 910 View St.

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WINDOW Cleaning—None better, phone 1357. Expert window cleaner. Higginbotham, 2509 Government.

WINDOW Cleaning — For promptness, phone 1382L; The Island Window Cleaning Co., 723 Princess Avenue.

WINDOW Cleaning—Don't forget to phone 1705, James Bay Window Cleaning Co., 641 Government Street.

WHOLESALE Dry Goods—Turner, Beeton & Co., Ltd., wholesale dry goods importers and manufacturers, men's furnishings, tents, "Big Horn" brand shirts, overalls. Mail orders attended to.

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ACCOUNTANT — Companies, tradesmen and others desirous of having their books written up and balanced by a qualified man at charges to suit the times, communicate with P. T. Thorne, 451 Cornwall Street, phone 954R.

ACCOUNTS, books, statements, balances, all kinds clerical work. Typeing, stenography, by hour, day or contract. Pope, 407 Belleville, phone 902L.

ARCHITECT—Thomas Hooper, in practice in B. C. for 25 years; plans and specifications furnished on application. Office 401-406 Hibben-Bone Blk. Phone 927.

ARCHITECT—E. Elwood Watkins, Rooms 1 and 2 Green Block, corner Trounce Ave. and Broad. Phone 2188; residence phone 1398L.

CIVIL Engineers—George A. Smith, British Columbia land surveyor. Office at Alberni, B. C.

DENTIST—E. S. Tait, Dental Surgeon. Office 408-411 Campbell Building. Phone 4336.

DENTIST—W. F. Fraser, D.M.D. Office 301-302 Stobart-Pease Block. Office hours: 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.

SURVEYORS—Swannel & Noakes, Dominion and B. C. land surveyors, civil engineers. Promis Blk., 1006 Government St. P. O. Box 542. Phone 377.

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J. E. WATSON, bachelor of music, organist Christ Church Cathedral; limited number of pupils; organ, piano, voice training. 554 Rithet Street, phone 1727L.

MRS. E. Semple, pianist teacher, pupils prepared for examinations. 1472 St. David St., "The Bend," Oak Bay. Phone 3654R2.

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ENGINEERS coached for examination; marine and stationary. W. G. Winterburn, Victoria.

FRENCH conversation class held by Parisian teacher. Business Institute, 1116 Broad Street.

LADY artist, highest European certificates, would give tuition in all branches of drawing and painting at very reasonable terms. Specialty posters and designs for advertising. Address 404 Central Bldg.

PRIVATE tuition given by experienced teacher to pupils from ages of 7 to 15. Apply P. O. Box 1211, city.

PEMBERTON Tutorial College—Preparation for all public examinations; 272 recent successes. Manager of Victoria branch, W. H. Hutchinson, maths. scholar, Cambridge. 218 Pemberton Bldg., phone 3586.

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BANNOCH Lodge, 783 Nicola Street, Vancouver, B. C. A quiet old country hostelry providing only the best; beautifully situated; five minutes from post office and Stanley Park; large veranda and balcony rooms overlooking garden. Phone Sey. 7094L.

DANCING

DANCE every Tuesday at Semple's Hall, Victoria West; gentlemen 50c; ladies free.

GOOD-Time Dance every Monday night, Alexandra Club ball room. Invitations can be had from J. M. Elliott and C. W. Seaborn, floor committee, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Hyslop. Dancing 8:30 to 11:30. Heaton's orchestra.

HELP WANTED—MALE

A THOROUGHLY competent man and his wife, as janitors, in an apartment house; no family. 3016 Colonist Office.

HELP WANTED—MALE
(Continued)

A DOOR to door salesman to handle genuine washing and cleaning powder, something absolutely new to B. C. Apply 634 Cornwall Street or phone 4797L.

BOY wanted, apprentice for drug business, High School entrance preferred. Apply Brown & Co., corner Head and Esquimalt Road.

EXPERIENCED farm hand wanted; state what you can do and wages required. Bradley-Dyne, Somenos, B. C.

FIREMEN, brakemen, good wages; experience unnecessary; state age, necessary. Railway, care 2718, Colonist.

LEARN wireless telegraphy; complete equipment; fees reasonable; Sprott-Shaw School.

VIOLINIST wants well-advanced piano player for accompanist; will pay 25c an hour. Apply Box 2974, Colonist.

WANTED—Men and women to learn the barber trade. Wages paid while learning; $18 to $35 per week when qualified. We issue the only recognized diplomas in the world. The largest and most complete college in the Northwest. Call or write. Free catalogue. Moler Barber College, 846 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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WANTED—Boy with good wheel. Apply Monday at 9 a. m. 1126 Hillside Ave.

WANTED—Boy to accompany me with rig for board, small pay. Box 2984, Colonist.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

AT once, cook-generals, $25, $20, $15, all good places, must be experienced servants and have references. Girl for house and one child; good home for suitable girl, $5. Housekeeper for small family, $20. The Ladies' Agency, 526 Sayward Block.

AT the Red Cross Employment Agency there are good positions for city and country, for girls who want work quickly. Call at once. 1011 Government.

GIRLS—Call at once; good positions for town and country; cook-generals, $20; mother's helps, $10, and other positions. Red Cross Employment Agency, Mrs. Francis, phone 4267.

MILLINERY apprentice wanted. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m., Tuesday. Madame C. Marchant, Campbell Bldg.

WANTED—Capable person to look after two children, small wages, sleep out. Box 2978, Colonist.

WANTED—Woman for general housework. Apply 2522 Quadra Street.

WANTED—Gentlewoman to take charge of two children and help with housework; small salary. Apply Mrs. Pease, Cadboro Bay P. O.

WANTED—Quiet, steady woman, experienced general help for two, must be good plain cook, one wishing permanent home preferred; wages $20. Box 2983, Colonist.

WANTED — Strong cook - general; good wages to right person. Apply 646 Superior Street.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE

CARPENTER wants work of any kind; wages $1 a day. Phone 5139R.

EXPERIENCED farm hand wants position on farm or ranch; good milker. Apply Box 3011, Colonist.

JAPANESE boy wants situation as cook or general help. Japanese Mission; phone 2442.

MAN and wife want work, town or country; wife good cook; trustworthy. Box 2951, Colonist.

RANCH hand wants job; used horses, cattle, hogs and poultry; can milk, and good knowledge truck and fruit gardening. Box 2919, Colonist.

WANTED—Position as chauffeur, good knowledge of town, careful driver, able to do own repairs. Box 1712, Colonist.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE

COOK or housekeeper disengaged, private family or institution. Phone 4690.

DRESSMAKING — Mrs. Stuart, 603 Toronto; 2132R.

DRESSMAKING—Sewing daily. Phone 2919R.

DRESSMAKING daily. Miss Wilkinson, phone 4307R2.

DRESSMAKING daily. Phone 4516L. 2009 Cook.

LADIES—If you require capable help for day, week or month, just phone 4267. Red Cross Employment Agency.

MATERNITY nurse, 1787 Second Street. Phone 5013L.

NURSE, sewing, useful maid, dressmaker, wishes situation. Box 1350, Colonist.

RESPECTABLE middle-aged lady wants work by the day; good worker and steady. Apply Box 2355, Colonist.

TRAINED maternity nurse, open to engagement; terms moderate. Phone 396Y1.

THE Devereux Agency, 649 Fort St., appeals to employers of educational and domestic service to offer some opportunity of giving willing and capable women a means of earning a livelihood.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

AN extra large lot on the southwest corner of Hillside Avenue and Shelbourne Street, 48x179 feet, for quick sale, $450 cash. Box 3017, Colonist.

A FORCED Snap—Seafront lot, finest view in Victoria; small cottage worth $300; $1,250 cash. Phone 4141.

I NEED the money. Rushby Street lot 50x120, refused $2,100 two years ago, clear title guaranteed, $700 cash. Box 3016, Colonist.

SOMEBODY'S opportunity—Client in old country will sell large lot, Fairfield estate, near car, at half price. Positive snap. P. O. Box 1080.

ACREAGE FOR SALE

A BIG snap; 160 acres with house for $1,200, $600 cash; worth $4,500. Jeffares, Royal Hotel.

ACREAGE, chicken ranches and improved farms; a large number to choose from. A. Cash, Happy Valley, Victoria, B. C.

BIG Indian reservation to open; 750,000 acres for settlement; fruit, timber, farm lands; send 25c with this ad. to Wenatchee, Wash., Daily World, Dept. A. A., for reliable data about this great region.

FRUIT ranch, ten acres at Peachland, on Okanagan Lake, 700 bearing trees, good house, barn, stable, implements, tools, etc., for sale or exchange at a sacrifice. P. O. Box 283.

PARTY settlers taken pre-emptions on Mainland, secured regular steamship transportation to property, would like others with little capital to join them; partly co-operative. Box 2942, Colonist.

ACREAGE WANTED

SEND me description of farm or acreage you will rent. I've many inquiries. Macgregor, 402 Central Building.

WANTED—One acre outside Victoria, cheap for cash. State price. Box 2969, Colonist.

HOUSES FOR SALE

A VERY artistic 4-room modern bungalow, brand new, all conveniences, situate on high ground, 50x184, all good soil, inside city limits, block from car. Owing to exceptional circumstances owner will sacrifice this fine home for only $2,250 and make suitable terms to responsible party. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

A DANDY little four-roomed, fully modern bungalow, situated in the best part of Fairfield district, very close to town, full cement basement and the very finest of plumbing throughout. Come and look through this little house, and if you like it, make an offer. Will take clear title lot as an exchange; 1323 Carnsew Street, off Moss. Phone 1117L.

A GENUINE bargain, 6-roomed fully modern home, near Fernwood car and High School, every convenience, brand new, reduced to $2,500; $100 cash, balance as rent. National Realty Co., 1232 Government St.

FOR Sale—10-room house, 6 bedrooms, modern in every particular. 1037 Richardson Street, or Geo. S. Russell, 1207 Government Street.

FOUR-room modern house and lot, just outside city limits; biggest snap, $1,750; no cash necessary. Owner, Box 2969, Colonist.

HOUSES FOR SALE
(Continued)

HOUSES for Sale—James Bay, modern 6-room house, $3,800; $400 cash. Box 3020, Colonist.

MODERN new house of eight rooms, situate best part of Foul Bay, rooms panelled and beamed, built-in effects, open fireplace, den, pass pantry, electric light fixtures, piped for furnace; beautiful level lot 50x120; well fenced, substantial and modern furniture, including new $500 piano, $60 kitchen range, garden implements, supply of wood and coal, everything as it stands with taxes paid to June next, for the absurd price of $4,250; $2,250 cash, mortgage $2,000, two years to run. Box 3031, Colonist.

MUST be given away before February 28; house of nine rooms, best position in town, with three lots, $6,000; $3,000 as mortgage for three years. Box 2915, Colonist.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED—Three or four-roomed modern house, within mile and half circle; small cash payment, balance as rental. P. O. Box 1541.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AXMINSTER and Wilton carpets, grass chairs, library table, typewriter, bedsteads, bureau and other furniture. 2649 Scott St.

AUCTION prices. All kinds good class furniture, etc., selling daily, "Select" Auction Rooms, 1016 Fort (close Vancouver Street).

A FISHING boat, good engine. Box 2993, Colonist.

AN L. C. Smith typewriter for sale, almost new, cost $125; will sell for $65 cash. Box O. R., Colonist.

AUTOMATIC patent compound knitting machine, two machines in one; all accessories, new condition; $20 less than half cost; also dress stand, every part extends, with moveable arm, $5; 1316 Woodlands Road, Fairfield.

ALMOST new range. Phone 163.

AUCTION Prices—Furniture selling daily. Select Auction Room, 1016 Fort St.

BLACK soil and manure. Phone 169.

BEST mill wood, double load $3; single $1.50; end cord wood, $6. Phone 4130R.

CHEAPEST ranges and cook stoves, perfect exchanges made. Eastern Stove Co., 843 Fort Street.

CAMERON millwood; double load, $3; single load, $1.50; kindling, $3 single load; prompt delivery; phone 5000.

FIRST-CLASS horse, rig and harness for sale; suit light delivery. Phone 3352R.

FURNITURE of eight rooms for sale cheap; good range, gas plate, beds, piano, sewing machine, by piece or lot; leaving town; 2531 Government Street. Phone 3345R.

FOR Sale—Snap, leaving city, six-hole Chancellor range, with coil and copper tank, heater, sideboard, extension dining-room table, small tables, beds, chairs, dressers, washstands, etc. Apply evenings after 6 at 2317 Olympia Avenue, near Willows.

FURNITURE for sale and house for rent, both cheap. 436 Powell St.

FOR Sale—$65 Victrola and $73 worth of records, as good as new, used only a short time; all for $75. Apply 1358 Carnsew Street, phone No. 5166L.

FURNITURE, absolutely unmistakable bargains; also stoves. Must clear. 1703 Blanshard, corner Fisgard.

FOR Sale—Twenty-eight foot scow, on easy terms. G. A. Maude, Mayne Island, B. C.

FINEST roots of rhubarb, raspberry, blackberry, wineberry and rooted cuttings of Giant Victoria Gooseberry; all 3 for 25c; ever-bearing strawberry plants 75c per 100. Phone 1933R1.

GAS stove, refrigerator and child's go-cart for sale; bargains. Phone 4958R2.

HELP the unemployed by buying wood from the Salvation Army Industrial, back of the City Hall; cordwood, $4.50, delivered; 12 and 16-inch blocks delivered, $5.50; split, $6 delivered; packing in extra, 40c per cord; half cords sold. Phone 5040.

INDIAN Twin motor cycle, good shape, bargain for cash. Morton, 2093 Crescent Road, Foul Bay.

MINIATURE billiard table, perfect; also three suits, chest 45, cheap; 1412 Quadra Street.

MILL wood, $3 double load; $1.50 single load; cord wood $6. Phone 4010.

NEW Imperial mellophone in D with E flat, C and A sharps; cost $45; will sell cheap or exchange for baritone or valve trombone. Phone 1120L1.

NEW Wellington coal, $6.50 per ton; dry fir cordwood, $5.35 per cord, cut to any lengths in blocks. Western Coal and Wood Co., phone 4768.

ONE rear wheel centre, side curtains, skid chains, air tank for self starter and connections, for 1912 36 h. p. Chalmers. Apply 954 Hampshire Road.

ROSES—The finest grown; choice, new kinds; strong plants; Azalea, hollies, Lilacs, pot grown, strong; heaths; shrubs, James Simpson, 611 Superior; phone 3964L. Lists free.

TWENTY-seven foot cabin launch with 10 h. p. engine, for quick sale at $175. Address N. Musgrave, Sidney P. O., B. C.

TRUNK—Large, well made, steel bound; snap, $12. Box 2873, Colonist.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

A FISHING boat, must be cheap. Box 2991, Colonist.

A LAUNCH, 35 to 40 feet long. Box 2992, Colonist.

CASH paid for old gold and silver, or any old broken jewelry. M. Stern, 605 Yates Street; phone 4810.

CASH paid for old clothes and shoes. Call for Emanuel. Phones 1560 and 4060.

MILK—To farmers; ten to thirty gallons. Box 2929, Colonist.

WANTED to buy or rent, piano. Give full particulars of make, price and terms, to Box 3004, Colonist.

WANTED—Camp stoves, two or four-hole. Box 3015, Colonist.

WANTED to buy, gasoline boat, 30-35 feet length with 10-12 h. p. engine in good running order, or rent, Summer. Apply Box 2975, Colonist.

WANTED—Tire, 36x4, also 37x4½; cheap for cash. Box 2961, Colonist.

WANTED to Buy—Contents of five or six-roomed house; will pay spot cash. Box 2900.

MISCELLANEOUS

AUTOMOBILE to rent, modern 7-passenger touring car, $2 per hour. Anywhere, any time. Phones 3353 or 3650L2.

AUTOMOBILE stage to Gordon Head. 50c return. Proprietor, Charles Saunders, phone 3587.

CASH paid for ladies' and gents' slightly worn clothing. M. Stern, 609 Yates Street; phone 4510.

COME and visit our tea rooms; hot tea and coffee served with hot pies, cakes, etc. Drake & Kirkham's, the Home-Made Store, Pandora and Blanshard.

NOTICE to Trappers—Will pay $50 apiece for live otter. Apply P. O. Box 472, Victoria, B. C.

SHOW Cards, Window Trimming—Cloth signs, back-ground designing and decorating; up-to-date displays of all kinds of merchandise; free estimates given on background settings, show cards, etc., also on out of town work; special terms given to manufacturers or retailers who wish a number of windows trimmed or show cards made. Windows trimmed day or night by experts. Apply Ray Bray, 1314 Douglas Street; phone 2146 or 1959L.

WILL K. G. P. O. who answered advertisement for tuition kindly write Box 1211, Victoria.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS

AT Royal Hotel, opposite Times Building; large rooms with gas and water.

AT 930 Simcoe St., furnished housekeeping suites; rents low.

CLOSE Government Buildings, nicely furnished housekeeping rooms; 521 Simcoe Street; phone 4157R.

COMFORTABLE, clean, convenient housekeeping suite, two rooms; close in; no children; cheap rent. Phone 2466R.

EXCEPTIONALLY nice, quiet, comfortable three-roomed suite, private entrance, low rent. Apply Box 2968, Colonist.

FURNISHED or unfurnished, moderate; phone; 1248 Fort.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS
(Continued)

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, $8 month up; no objection to one or two children; two blocks from Post Office; 736 Humboldt Street.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, $8 month and up; all conveniences. 1036 Hillside Ave.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, furnished, every convenience, Mrs. Simpson, 611 Superior, phone 3964L.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, gas, reasonable; 826 Pandora.

MODERN self-contained flat, furnished, close in; also housekeeping suite, gas, beautiful sea view, $15; 12 Boyd Street.

TWO comfortable housekeeping rooms, gas, range, $10 month; three rooms for $12 month; modern conveniences; close to George Jay School. Box B. A., Colonist.

TWO large front housekeeping rooms, furnished, fireplace, range modern, ground floor; adults only; very reasonable. 634 Garbally Road, close to Douglas.

TO LET—Superior unfurnished rooms; cheap; 1017 Burdett.

FURNISHED ROOMS

A FURNISHED room in private residence to acceptable tenant, $2 a week. 637 Avalon Road. Phone 4457L.

AT the Dunsmuir, 732 Fort Street, sunny furnished rooms at a low figure.

FURNISHED single and double rooms, gentlemen. 812 Johnson.

FOR Rent—Room in private home, ten minutes' walk from city. Phone 3392L.

FOR Rent—Furnished front room for two gentlemen, $12 per month. 801 Collinson St.

FURNISHED, every convenience, moderate; phone; 1248 Fort.

FURNISHED rooms to let; 506 St. John Street.

STRICTLY modern, furnace heat, running water in room; best part of town; 505 Government Street.

TO Rent—Good room in central position; suitable for evening classes, etc.; rent moderate. Apply 647 Fort.

WANT TO EXCHANGE

A SEVENTY-Five acre tract good land, clear title, Vancouver Island, to exchange for Prairie farm. Box 2988, Colonist.

ACREAGE—I have 35 acres of good land, would exchange for building lot. Box 2989, Colonist.

CLEAR title lots, house and some cash; for 5 or 10 acres in 7-mile circle. Might rent same. Box 3033, Colonist.

CASH, $500, with property value $2,250, to exchange for house, half-mile circle; particulars first letter. Box 3022, Colonist.

DON'T Miss Opportunities—Five hundred picked trade listings to chose from. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government Street.

EXCHANGE—Corner lot on carline for piano or other instruments. Box 2949, Colonist.

EXCHANGE—Fairfield bungalow for Prairie farm. Phone 1120L1.

EXCHANGE—Have two very good exchanges in Oak Bay house property down to mortgage, for lots or acreage. P. O. Box 878, Victoria.

HOUSE and lot in best part Southern California, for house and lot in Victoria. Jeffares, Royal Hotel.

HAVE equity of $1,500 in five acres Sidney property. What offers? Apply 405 Jones Block.

HAVE $300 cash and clear title lot, two and a quarter mile circle, cost $750, for good car. Box 2523, Colonist.

HOLD conveyance of lot southeast corner of Cook and May Streets, subject to mortgage, $2,500. What offers? 405 Jones Block.

NEW, modern 8-room bungalow, garage, in Oak Bay, close to two car lines, for 5 or 6-room bungalow, $2,000 mortgage to be assumed. Box 2976, Colonist.

SEVERAL prairie grain farms for Island farms, acreage. Bagshawe & Co., Pemberton Building.

WANT to Exchange—Clear title lot, Wilkinson Road, as first payment on 6-room house in good residential district. Box 3026, Colonist.

WANTED—Small acreage, Saanich preferred, for good cottage inside mile circle. Box 2952, Colonist.

WILL exchange new building lumber, mouldings, etc., in Saanich, for chickens for killing purposes. Box 3020, Colonist.

WANTED—Island timber limits in exchange for Alberta farm lands valued at $155,000; over 1,500 acres improved. Particulars to Box 2582, Colonist.

WILL exchange equity in modern bungalow, near the car, in Victoria West, for vacant property. Apply H. Ashman, grocer, Craigflower Road; phone 3362R.

BUSINESS CHANCES

AT Sidney—Nine-room house, quite modern and partly furnished; suitable for boarding house. Several boarders waiting for accommodation; rent $25. Whole can be had very cheap; large gardens. Apply to The Ladies' Agency, 526 Sayward Bldg., phone 2486.

A BOARDING house, 12 rooms, rent $30; few minutes from Parliament Buildings; best medium class boarding house in Victoria. Rooming house, 9 rooms, near City Hall, all rooms rented, clearing $40 month, price $350, great bargain. Twelve rooms, James Bay, modern house, quite full, clearing about $40 month, $250 cash will handle. An apartment block, 21 suites, all fully furnished, exchange part cash and small property. Rooming house on Fort Street, 12 suites, housekeeping. Several others from $100 cash. Call for particulars. Ladies' Agency, 526 Sayward Bldg., phone 2486.

A LARGE rooming house, one of the best in Victoria, all in perfect order; about 35 rooms, always rented, clearing about $100 month, reduced rent, reduced price, must be disposed of; about $1,000 cash will handle. Particulars at The Ladies' Agency, 526 Sayward Bldg., phone 2486.

AT The Ladies' Agency, all kinds of businesses transferred; partnerships arranged, property and businesses exchanged, complete list of tea rooms, boarding and rooming houses, apartment blocks, millinery, dressmaking and stenographic business for disposal, and several very good grocery stores, town and country. Call for particulars, 526 Sayward Bldg., or phone 2486 for appointment. All business confidential. Mrs. A. Clarke, secretary.

ALBERTA—1,440 acres, 1,100 under cultivation, $5,000 cash and $15,000 city or suburban property will handle it. Bond, 301 Pemberton Bldg.

A 35-ACRE ranch with stock, horses, cows, chickens and pigs. At Cowichan, 11 acres, beautiful modern buildings; all fenced. L. Bayliss, 1011 Government.

A 30-ACRE ranch, all cleared and cultivated, with horses, cows and chickens; income over $200 per month. L. Bayliss, 1011 Government.

FOR Sale—Blacksmith's business as going concern; stock, tools, etc.; country shop. Address Box 2356, Colonist.

FOR Lease—Fine apartment block, producing good revenue; will lease on very reasonable terms; a good profit in this for the right person. See H. E. Maddock, 27 Winch Bldg., phone 2613, or 1559L.

GOOD opportunity for people with small capital to invest in private company about to be formed for manufacturing marmalade, jam and bottling fruits. Apply Box 2964, Colonist.

GENTLEMAN—With thorough practical knowledge in poultry farming, pigs and bees, would like to correspond with lady or gentleman having small capital and wishing to go into this profitable industry. Box 2916, Colonist.

I AM compelled to sell my 160 acre farm, Olds district, Alberta, at a big sacrifice. $8.50 per acre; must have $500 cash, balance can remain on mortgage. Address, Room 215 Sayward Block, Victoria.

QUADRA Street—One acre choice fruit; stable, garage, shack, adjoining large vacant pasturage; $15 per month, or $10 for buildings alone. Bond, 304 Pemberton Building.

IF you want a partner or to buy or sell a business, call and see The Business Agency, 12 Mahon Building.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

A PUREBRED bulldog (pup) for sale, $35. This is the best value ever offered; he is a prize pup. Apply Box O. R., Colonist.

AIREDALE pup for sale, eight months old, and bicycle. Box 2787, Colonist.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK
(Continued)

A CHAMPION Boston bull, perfect pet and a perfect record. This dog has over 70 ribbons, 7 years old, and in the very best of condition. I paid $400 for him two years ago. Will sell for $35 cash. It must be sold.

AT Stud—Shaded Silver Persian champion Lord Beaconsfield; great prize-winner. Also for sale, splendid Barred cockerels and smooth fox terriers. Phone 286R1.

AM offering choice young stock (purebred Belgian Hares), $1 up; unrelated pairs supplied from stock imported from Southern, Central and Western States. M. Haughton, Kildare Rabbitries, Rock Ave., North Quadra, Victoria. R. M. D. 4.

BARRED Plymouth Rocks—Heavy laying strain eggs for hatching, $2 per 13. Order day old chicks for later delivery, 25c each. Bingham, 2646 Forbes St. Phone 4878L.

CANARIES for sale or exchange; good singers. W. J. Palmer, 1401 Monterey Avenue.

CUSTOM hatching. Send your eggs to be hatched in my machines; rates reasonable; better book your space early. T. W. Palmer, Lake Hill P. O., North Quadra Street, Victoria.

EGGS for hatching—White Wyandottes, $1 per brood, also two acres of celery and other vegetables. 3006 Cedar Hill Rd. Phone 5339L.

EGGS—White Wyandottes, Rhode Islands; 125 settings, splendid laying strain. Black Orpingtons; pen contains six winners, $3 setting. Orders booked for day-old chicks. Willins, 2064 Gonzales Ave., Foul Bay.

EGGS for hatching, Buff Orpingtons and White Leghorns; heavy laying strain; $1 a setting; 1208 Vancouver Street.

EGGS for hatching from Regal strain. White Wyandottes, imported strain, trapnested, heavy laying White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Black Minorcas, $1 per setting, $6 per 100; also Regal White Wyandotte cockerels, $3 each; a few breeding pens Black Minorcas and Barred Plymouth Rock pullets. R. Waterhouse, Langford P. O.; phone 3259.

FOR Sale—Three Rhode Island 2-year hens and six laying pullets. Reid & Greenwood stock. Phone 1333Y.

FOR Sale—Black Minorca cockerel. Phone 3084L.

FOR Sale—From 288 eggs record hen, Cockerel, Cypher strain, Rhode Island Red cock, beautiful bird; must sell both, great bargain. Also some laying Leghorn pullets; good strain. Garos, Koenig's P. O.

FINE golden-eyed White Persian, registered; A. C. A. cup winner, sired fine kittens; fee, $10. Phone 4547L.

FOR Sale—Three 250-egg hot water incubators, unused, $18 each, or will exchange for hatching eggs. T. W. Palmer, Lake Hill P. O., Victoria.

FOR Sale—Pride of Petaluma Brooder Stove, 1914; also 150-egg Prairie State Incubator, in use one season. What offers? Box 2922, Colonist.

FOR Sale—Incubator, 144 egg capacity; nine full-grown rabbits; four fox terriers, smooth coat, five months old, pedigreed. P. O. Box 1064.

FOR Sale—Eighteen 10-months'-old purebred White Single Comb Leghorn pullets; good strain, cheap. Johnson, Eldon Place, end Burnside car.

FOR Sale—Fourteen good work horses. Apply to James Richards, 1364 Gladstone Avenue; phone 3095L.

FOR Sale—Horse, buggy and harness, or trade for good Jersey cow. 3547 Prior St.

FOR Sale—Gordon Setter pups, bred from good stock. Phone 4703L.

FOR Sale—Four first-class Gordon setter puppies. Apply phones 226, 4596L.

FOR Sale—400 S. C. White Leghorn pullets, Hanson's strain, hatched end of April; 160 White Wyandotte pullets, Solly's strain; also 40 Buff Orpington pullets, Robbin's and Hadwen's blood, all March hatched. All these birds well matured. Open to reasonable offers for quick sale on account of ill health. Box 2762, Colonist.

FIRST-class utility stock pays. Hincks' heavy egg-laying Buff Orpingtons and White Leghorns; first prize, utility pen, Victoria show. Hatching eggs, chicks and broody hens, also pedigreed fox terrier puppies. Hincks, Langford Station, phone 2860L2.

GRADE Holstein, fresh, phone 5339L.

I CAN supply settings of New Zealand White Leghorn eggs from prime stock at $1.50 per dozen. Broody hens taken in exchange. Box 2846 Colonist.

PEDIGREED wire-haired fox terrier puppies for sale, price $10 each. 432 Durban Street, phone 4850L.

SIXTY White Leghorn pullets, Kokeilah strain, $30. Hillcrest Poultry Farm, Royal Oak P. O.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds — Heavy laying strain; setting eggs, $1.25 per fifteen; 2625 Roseberry Avenue; phone 5472L.

SITTINGS from S. C. White Leghorns (noted New Zealand birds); first pen, $2; second pen, $1.50. A Lang, Ranguiru Poultry Ranch, Carey Road.

SETTING hens, $2; phone 1933R1.

TAME Rats—Wanted, pair of white or black and white tame rats. Box 2956, Colonist.

TWELVE Buff Orpington hens, splendid sitters, and pure-bred rooster, $25; White Wyandotte (Solly's) R. T. R. Houdan hens and pullets. Mrs. Phelps, Cowichan Station.

TWENTY-THREE Plymouth Rock pullets, laying, and one rooster (registered). Brown's strain, Illinois, U. S. A.; $1.25 each. Entwhistle, Regina Avenue. Box 2779, Colonist.

WANTED—Toulouse breeding geese. J. S., R. M. D. No. 2, Victoria.

WILL exchange single-comb Black Minorca hen for rooster of same breed. 1016 Princess Avenue.

FLATS OR APARTRMENTS

AT HAMPTON Court, Cook and Leonard Street, an unfurnished flat, consitisng of sitting-room, dining-room, two bedrooms and maid's room if required; bath room, kitchen and large entrance hall.

AT Savoy Mansions—Nice single suite (bed sitting-room, kitchenette and bathroom), fully furnished. Phone 4022R.

AT Mount Edwards, Vancouver Street, furnished and unfurnished suites, large rooms; car fares saved; one furnished room.

AT October Mansion, corner Fort and Cook Streets, a three-roomed apartment and a few single furnished rooms for rent; prices very moderate.

AT the Field Apartments, the best furnished apartments for the price in the city.

BRIGHT, cheerful four-roomed flat, close in, heated, furnished; 406 Chester Avenue; phone 2466L.

CONVENIENT unfurnished three-roomed flat; hot water and light; rent reasonable; 1726 Stanley.

FOR Rent — Furnished two or three-roomed suites, with every convenience, at very reasonable prices; good location. Phone 2760L; Beaconsfield, 951 Johnson, corner Vancouver Street.

GLENGARRY, 316 Cook Street, up-to-date. Phone 5198.

MOUNT View Apartments—Fairfield, 3-room suites furnished, $15; unfurnished, $12. Campbell Bros., 1007 Government St.

MORRISON Mansions — Three-room and bath suite, furnished or unfurnished; also two-room and bath; hot water, heat and gas range.

OLYMPIC Apartments, 1120 May Street, corner of Cook Street; 2-room furnished suites, everything included; terms reduced. Phone 3132.

ROOM AND BOARD

AT 813 Cook Street, rooms, first-class table, also table board. Phone 1069.

A COMFORTABLE room, board, gentleman; central, private family. Phone 3076L.

A LARGE, well-furnished room, with board, in quiet house, close in, on car line; moderate; 115 Menzies Street; phone 443.

AT 634 Superior Street, near Government Buildings; room and board. Phone 489L.

AT "Saxonhurst," 517 Government Street, comfortable rooms; liberal table, sitting-room, piano, phone, very reasonable rates. Phone 2441.

COMFORTABLE room and board with private English family, fronting Beacon Hill park; terms reasonable. 522 Rupert Street, phone 1073R.

ROOM AND BOARD
(Continued)

CHERRYBANK — First-class boarding house, centrally and pleasantly situated, few vacancies. Victoria Crescent, Church Hill.

GOOD board and room, American cooking, price reasonable. 2531 Government St. Phone 3348R.

ROOM and board, pleasant, reasonable. 350 Government Street.

ROOM and board, reasonable terms. 1621 Quadra. Phone 920L.

ROOM, lady or gentleman, private family, Hollywood. Box 2789, Colonist.

VERY comfortable home offered one or two ladies, partial board; lady living alone; Esquimalt, facing sea. Box 2926, Colonist.

WOULD like to board one or two children; good home; every care; terms moderate. Box 3004, Colonist.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD

TWO young men would like single rooms with breakfast or full board; seven minutes from Parliament Buildings. State terms. Box 3006, Colonist.

YOUNG gentleman desires comfortable room and board, privately, walking distance; satisfactory reference assured. State particulars. Box 3012, Colonist.

YOUNG man (Scotch) wants room and board. Please state terms. Box 3000, Colonist.

AUTOMOBILES

AUTOMOBILES for rent. Ford model T, 1912 model, $300, and several other bargains. Cameron, 521 Superior St., behind Parliament Bldgs.

A BARGAIN—A six cylinder 1914 model McLoughlin-Buick, self starter, and electric lighted touring car, cost $2,700 seven months ago. In perfect condition and a beauty. Will take less than half cost. Call at Sylvester Feed Co., Yates St.

CADILLAC automobile for sale; in splendid order; value $800; will exchange all or part for clear title local realty. P.O. Box 82, City.

FOR Sale—Repaired auto casings and tubes; reliners made out of your old casings; 1315 Blanshard Street.

FOR Sale—Four-passenger Hupmobile, two speeds forward; good order; price $375. Plimley, 735 Johnson Street.

FOR Sale—One Studebaker, 30 horse power, five-pasenger car; just overhauled and repainted; price $700. Plimley, 735 Johnson Street.

FOR Sale—Overland touring car, good condition, $375. Auto Exchange, 720 View St.

I HAVE 60 acres of good land and some cash to exchange for late model 7-passenger car. Box 2990, Colonist.

MR. Car Owner!—Our first-class mechanics are always at your service. Metropolitan Garage, 721 View Street.

ONE 1914 Overland automobile, five-passenger, fully equipped with non-skid tires on rear, bumper, electric lights and starter; cost, when new, $1,650; for immediate sale, $1,100; run only 1,200 miles. T. Plimley, 735 Johnson.

ONE two-ton Commer truck, complete with body, $1,500. This truck carries our usual six-month guarantee. T. Plimley, 735 Johnson Street, City.

ONE Waverly Electric roadster at great bargain. Jameson & Rolfe, 931 Gordon Street, back of Weiler Bros.

SEE us before you get your engine overhauled; first-class mechanics and right prices. Metropolitan Garage, 721 View St.

STODDARD-Dayton automobile for sale, 40 h. p., five-passenger, complete with all lamps, slip covers, spare tire and bumper; in fine order; never been abused; cost $2,800. For quick sale $750. Thomas Plimley, 735 Johnson St.

WANTED—Three Ford cars, suitable for delivery purpose; will pay cash. Box 3027, Colonist.

WILL wash your cars at your own garage and keep car in good order; terms reasonable. Phone 5038R.

WILL pay $500 cash for a good light 4 or 5-passenger car. E. J. Cameron, phone 5045.

WANTED—Automobile tires to repair; work guaranteed, lowest prices. 1315 Blanshard St., next to B. C. Telephone Co.

PERSONAL

JANUARY 25, 1915—I am not responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. Margaret Arnold, from this date. E. Arnold.

TO Whom It May Concern — This is to state that the Department of the Naval Service will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Mr. Stephen Power, the steward of the C. G. S. Lillooet. P. C. Musgrave, Officer in charge of survey.

WANTED TO BORROW

WANTED, $2,400 at 8 per cent, security, first mortgage. Box 2883, Colonist.

WANTED, $525, first mortgage, good security; 12 per cent. Box 2925, Colonist.

MONEY TO LOAN

WE have $2,000 to loan on good security. E. White & Sons.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Fox terrier dog, collar and 1914 tag. Answers to name of "Joe." J. Alexander, 128 South Turner Street; phone 1668L. Reward.

LOST—Between Menzies and Government Streets, a small gold brooch with gold knot and three turquoises. Reward. Box 2984, Colonist.

LOST—Motor license No. 299. Phone 2871 or 1113 Fort Street.

LOST—Chauffeur badge No. 811; phone 130.

LOST—In Spencer's boot room, mesh bag containing purse and ticket to Pantages. Reward. Mrs. Hudson, Willows P. O.

LOST—On Friday evening, in Esquimalt car or on corner of Yates and Douglas Streets, paste earring with round paste drop. Reward, 305 Pemberton Block.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

DESK room in ground floor office. Apply P. O. Box 472.

DESK room in front office; phone, with or without typewriter; low rental. Apply 24 Winch Bldg., city, or P. O. Box 820.

OFFICES to rent, Board of Trade Building. Apply to secretary, on premises.

STABLES—Four-roomed house and five-stall stable, Bethune Avenue, off Cloverdale; very low rent. Phone Hurrell, 3348X2.

TO Rent—Fifty acres in South Saanich. Apply John Ferguson, Saanichton, Turgoose P. O.

WANTED TO RENT—MISCEL.

WANTED—Houses to rent all over city, also small acreage, for sale and for rent. Local agents. Standard Trusts and the Palatine Insurance Companies. Bond, 304 Pemberton Bldg.

AGENTS WANTED

START a mail order business at home. I did. Took in $124,594.03 last year; free particulars tell how I'll start you. Address Robinson, 302 Woodruff, Toledo, Ohio.

TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS will be received up to February 27, 1915, for the erection and completion of a building for the Sons of England Building Association, Limited, Victoria, B. C. Plans and specifications may be obtained from the secretary, Mr. A. E. Brindley, at the E. W. Whittington Lumber Co., Ltd., Bridge Street, for the sum of ten dollars ($10) and refunded on their return intact. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. The successful tenderer will have to deposit 5 per cent of his tender on acceptance.

FOR RENT—HOUSES

A DANDY, fully modern 4-room bungalow at No. 1707 Lee Avenue, for rent, $15 per month. Phone 1117L.

BUNGALOW, six rooms, rent $15. Apply Deaville's Grocery, corner Hillside and Rose.

BUNGALOW—Five rooms and bath; large corner lot, James Bay, phone 1483L.

FOR Rent—428 Government Street, beautiful house, 7 rooms, built-in fixtures, furnace, gas, stationary tubs, etc. Apply morning or evening, 608 Toronto St.

FOR RENT—HOUSES
(Continued)

FOR Rent—At Esquimalt, 3-room house with stable and acre of ground. Phone 3392L.

FIVE-room cottage, close in. Apply 1054 Burdett Ave.

FOR Rent—Nine-room bungalow and two acres close to station and sea; garden, stabling, chicken houses, etc., house fully modern, electric light, phone, water, bath and sewer, Chinaman's house; rent $300 per annum or for sale cheap. Apply Western Dominion Land and Investment Co., Sidney.

FOR Rent—Attractive 5-room bungalow, modern. 1015 Clare Street, off Oak Bay Avenue, near car. Phone 2805R.

IMPORTANT to those looking for cheap house rent, one 3-room flat, $8; one four rooms, $10, including water and gas range, close in; also two stores with living room, $10. Apply Flat 2, corner of Pandora and Cameron Streets, near High School.

KEEP chickens? Fenced lot in open space; five minutes to Gorge car, four rooms, comfortable, fireplace, basement; will rent. Inquire 553 Connaught Street, first off Dominion Road.

MODERN house to rent, 7 rooms. 1420 Elford Street. Phone 7311L.

MODERN 5-room cottage, 937 Johnson Street. Phone 4268R.

MARCH 1—Cosy five-roomed bungalow; furnace, all modern; rent $15; 1523 Foul Bay Road; no children. Apply B. A. Trust Co., Fort Street.

NINE-room house, 1051 Princess. Hardwood floors, hot water heating, all modern conveniences and fixtures; garage, large lot. Phone 3026.

RENTALS—We specialize in this department, and have tenants waiting for small and medium houses in good districts. Havers & Norman, 12 Mahon Building (over 15c Store), Government Street.

SEVEN-ROOMED house, modern, furnace, Belmont Avenue, $15. Apply 1414 Pembroke.

TO Rent—New modern 4-room bungalow, every convenience; big basement, electric light, city water, close Tillicum Road; five minutes Gorge car, $12 month; exchange for acreage. Box 3023, Colonist.

THREE modern bungalows, $15 each; 5-room residence, $10. J. O. Stinson, phone 1673.

TO Rent—Six-room house, modern, South Turner, close in, $12. Bagshawe & Co., 214 Pemberton Bldg.

TO Rent—Well-built four roomed bungalow, never occupied, everything most modern; rent $11 to careful tenant; 1745 Second Street, close to Hautain.

TO Rent—Six-room house, 914 Oliver St., Oak Bay, all modern conveniences; rent $20. Apply 155 Laurel St., Shoal Bay.

THREE-ROOMED cottage, modern, close to car; low rent to good tenant. Apply 647 Speed Avenue, or 2543 Cedar Hill Road.

TO Rent — Seven-roomed house, modern conveniences, cement basement, laundry tubs; furnace; near car; Fairfield; $25. Apply 1254 Oxford Street or Box 2672, Colonist.

TWO-ROOMED house on Belmont; $5 per month. Apply 1603 Cook.

TO Let—Fairfield, 7-room house, furnace, gas and telephone. Phone 722R.

THREE rooms, close in, Blanshard Street; rent, $12.50. Bagshawe & Co., Pemberton Building.

VERY cheap, 5-room house, 210 Cross Street, James Bay. Apply Wiseman & Stewart, B. C. Permanent Bldg.

WANTED TO RENT—HOUSES

EIGHT-ROOMED modern house for one year, at reasonable rent to good tenant. P. O. Box 919.

I WILL give clear deed to fine property for lease of house or suite, close in. Box 2318, Colonist.

WANTED to rent, house, bungalow preferred, 5 to 7 rooms, give rent per month and location. P. O. Box 1454.

WANTED to rent, 1st of April, 5-room modern cottage or bungalow, furnace, partly furnished, within 15 minutes' walk post office, price must be low; married couple, no children, best city references. R., Drawer 738, post office.

WANTED—A furnished flat or five or six-roomed house, modern. Box 2619, Colonist.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET

FIVE-ROOMED furnished cottage to let. Apply 104 Dallas Road.

FURNISHED house, six rooms, sea view, Shoal Bay, $30 per month. Box 3041, Colonist.

JAMES Bay—Five rooms, $25. Phone 4605R.

SMALL furnished cottage, four rooms; $10 month; 1413 Denman.

THREE-ROOMED furnished cottage, newly renovated; rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply 2014 Fernwood Road.

WANT—FURNISHED HOUSES

WANTED—Furnished bungalow in Oak Bay district, clean, light and convenient; fenced-in garden. Phone 3614X.

WANTED to Rent—Small furnished cottage or shack, in or near Duncans. Apply Box 2957, Colonist.

CROFT & ASHBY

Phone 2999—634 View St.—P. O. Box 900

TIMBER Lands—Over 50,000,000,000 feet in British Columbia, Oregon and Washington.

PULP propositions, with water power.

MINES—Iron, Chrome Iron, Galena, Graphite, Copper, Etc.

FARMS—Northwest and British Columbia, from $3 per acre.

COAL mines developed.

A. TOLLER

Imperial Bank Chambers,
Room 10, Top Flat — 604 Yates St.

TO EXCHANGE

EXCEPTIONALLY well located piece of land, about ⅝ of an acre, well treed and a most magnificent view of sea and mountains, including a good 8-room house and modern conveniences.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Victoria Registry)

In the Matter of the "Quieting Titles Act," and in the Matter of the Title to Block "P," Block "H," Except Lot 13 Thereof, and Block "L," Except Lot 24 Thereof, Map 421, Townsite of Alberni.

To Frederick George Walker:

Take notice that by petition dated January 18, 1915, and presented to this Honourable Court, January 26, 1915, Alan Southey Dumbleton and Frederick Bernard Pemberton, trustees and executors of the last will and testament of Henry Dumbleton, have applied to this Honorable Court to investigate the title to the lands herein mentioned and to have it declared that the estate of the said Henry Dumbleton, deceased, is the lawful owner in fee of all and singular the said lands.

Description: All and singular those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the townsite of Alberni, Province of British Columbia, and more particularly known and described as Block "P," Block "H," except Lot Thirteen (13) thereof, and Block "L," except Lot 24 thereof, townsite of Alberni, as more particularly shown and described on a map or plan on file in the Land Registry office at the City of Victoria, and there numbered 421.

The hearing of the said petition will be proceeded with on Monday, the 8th day of February, A. D., 1915, at the Court House, Victoria, B. C., at the hour of 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 29th day of February, A. D., 1915.

ELLIOTT, MACLEAN & SHANDLEY,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate of the Late Mary Ann Mason.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the above deceased, who died at Victoria, B. C., on or about the 10th day of January, 1915, are hereby required to send particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, on or before the 1st day of March, 1915, after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1915.

E. E. WOOTTON,
Of the Bank of Montreal Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitor for the Executor.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

BY-LAW No. 187

By-Law to Raise the Sum of $30,000 for the Construction of Drains for the Carrying Away of Surface and Other Waters.

Whereas the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay has adopted a separate system of drainage within the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay;

And whereas the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay has determined to construct drains for the carrying away of surface and other waters in the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay;

And whereas the amount of the debt which this By-Law is intended to create is the sum of $30,000;

And whereas the said debt is to be created for the purpose of constructing drains for the carrying away of surface and other waters in the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay;

And whereas the total amount required to be raised annually by rate for paying the debt which will be created hereunder and the interest thereon is the sum of $2,766.49;

And whereas the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements or real property of the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay, according to the last revised Assessment Roll of the Municipality, namely the Assessment Roll for the year 1914, is $11,171,626.00;

And whereas this By-Law shall not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council,

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Reeve of the Corporation of the District of Oak Bay to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000), either in currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose, and with the object hereinbefore recited.

3. It shall be lawful for the said Reeve to cause any number of Debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sums as may be required, not exceeding, however, the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) either in currency or sterling money, at the rate aforesaid, each of the said Debentures being of the amount of $500 currency, or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Reeve thereof. It shall be lawful for the said Reeve in his discretion to alternatively cause each of the said Debentures to be made, executed and issued for an amount of £100 sterling, and one if necessary for a less sum in sterling money to complete the authorized issue.

3. The said Debentures shall bear date the first day of March, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Fifteen, and shall be made payable in twenty (20) years from the said date at such place either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain or the United States of America, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed, lithographed or engraved.

4. The said Debentures shall bear interest at the rate of five and one-half per centum per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly on the 1st day of September, and the 1st day of March, at such place either in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain or the United States of America, as may be expressed in the Debentures or coupons.

5. It shall be lawful for the Reeve of the said Corporation to dispose of the said Debentures at a rate below par, and to authorize the Treasurer of the Corporation to pay out of the sum so raised by the sale of the said Debentures, all expenses connected with the preparation and engraving or lithographing of the said Debentures and coupons, or any discount or commission or other charges incidental to the sale of the said Debentures.

6. For the purpose of the payment of the interest on the said Debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,650.00, and for the purpose of creating a sinking fund for the payment off of the debt at maturity there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,116.49.

7. The said sums of $1,650.00 and $1,116.49, making in the aggregate $2,766.49 shall be raised and levied in each year by a rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable land in the Municipality of the District of Oak Bay.

8. This By-Law shall, before the final passing thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Act, and shall take effect on the 1st day of March, 1915.

9. This By-Law may be cited as the "Surface Drain By-Law."

Take notice, that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law, upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Schoolhouse, Oak Bay Avenue, on Saturday, February 13, 1915, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

F. W. CLAYTON, C. M. C.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SAANICH

WATERWORKS

Sealed tenders marked "Tenders for materials for waterworks" will be received by registered post only by the undersigned at the Municipal Hall, Royal Oak, Saanich, B. C., up to noon, March 12th, 1915, for the supply of materials including cast iron pipes and special castings, valves and hydrants.

Specifications, Schedules of Quantities and particulars may be obtained from the Municipal Engineer's Office, upon making a deposit of twenty-five dollars ($25.00), which will be returned on receipt of bona fide tenders.

All bids must be accompanied by a certified cheque in the amount equal to (5 per cent) five per cent of the total amount of tender.

Cheques will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers so soon as a contract, if any is warded, is executed.

The Corporation reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders in whole or in part, or to accept any bid or portion thereof, as may be deemed advantageous and to the satisfaction of the Corporation.

HECTOR S. COWPER,
Clerk, Municipal Council.

Municipal Hall, Royal Oak, Saanich, B.C., January 21st, 1915.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF SAANICH

COURT OF REVISION, VOTERS' LIST

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Revision of the Voters' List will be held in the Royal Oak Hall, Royal Oak, on Monday, January 4th, 1915, at 11:30 a. m.

HECTOR S. COWPER,
C. M. C.

CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF OAK BAY

A by-law to raise the sum of $30,000 for the construction of drains for the carrying away of surface and other waters.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors that a poll will be taken at the School House, Oak Bay Avenue, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1915, from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., on a by-law authorizing the Council to borrow the sum of $30,000 for the construction of drains for the carrying away of surface and other waters.

JAS. FAIRWEATHER
Returning Officer

Oak Bay, B. C., February 2, 1915.

In the Matter of the Indian Act and of the Estate of the Late Willie Jack.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the above deceased, who died at Victoria, B. C., on or about the 15th day of July, 1914, are hereby required to send particulars thereof, duly verified, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amount of such indebtedness to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of March, 1915, after which date the Administrator, with the will annexed, will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1915.

E. E. WOOTTON,
Of the Bank of Montreal Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitor for the Administrator.

NOTICE

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 1st day of January, 1915, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the renewal of license for the sale of liquor by wholesale in and upon the premises known as 1900 Wharf Street, situate at Victoria, B. C.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1914.

DUNCAN & GRAY, LTD.,
VINCENT T. GRAY,
Applicant.

NOTICE

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

In the matter of Martha Jane Scott, deceased.

and

In the matter of the "Administration Act."

Notice is hereby given that under an order granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gregory, dated the 2nd day of February, A. D. 1915, I, the undersigned, was appointed administrator of the estate of the above named deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the 3rd day of March, 1915, and all parties who are indebted to said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 3rd day of February, A. D. 1915.

WILLIAM MONTEITH
Official Administrator

LAND REGISTRY ACT

Re Lot Seven (7) and East Half of Lot Six (6), Block Three Hundred and Fifteen (315), District Lot Five Hundred and Twenty-Six (526), City of Vancouver.

Whereas proof of loss of Certificate of Title No. 695 E. to the above mentioned property, issued in the name of Annie Maud Smith, has been filed in this office, notice is hereby given that I shall, at the expiration of one month from date of first publication hereof, issue a duplicate of said Certificate of Title, unless in the meantime valid objection be made to me in writing.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Vancouver, this fifth day of January, A. D., 1915.

ARTHUR G. SMITH,
District Registrar.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that at the present Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, the Municipality of Saanich will ask that the waterworks By-Law, 1914, be validated and confirmed, and that the Municipality be authorized and empowered to construct, operate and maintain the waterworks system in accordance with the plans, specifications and estimates referred to in the said By-Law, notwithstanding the alleged non-compliance with Section 165 and Subsec. 22 of Section 54 of the Municipal Act.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 25th day of January, 1915.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT,
Solicitors for the Municipality of Saanich

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF PATRICK EVERETT

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF MARGARET EVERETT.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Patrick Everett, late of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, deceased, who died on or about the 19th day of November, 1914, or against the estate of Margaret Everett, who died on or about the 8th day of December, 1914, are hereby required to send in the particulars of their claims and demands to Alexander MacDonald, Bishop of Vancouver Island, the executor named in the last wills of both the said deceased respectively, or to the undersigned, his solicitors, on or before the 23rd day of February, 1915.

And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executor shall then have notice, and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim he shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1915.

BARNARD, ROBERTSON, HEISTERMAN & TAIT

Solicitors for the above named executor, of Tenth Floor, B. C. Permanent Loan Building, Victoria, B. C.

LAND REGISTRY ACT

In the matter of an application for fresh Certificates of Indefeasible Title to Lots 12 and 13, Block 2, of part of Section 16, Victoria District, in the Province of British Columbia, Map 1,425.

NOTICE is hereby given of my intention at the expiration of one calendar month from the first publication hereof to issue fresh Certificates of Indefeasible Title, in lieu of the Certificates of Indefeasible Title issued to Samuel Perry Mills on the 6th day of November, 1912, and numbered respectively 7,178 and 7,400, which have been lost.

Dated at the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., this 13th day of January, 1915.

S. Y. WOOTTON
Registrar General of Titles

NOTICE

Take notice that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, in the City of Victoria, for the transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me, to Robert Dowswell, in respect of the premises, No. 1023 Government Street, Victoria, B. C., and known as the Brown Jug Inn.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of January, A. D., 1915.

ROBERT E. NOBLE.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in two certain Indenture of Mortgages bearing date the 11th day of June, 1912, and the 20th day of September, 1912, respectively, the undersigned is instructed by the Mortgagee to offer for sale an undivided one-half of ALL and SINGULAR the lands and premises known as sub-divisions One (1) and Twenty (20) of Lot One hundred and twenty-one A (121A), Victoria City; and in accordance with such instructions, tenders for the purchase of the above-mentioned property will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th day of February, 1915.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

ELLIOTT, MACLEAN & SHANDLEY,
Of Room 304, Central Building, View St., Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by me to the Board of Licensed Commissioners of the City of Victoria, at its next sitting, for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail from the Panama Hotel, 534 Johnson Street, to the Metropolis Hotel, 710 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 6th day of February, 1915.

D. T. BARNHART.

VICTORIA MOTOR COUNTRY CLUB, LTD. IN LIQUIDATION

Take notice that a meeting of the creditors is hereby called pursuant to Section 232 of the Companies Act to be held at the office of McDiarmid, Gahan & White, Stobart-Pease Block, 745 Yates Street, Victoria, British Columbia, on Wednesday, the 17th day of February, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon to consider all such questions as it may be lawful for the said meeting to consider.

Creditors are requested to file their claims, duly verified by statutory declaration, with me on or before the said date at the above address, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any disposition made before such debts are proved.

Dated the 4th day of February, 1915.

GEORGE CLARKE, Liquidator,
745 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

GERMANY'S ACTION DEPRESSES MARKET

Further Foreign Liquidation Caused by Naval War Zone Proclamation — Bethlehem Steel Shows Strength

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The depression caused by German's proposed extension of the war area was again a factor of importance today, the stock market reflecting further foreign liquidation. On the whole, however, the list made a good showing, even though some of the early gains were wiped out.

Southern Pacific, which, with Reading and Canadian Pacific, were weakest of the railway shares in yesterday's session, opened with a gain of over a point. At the higher level it met with further offerings, which soon brought about a general reaction. From the lower level there were partial recoveries.

Such relatively inactive shares as Chicago & Northwestern and Norfolk & Western were weak. Pennsylvania shares also reflected selling pressure. Bethlehem Steel overshadowed all other industrials with its rise to 54¾, its best quotation in many years. Trade advices were of a cheerful nature, even though expansion in merchandise lines show no marked advance except in the West, where the great rise in grains contributed measurably to commercial betterment. Exchange on London went to the lowest price since 1907, demand sterling being quoted at 4.83⅜ to 4.83½.

Berlin cables reported the probability of another large war loan in March.

Japanese treasury bills, amounting to $15,000,000, were taken by London bankers on a 5¾ per cent basis.

Bonds moved irregularly today. Total sales, par value, $1,260,000. Government bonds were unchanged on call during the week.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson & Co.)

	High	Low	Bid
Alaska Gold	27	26¾	26¾
Allis-Chalmers	..	..	8
Allis-Chalmers pfd.	..	..	34
Amal. Copper	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜
Amn. Agr. Chemical	..	..	49⅞
Amn. Beet Sugar	37⅜	37	37⅛
Amn. Can.	28⅜	28	28⅛
Amn. Car and Fdy	..	..	[illegible]
Amn. Cotton Oil	..	..	45⅛
Amn. Ice Securities	..	..	23
Amn. Locomotive	21¼	21	21
Amn. Smelting	61⅛	61	61¼
Amn. Sugar	103	100½	102¾
Amn. Tel. and Tel.	..	..	120⅛
Anaconda	26⅛	26¼	26¼
Atchison	93⅞	93½	93⅝
Balto. and Ohio	69¼	69	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	54¾	52¾	53⅞
Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87½	87¼	87⅜
C. P. R.	155	154½	154¾
Cal. Petroleum	19⅞	19½	19½
Central Leather	35	34¾	34¾
Ches. and Ohio	42½	42	42⅛
C. and G. W.	..	..	10⅜
C. and G. W. pfd.	..	..	29
C. M. and St. Paul	87⅜	86⅛	86⅝
Con. Gas	..	..	117¾
Distillers Sec.	..	..	12½
Erie	22⅛	22¼	22¼
Erie 1st pfd.	35½	35¼	35¼
Gen. Motors	..	..	94½
Goodrich	[illegible]	32⅛	32½
Great Nor. pfd.	114⅛	114	114¼
Gt. Nor. Ore ctfs.	30⅜	30	30¼
Guggenheim	50½	50	50¼
Inter-Metropolitan	12⅞	[illegible]	12⅝
Inter-Metro. pfd.	57⅜	57	57¼
Lehigh Valley	135	134½	134¼
Mex. Petroleum	76½	76	76⅛
M. K. and T.	11	10¾	10⅞
Mo. Pacific	10⅞	10⅝	10¾
Nat. Lead	47¼	47	47
Nevada Cons.	12⅛	12¼	12¼
New Haven	50½	49⅞	50⅛
N. Y. Central	88⅝	88¼	88⅛
Northern Pacific	102⅞	102¼	102⅛
Pennsylvania	106	105½	105¾
People's Gas	..	..	119
Pittsburg Coal	..	..	17
Reading	145½	144⅝	147⅞
Rep. Iron and Steel	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜
Southern Pac.	83⅞	82⅝	83
Sou. Railway	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
Studebaker Corp.	46⅛	45⅜	45⅞
Tenn. Copper	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞
Twin City	..	..	97
Union Pacific	119⅝	119	119
Union Pacific pfd.	..	..	80½
U. S. Rubber	56	55	55
U. S. Steel	40½	39⅞	40⅛
U. S. Steel pfd.	..	..	103
Utah Copper	53	52⅛	52⅝
Westinghouse	70⅛	70	70⅛
Granby (Boston)	65½	65	65

Eugenic Law in Wisconsin

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6.—During 1914, the first year of the operation of the eugenic marriage law, 4,000 fewer marriages were reported to the Wisconsin Board of Health than in 1913.

HENRY J. WICKS
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
COST ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, ASSIGNEE, ETC.
620 Broughton Street
Phone 2508, VICTORIA, B. C.

British Columbia Financial Times
OUT SATURDAY
British Columbia and the San Francisco Exhibition; Free Ports for Fish on Pacific Coast; Auto Busses and the British Columbia Electric.
For sale at Victoria Book and Stationery, T. N. Hibben & Co., Thomson Stationery, or direct from the publisher, 319 Pender Street West, Vancouver.
Single Copies, 10 Cents $2.00 the Year

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRIVATE BILLS

Notice is hereby given that the time limited by the Rules of the House for the presentation of petitions for Private Bills expires on Monday, the first day of February, 1915.

Private bills must be presented to the House not later than Thursday, the eleventh day of February, 1915.

Reports of Committees on Private Bills will not be received by the House after Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1915.

Dated this eleventh day of December, 1914.

THORNTON FELL,
Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

CITY OF VICTORIA

NOTICE

To Ratepayers Desiring Pavements or Permanent Sidewalks

With a view to finding early employment on local improvement works, a limited amount of paving and permanent sidewalk work will be done during 1915 as relief work at a considerably reduced cost to the owners of property fronting thereon. Those property owners desirous of taking advantage of this offer (whether the work has already been petitioned for, or not), must have sufficiently signed petitions presented to the City Council not later than the 28th of February next, requesting that the work be proceeded with. Everything else being equal, petitions first received will receive first consideration, but the Council does not bind itself to proceed with all, or any, work petitioned for.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria B. C., January 20, 1915.

MARKET SUPERINTENDENT

Applications will be received, accompanied by testimonials, references, etc., at the office of the undersigned until February 12, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, for the position of Superintendent of the Public Market, from bona fide residents of the city only.

Salary to be fixed by the City Council.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., February 2, 1915.

AT THE CITY CHURCHES

ANGLICAN

Christ Church Cathedral

Burdett Avenue. Sexagesima Sunday. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Matins, with sermon, at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. C. H. Shortt. Children's Service at 3:30 p.m. Evensong, with sermon, at 7 p.m.; preacher, The Bishop. Week Days: Holy Communion on Thursday and Holy Days at 8 a.m. Matins daily at 8 a.m. Evensong daily at 5:15 p.m.

St. Barnabas'

Corner of Cook Street and Caledonia Avenue. There will be a Celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 8 a.m. Matins at 10:30. Choral Eucharist at 11 a.m. Children's Service at 2:30. Choral Evensong at 7 p.m. The Rev. W. T. Keeling of Vancouver will be the preacher at the morning service, and the Rector at Evensong.

St. John's

Corner Quadra and Mason. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 2:30 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Sermon both morning and evening by Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, M.A. Service of Intercession on behalf of our Soldiers and Sailors, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Oaklands Church of England Mission

Services today: Holy Communion, 9 a.m.; Rev. H. A. Collison. Evening Prayer and sermon, 7:30 p.m.; Rev. E. M. Willis. Sunday School, 3 p.m.

St. Mark's

Boleskine Road. The Rev. J. W. Flinton, vicar. Sexagesima Sunday. Litany, Holy Eucharist and sermon, 11 a.m. Children's Service at 3 p.m., to be followed by the administration of the Sacrament of Holy Baptism. Evensong at 7 p.m., with sermon by the Very Rev. the Dean of Columbia, Bishop-Elect of Kootenay.

St. Paul's

Royal Naval Station and Garrison Church, Esquimalt. Rector, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. Sexagesima Sunday. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Choral Celebration of Holy Communion and sermon, 10:30 a.m. Children's Service and address, 2:30 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

St. Saviour's

Victoria West. Sexagesima Sunday. Morning Prayer and Confirmation Service, 11 a.m. Children's Service, 2:30 p.m. Evening Prayer, 7 p.m., with Intercession Service. The Bishop of Columbia will be the preacher in the morning.

St. James'

Corner of Quebec and St. John's Streets. Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy Communion at 8. Matins and sermon at 11. Holy Communion at 12 noon. Children's Service at 3. Evensong and sermon at 7.

St. Mary's

Burns Street, Oak Bay. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Military Parade Service. 11 a.m., Matins and sermon. 12 noon, Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 7 p.m., Evensong and sermon. Rev. G. H. Andrews, M.A., rector.

Royal Jubilee Hospital

Service today at 10:30 a.m. in Memorial Chapel will consist of Morning Service and sermon. Nurses, patients, members of hospital staff, as also residents of the district, are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN

St. Andrew's

Corner of Douglas and Broughton Streets. Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, D.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Men's Bible Class, 12:15. Sabbath School, 2:30. A Service of Praise will be held in the evening, the choir rendering special music.

St. Paul's

Victoria West. Rev. Dr. H. N. MacLean, minister; Rev. Dr. D. MacRae, minister emeritus. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. on "Clean Hands," and at 7 p.m. on "The Great 'Ifs' of the Bible." Junior C. E. at 10 a.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15 p.m.

Esquimalt Mission

Sunday School and Bible Class at 2:30 p.m., in the Masonic Hall. W. H. McDonald, superintendent.

First

Corner Quadra and Fisgard Streets. Minister, Rev. Jno. Gibson Inkster, B.A. The minister will preach morning and evening. 11 a.m., "Parting Counsels" and the Sacrament of Baptism; 7:30 p.m., "The City as It Is."

Knox

2025 Stanley Avenue. Sabbath Services, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Bible Class at 9:45 a.m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p.m. Young People's Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Service on Thursday at 8 p.m. Rev. Joseph McCoy, M.A., minister.

St. Columba

Mitchel and Granite Streets, Oak Bay. Rev. R. A. Macconnell, minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Y. P. C. E. Society at 8:30 p.m. Prayer Service, Thursday at 8 p.m.

Service of Praise

Tonight a service of praise will be held at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. Special music, consisting of solos, duets, quartettes and choruses, will be rendered by the choir.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL

Church of Our Lord

Corner of Blanshard and Humboldt Streets. Morning Service and Holy Communion at 11; subject, "Is Death the End." Evening Service at 7; subject, "The Sower." Sunday School at 2:30 p.m. Choir practice, Friday, Junior, 7:30; Senior, 8:15 p.m. Rector, Rev. Arthur de B. Owen; address, Y.M.C.A.

METHODIST

Metropolitan

Corner Pandora and Quadra Streets. Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., D.D., pastor; Rev. Jos. Philp, M.A., B.D., associate pastor. Class Meetings, 10 a.m. Public Worship, 11 and 7:30. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 2:30. Brotherhood, 2:45. The pastor will preach at both of the services. A reception service and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will follow the morning service.

James Bay

Corner Michigan and Menzies Streets. Rev. F. N. Stapleford, M.A., B.D., pastor. 11 a.m., Service for Juniors; special music by Junior League, illustrated hymns and a story in place of the sermon. 2:30 p.m., Sunday School. 7:30 p.m., the pastor will continue his discussion on social problems: topic, "The Home as a Social Factor." Monday, 8 p.m., lecture under the auspices of the Epworth League, to be given by Rev. Jos. Philp, entitled "My Pilgrimage Through the Holy Land." Thursday evening, Prayer Service. Friday, 4 p.m., Junior League; 7 p.m., Intermediate League.

Fairfield

Temporary Premises, corner Fairfield Road and Moss Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Miss Mae Mitchell will sing at the morning service. The pastor, Rev. D. W. Ganton, M.A., will be in charge of the services. Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes at 2:30 p.m. Epworth League, Monday evening at 8.

Wesley

Corner McPherson Avenue, Victoria West. Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Bible School at 2:30. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at the morning service. In the evening, besides the usual anthem by the choir, solos will be given by Messrs. Joseph Muir and R. W. Hudson. On Monday evening the Epworth League will meet at 8 o'clock. The address will be given by Mr. Cowle, on "A Scrap of Paper." Thursday evening the Prayer Service at 8 o'clock. Friday, Junior League at 7 p.m.

Centennial

Gorge Road (one block from Government Street). Rev. Thomas Green, M.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday Services: 10 a.m., Class Meetings. 2:30 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes, 11 a.m., the pastor; subject, the eighth in the series on the Fruits of the Spirit—"Meekness." 7:30 p.m., the pastor; subject, "A Real Estate Deal."

Belmont

Rev. John Robson, B.A., pastor. On Sunday morning Sacramental and Reception Service will be held. At 7:30, subject, "Rest, by Service." Sabbath School at 2:30. Monday night, Epworth League missionary meeting. Thursday, Prayer Meeting at 8 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL

First

Corner Mason and Quadra Streets. Public Worship, 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Rev. Samuel Lundie, B.A., will preach in the morning. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of service. Rev. Jos. Philp, M.A., B.D., will preach in the evening; special service to young people. Sabbath School at 2:30. Ladies' Bible Clas and Men's Own Class at same hour. Monday, 8 o'clock, Christian Endeavor Society. Tuesday, 8 o'clock, Men's Own Club. Thursday, 8 o'clock, meeting for prayer and praise. Friday, 8 o'clock, choir practice.

BAPTIST

Tabernacle

Corner Fairfield Road and Chester Street. Rev. Robert Cameron, D.D., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 2:30 p.m. Communion Service in the morning, and in the evening the pastor will begin a course of sermons on the Book of Ruth.

Emmanuel

Corner Fernwood Road and Gladstone Avenue (Fernwood car terminus). Rev. William Stevenson. Morning, 11 o'clock, "The Meaning of the Lord's Supper." Children's Talk, "The Wolf Month." Evening, 7:30 o'clock, "The Making of a Good Soldier." Sunday School and Adult Bible Classes, 2:30. Young People's, Monday, 8 p.m.; Mr. Wilson McDonald, poet, musician and cartoonist, recites original poems, etc. Prayer Meeting, Thursday, 8 p.m.

First

In Dominion Theatre, Yates Street. In absence of pastor, Rev. J. B. Warnicker, at 11 a.m. Rev. T. B. Brown will conduct the service and administer Lord's Supper. At 7:30 p.m. Rev. Dr. Campbell, chaplain at Willows Camp, will speak on "The Genuineness and Authenticity of the Bible and Proof of Its Being Inspired by God." Monday evening, Young People's Society, in temporary building, Yates and Quadra Streets. Thursday evening, regular Prayer Meeting at same place.

UNITARIAN

First

Corner Fernwood and Fisgard. 11 a.m., preacher Rev. H. E. B. Speight, M.A.; subject, "The Ethics of Unemployment." No evening service.

MISCELLANEOUS

Bible Students

Associated Bible Students meet in I. B. S. A. Hall, 1613 Douglas Street. Bible Study, 11 and 3 p.m. Special lecture in Columbia Theatre, Sunday evening at 7:30. Monday and Tuesday, 7:30, Bible Study. Thursday evening, Prayer, Praise and Testimony.

Society of Friends.—Meeting House, Fern Street (off Fort). Meeting for worship, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 10 a.m. Mission Meeting, 7 p.m.; address by Mr. Ralph Woodward; subject, "A Soldier's Death."

Victoria Christadelphian Ecclesia.—K. of P. Hall, North Park Street. Sunday School, 10 a.m. Morning meeting at 11. Bible Address, 7 p.m.; subject for consideration, "Where Are the Dead? The Answer of the Bible."

Majestic Theatre.—Tonight a Special Children's Service will be held at 7 o'clock. An Evangelistic Service for Adults at 7:45. Morning Service for worship at 11 o'clock.

Christian Science.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 935 Pandora Avenue. Services are held on Sunday at 11 a.m. Subject for today, "Spirit." Testimonial Meeting every Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

The Victoria Progressive Spiritualism Society will hold services in the A. O. U. W. Hall (over Princess Theatre), today at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. Miss G. Garthley, speaker.

Progressive Thought Temple.—Corner Pandora and Blanshard Streets. Dr. T. W. Butler will speak at 11 a.m.; subject, "Mental Health." 8 p.m. subject, "The New Thought in Practical Life," the sixth in the series on New Thought. Free lecture on Wednesday evening.

The Divine Psychic Society.—Pastor, Mrs. L. Reese, B.D. Tonight at 7:30 Mrs. L. Reese will lecture on "The Genius of Occultism," at 1618 Douglas Street. Soul messages after lecture.

Psychic Research Society will hold their regular Sunday evening services in the Foresters' Hall, Broad Street, at 8 o'clock. Final lecture on "Interpretations of Visions from the Book of Revelations." Psychic readings at the close. Mrs. M. Perkins, speaker. Adult and Children's Classes at 2:30 p.m. in the same hall.

Mrs. Pentreath, of Vancouver, is the guest of Mrs. Crotty, Craigdarroch Road.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital Paid Up - - - $16,000,000.00
Rest - - - - - - - 16,000,000.00
Undivided Profits - - - 1,232,669.42
Total Assets (October, 1914), 259,481,663.25

Branches throughout Canada and Newfoundland, and in London, Eng. Offices in New York, Chicago, Spokane and Mexico City, and Agencies or Correspondents the world over.

Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit

issued by the Bank of Montreal provide a safe and most convenient supply of ready money when travelling. Negotiable in all parts of the world.

C. SWEENY, Supt. of British Columbia Branches. VANCOUVER.
A. MONTIZAMBERT, Manager, VICTORIA.

Removal Notice

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Have the honor of announcing to the public of Victoria and district that they have moved to Temporary Offices,

Nos. 410 and 411 SAYWARD BUILDING, DOUGLAS STREET,

Where they will be pleased at all times to transact business.

STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.,
Phones 1324 and 1523.

AUCTION SALE

Under and by virtue of a landlord's distress warrant and certain lien note, I have distrained the goods and chattels in and upon the premises known as the MURPHY'S HOTEL, number 1111 BROAD STREET, Victoria, consisting of the contents of 27 bedrooms, dining room, halls, office, bar, grill, kitchen, etc., and will offer the same for sale at Public Auction on the premises on Monday next, February 8, at 10:30 a. m.

Terms of sale cash.

F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff,
Bailiff for Landlord.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, B. C., February 3, 1915.

MRS. MURDOCH

Pays SPOT CASH for furs, jewelry, real lace, cut crystal, antiques and ENGLISH FURNITURE. Houses of good furniture bought in whole or part.

Phone 5389 **745 Pandora Avenue**

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Duly instructed by N. B. Gresley, Esq., who has left for Europe, will sell by Public Auction at his residence, 1505 Elford Street, off Fort Street, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, including:

DINING ROOM—Old English Mahogany Extension Table, 6 Hepplewhite Chairs, Upholstered in Red Morocco; Mahogany Sideboard, Mahogany Dinner Wagon, Wilton Carpet, Oak Writing Desk, Brass Curate, Curtains, Pictures, etc.

DRAWING ROOM — Wicker Arm Chairs, Upholstered; Settee, Oak Tea Table, Oak Desk, Drop Leaf Tea Table, Folding Card Table, Coal Box, Curtains, Wilton Carpet, etc.

HALL—Mission Hall Stand, Gong, Chairs, Clock, Carpet, Stair Carpet, etc.

BEDROOM I. — Couch, Chest of Drawers, Table, Chairs, Curtains, Carpet, etc.

BEDROOM II.—Brass Bed and Mattress, Double Iron and Brass Bedstead and Mattresses, Maple Bureau and Washstand, Maple Chiffonier, Maple Chairs, Morris Chair, Curtains, Carpet, etc.

BEDROOM III.—Brass and Iron Bedstead and Mattresses, Enamel Washstand, Toilet Ware, Occasional Tables, Rush-seated Chair, Bamboo Shelves, Curtains, Carpet, etc.

NURSERY—Single Bed and Mattresses, Child's Cot, Oak Bureau and Washstand, Chairs, Tables, Carpet, Rugs, Fire Screen, etc.

BATHROOM — Chest of Drawers, Chair, Clothes Basket, Linoleum, etc.

KITCHEN—Kootenay Range, Gas Plate, Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Part Dinner Set, Crockery, Glassware, Jam Jars, etc.

Hose, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Benches, Wash Tubs and Board, Child's Motor Car and other Goods too numerous to mention.

On View Monday, February 8.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS, 410 and 411 Sayward Block.

CITY MARKET AUCTION

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 2 P. M.
Auction Sale

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Horses, Cows, 15 Pigs, 300 Rhode Island, Plymouth Rocks and other Chickens, Harness, Buggies, Produce and other Goods.

FRANCIS & HEMINGWAY
Phone 2484. **646 Fisgard Street.**

AUCTION SALE

Instructed by the owners we will sell on the premises,

923 COLLINSON STREET,

THURSDAY NEXT (Feb. 11)

At 2 p. m.

Entire contents of very well kept 6-room Cottage. Particulars later.

FORD & GREENWOOD,
Auctioneers. **Phone [illegible]**

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Duly instructed by the Mortgagee, will sell by Public Auction at the VICTORIA STORAGE & AUCTIONEERING CO.'s Rooms, 910 View Street, above Quadra Street, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11

A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, including:

First-class Piano Player, in good order; Upholstered Mahogany Drawing Room Suite, Upholstered Arm Chairs, Wicker Chairs, Occasional Tables, Jardinieres, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Wilton Carpet Rugs, Oak Extension Table, 6 Oak Diners, with Leather Seats; Oak Sideboard, Oak Sectional Bookcases, Sofa, Brussels Carpet Rugs, Dinner Service, Tea Service, Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, Heaters, Oak Bedroom Suite, Iron Bedsteads and Mattresses, Oak Bureaus and Washstands, Toilet Ware, Chairs, Carpets, Rugs, Household Linen, Blankets, Pillows, Vapor Bath, Drop-head "Singer" Sewing Machine, "Majestic" Range, Cooking Utensils, Kitchen Tables and Chairs, Oak Hall Stand, and other Goods too numerous to mention.

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS,
410 and 411 Sayward Block.
Phones 1324 and 1523.

MAYNARD & SONS

AUCTIONEERS.

Instructed by Mrs. D. M. Malin, we will sell at her residence, "Inglewood,"

1324 ST. DAVID STREET
(Oak Bay)
on

TUESDAY NEXT

2 p. m.

High Class Furniture and Effects

Including:

Hall—Mission Oak Hall Mirror and Hall Seat, Umbrella Stand, Centre Table, Brass Jardiniere, Drapes, Rugs, heavy Linoleum, etc.

Den—Very fine Mission Oak Flat-top Desk with drawers on both sides, Mission Oak Swivel Chair, Mission Oak Arm Chairs and Rockers, upholstered in leather; Round Mission Oak Centre Table, Large Mission Oak Chesterfield, with extra large Leather Cushions; Mission Oak Sectional Bookcase, very fine Mission Oak Ladies' Secretary, Mission Oak Jardiniere Stand, Large Fern, Electric Reading Lamp, and Ink Stand, combined; Rugs, Set of Mark Twain, Encyclopedia Britannica, Harvard Classics, and good assortment of other Books, Curtains, Drapes, etc.

Dining Room—Round Oak Extension Table, 6 Oak Leather-seated Dining Chairs, large Mission Oak Leather Upholstered Morris Chair, Oak Rockers, Reed Arm Chairs and Rockers, Plants, Jardiniere Stand, Drop-head Singer Sewing Machine, Electric Kettle, Toaster and Iron, Mahogany Mantel Clock, Ornaments, Limoges Dinner Set, Chinaware, Cutlery, several pieces of Cut Glass, Circassian Walnut Rocker, Sewing Basket, large Carpet, Rugs, Cushions, Curtains, Drapes, etc., Tennis Bats.

Bedrooms—Handsome all-brass Bedstead, Spring and Roll-edge Mattress, Child's all-brass Cot and Mattress, Circassian Walnut Bedroom Suite, consisting of Dresser, Dressing Table, Commode, Rocker and Chair; Mahogany finish Cedar Linen Chest, Curtains and Drapes, extra heavy Cork Linoleum, Rugs, Electric Extension Reading Lamp, Brass Fender, Lot of Bedding, etc.; Single all-brass Bedstead, Spring and Mattress; Oak Dresser, Oak Rocker, Invalid Table, Mahogany Screen, heavy Linoleum, Curtains, lot of Bedding, Stair and Upstair Hall Carpet.

Kitchen—Malleable Range, Kitchen Table, Inlaid Linoleum, Chairs, Cooking Utensils, etc.

Basement and Outside—White Enamel Refrigerator, several lengths of Garden Hose, Step Ladder, Grindstone, several Garden Sprays, lot of Carpenters' Tools, Wringer, Clothes Basket, Lawn Mower, Lawn Marker, Garden Tools, Iron Garden Roller, 9 Hens and 1 Cockerel, Wheelbarrow, and Bowser Gasoline Pump, etc. On view Monday afternoon from 2 o'clock to 5 o'clock, and morning of sale. Take Oak Bay car to St. David Street.

MAYNARD & SONS, **Auctioneers.**

AUCTION SALE

Under and by virtue of a landlord's distress warrant, I have distrained the goods an chattels of William Raymond, consisting of a lot of Fine Household Furniture, such as Fumed Oak Cabinet, Fumed Oak Dining Chairs, Fumed Oak Dresser and Bed, Fumed Oak Library Table, Fumed Oak Extension Table, Easy Chairs, Carpets, Sewing Machine, etc., and will offer the same for sale at Public Auction in the Alexandra Block, corner of Cadboro Bay Road and Bowker Avenue, on Wednesday next, February 10th, at 10:30 a.m.

Terms of sale: Cash.

F. G. RICHARDS, Sheriff,
Bailiff for Landlord.

Sheriff's Office,
Victoria, B.C., February 6th, 1915.
Take the Uplands Car

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

MESSRS. STEWART WILLIAMS & CO.

Duly instructed by George Fraser, Esq., will sell by Public Auction at his farm, "BREAMAR," KEATINGS, V. & S. Railway, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18

AT 11 O'CLOCK

A quantity of his Registered Thoroughbred Horses and Mares, Cows, Pigs, Poultry, etc, including: 10 Thoroughbred Horses and Mares (registered); 10 First-class and Well Broken Saddle Horses, 10 Grade Jersey-Holstein Milch Cows, 40 Pigs, 200 Head of Poultry, including: Chickens, Ducks and Turkeys; a quantity of Baled Straw, Roots, Seed Oats and Peas, 2 Farm Buggies, Thoroughbred Hackney Mare, Harness and Buggy, has won many prizes; and other Goods too numerous to mention.

For further particulars and terms apply to:

The Auctioneer, STEWART WILLIAMS,
410 and 411 Sayward Block.
Phones 1324 and 1523.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

If you have Furniture or Ranges to sell, let us value it. We give you best prices in [illegible] We have a good stock of Furniture, etc., for sale, including several fine pieces of Old English Furniture. Give us a call, our prices are right.

G. FERRIS

[illegible] Phone 1530

SUBALTERN'S DAY IN FIRING LINE

"Britain Will Want Every Man Who Can Hold a Rifle to Stand in the Breach" in Defense of His Country.

The struggle drags on, and for many of us it has been, and will be, impossible to lend any physical aid.

In the mornings, with our feet on the fender, we read the news from the front. "The Allies have made sensible progress at ——." "The enemy's position has been taken at ——." But what of the cost? We wake up sometimes in the night and think of our friends in the trenches. A kind of shame fills us. We remind ourselves that but for some defect of eye or limb or that if we had not been born a decade too soon we too should be in the firing line playing our part with them.

Perhaps. But it can never be proved. And it is something of a boast for a man, who has not been tried, that he is able to live up to the traditions of the British Army. Especially boastful now, when all that the tradition is demanding of our men is not realized in England and is not realizable.

It was a very thin line that held the German Army back from Calais. It is no secret now that the enemy's heavy guns outranged and outnumbered ours, and for days we could give them little or no adequate reply. The men who played their part in this inferno knew that they were holding the gate against the Hun. If the line had broken anywhere the inundation would have swept through.

* * * * *

The orders sent to the trenches were to "Hold on at all costs," and the company commander thanked God that the appalling uncertainty was over. It made everything simple. He had only to hang on. His company might be wiped out, but it would have served its purpose and held the enemy back. The wounded and dying could have no reproach for him. It is not an easy alternative that for a young officer—either to yield ground, which is perhaps essential, or to sacrifice 80 per cent. of his men.

A shell struck the front wall of the trench and buried five men. They cried out, "We are buried alive." The subaltern's face was pitted by the debris, but he crawled to the men, whose nerves were shattered for a moment by the explosion, and spoke to them like a father. A young giant cried and laughed and swore and then pushed his head over the parapet again. He was look-out man of his platoon.

Eight days on end in the trenches. Shrapnel fire from dawn till night. After a few rounds the enemy would find the range. Machine gun fire enfilading them; men sniping them from among the trees in a wood. The great shells from the siege guns tear the earth up all round, great yawning graves, sixteen feet broad. The subaltern takes out his watch. Twenty-four shells in a minute. He reckons that there are eight howitzers and four siege guns playing on his trench alone. They fall with a nerve-wracking concussion. The men stoop and squat in the filth and mud; they are cramped and cold. The day drags on; they can do nothing.

* * * * *

Luckily they are dug deep in. They had time in the night for that after their long march, though they were dead beat and wanted to lie down in a two-foot trench. They said they could do no more. "We're done in, sir." The subaltern was a boy just commissioned to fill in the gaps. It was his first trench.

"We are three feet down now, sir. The captain never had them deeper."

But he kept them at it. He lent them a hand. It needs a "touch" to make tired men dig when they are falling asleep over their spades.

Then at three, before they had slept, there was a night attack. It was the usual thing, the enemy crawling up to the barbed wire entanglements, which had been broken by shell fire during the day. The night is dark and misty. Suddenly the machine gun opens fire. Three hundred rounds. Then a lull, just time enough to fall asleep. Then it is turned on again like a hose slowly sweeping the trench. The observation man is hit. He and one man who is sniped are the only casualties during the night. The enemy's tactics are to murder sleep, to exhaust and unnerve the men who are holding the trenches, to wear down the resistance of the thin line before their masses are poured in to the attack.

* * * * *

But it was the lot of this company to attack. After sitting still under shellfire for eight days in the same trench they were relived for billeting in a village. Behind the trench they passed one of the batteries that had been brought up to hold the enemy's fire, broken and out of action, the gunners lying dead behind the guns. They had fought to a standstill. They moved out at ten at night, but at five in the morning they are standing to arms. Orders had come for them to attack a strong position of the enemy at daybreak. They advanced crawling on their stomachs or making little rushes of five yards at a time under a withering fire of rifles, machine guns and shrapnel. There was little or no dead ground. At two o'clock the subaltern found himself with what remained of his company, eighteen strong. The regiments on each side had retired, but he had no orders. He sent a man back, but he did not return. At twilight he mustered his men at the edge of a wood. They were moved on to entrench in another spot. Rations and a dollop of rum put new strength into them. They had had no time to think about food all day. They were digging most of the night. In the morning they were shelled out of their new position. They retired and advanced and retired again. At night the shattered brigade rallied and came on once more and reoccupied the trenches, driving the Germans out at the point of the bayonet.

But the subaltern was not in this. He had a bullet through his cheek and the fragment of a shrapnel in his left arm. As he lay in the trench waiting for night and the stretcher-bearers—men of his own regimental band—he though of death for the first time. One of his men had described the action as "hell," thinking of the presence of the dead by his side all day, or worse, of comrades mutilated and in pain. It was a hell worth dying in, or having lived through.

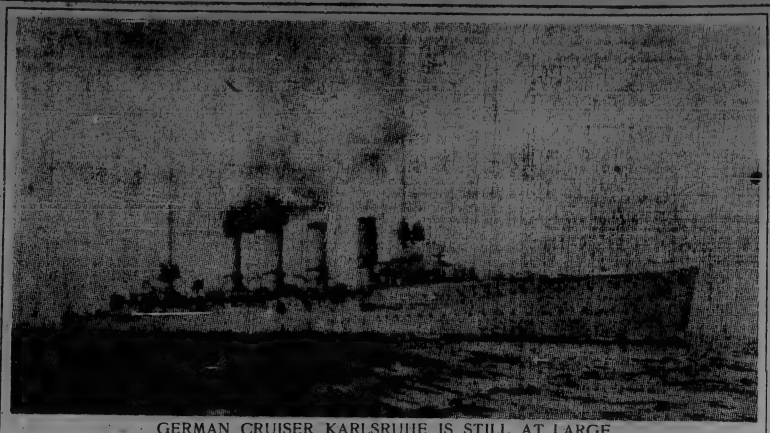
When England emerges from her trial it will be a grand thing to remember that one was among the "happy few."

* * * * *

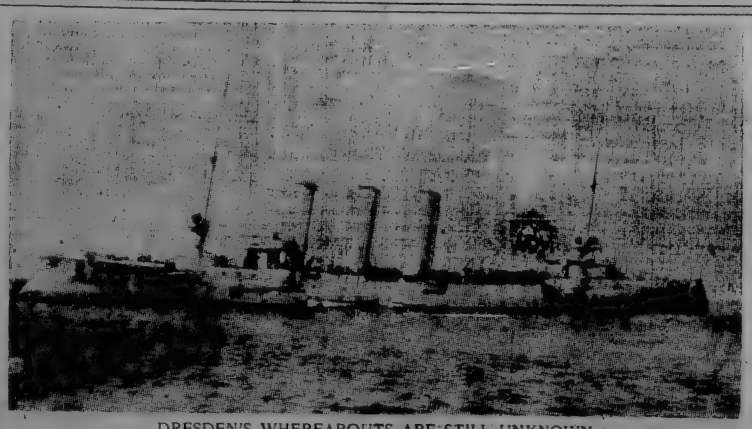
The subaltern is back in the trenches. He has seen the heedless crowds in the Strand. Officers who have been in the firing line for months are passing backwards and forwards now on ninety-six hours' leave. They see the kinema-booth disgorge its crowd; they read the racing and football news in the papers, and pray for an invasion on the East Coast. One man in the Indian Army, who had not seen Europe for eight years, had five hours at home. "I don't think I could stick it again," he said, "even if I get leave."

The line is closer now; the supports deeper; the artillery reinforced; the men refreshed by good food and sleep. But the wave will spend itself again and we shall want every men who can hold a rifle to stand in the breach.

Every man who is training in England now to fill in the gap is playing his part in his own degree. When the war is over he will feel happy in his mind. But what of the young man who is keen of sight and sound of limb, who is bound by no ties and who yet stands by; the man who is of too dull and stockish a mind to be awakened; "the gentlemen in England now abed?" Perhaps only when he reads in the History of the War the bald uncensored facts will he realize that he was needed, that when his country was bleeding he did not come to her aid.—Edmund Candler in The London Mail.



GERMAN CRUISER KARLSRUHE IS STILL AT LARGE
Whereabouts of this commerce raider have been a mystery for several weeks.



DRESDEN'S WHEREABOUTS ARE STILL UNKNOWN
When last heard of this enemy cruiser, after escaping from Falkland Islands engagement had left Punta Arenas.

H. A. C. IN ACTION

Only Forty Yards Separate the Hostile Trenches—Discomfort Only Understood by Experience

The following is an extract from the letter of an officer in the Honorable Artillery Company, now in the trenches:

"You can have no idea of the state the trenches are in now. In the front line the men were up to their knees in water in one trench, and in mud in another. In my line one end was waist-deep in water, but the end we used was only deep in mud—up to our knees in places. Four of our men got firmly wedged in the mud in a narrow trench connecting ours with the front one, and it was anxious work getting them out, as it was a bit of a race with time, and took eight hours. If they had stuck there till dawn they would have been shot down for a certainty.

"It seems almost incredible that we and the Germans are sometimes separated by only forty yards, but there it is. By the afternoon we were getting pretty exhausted, but the thought that we had only to stick it out till the evening kept us going. The rain came on in torrents, and the trench began to fill up with water. The discomfort can only be understood by being experienced. Time went on and no relief appeared. Then we heard that by some mistake we had to stay there another twenty-four hours. You can imagine how we felt, but it is greatly to the credit of everyone that nobody grumbled a bit; some of them started to sing songs and tell stories to cheer up the others. I was dead beat, but manaj sticking it out.

"The news from other trenches was not encouraging—men were collapsing, and had to be carried back to a barn behind—their legs numbed with cold from standing in water. I thought I was all right, but when called up to get more provisions into the trench, my legs gave way, and I was flat in the mud and everything I was carrying upset. They advised me to go down after that, and I was escorted to a barn 100 yards back, where the sick were waiting for stretchers and assistance. . . . After a long time we started to struggle back; some were carried, others supported. I managed to walk, only taking four falls en route. We received every attention from our men who had not been in the trenches, and lay down and slept like logs. We spent next day in the farm which acts as headquarters, then marched here, and are in reserve now. The night after we left the farm it was destroyed by shell fire, and some men killed.

Japan's Commissioner

TOKIO, Feb. 6.—Admiral Sotokichi Uriu, vice-president of the Japanese Commission to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, accompanied by his wife, left Yokohama today for the United States on board the steamer Tenyo Maru. A large gathering of Japanese and Americans bade farewell to the commissioner.

SCATTERED THE GERMANS

Lancashires Fire on Germans Who Attempted Night Attack—Surprised and Severely Cut Up

Private Roberts, of the Wiltshire Regiment, has written an interesting account of his experiences while on the firing line to his friends at Salisbury, which is reproduced in The Times of that city as follows:

Night had fallen, and we again started on the track. We had just got to the end of the village when another surprise awaited us. The end of the village was thickly lined with big trees, there was an alley to our left, and a mansion house on our right. Just as we were on the turn of these trees, a rifle shot rang out, followed by three more. At first we thought we were being charged by the German cavalry (it was quite dark, and we could not see), and our troops scattered to each side of the road. We could do no more, for we were marching in fours, and we could not fire because we should have only killed one another. Things were now quiet, so we fixed bayonets and searched that place, but could not find a soul. It was believed that the shots were fired from the alley and the mansion house which I mentioned. Anyway, each shot found a mark, one hitting Captain Stoddart's groom in the stomach. I saw this poor fellow laid out as I was standing close by holding a horse which had got loose. I never saw the end of him, but the poor fellow died; also two more were laid to rest in the same village.

We advanced further, and we came to a railway crossing, and in contact with the enemy. It seems that those men who had fired on us were the enemy's outpost waiting for us to pass through this village, so they could report to their people our advance. We took up a position on the right, for we could not do so on our left, and there was no cause to, for there was a river there, and that side was safe. We opened fire as quickly as possible, and drove the enemy away. We advanced further up the road, when we came to some small woods. Here we could distinctly hear the Germans, and we made the gutters our position. We had got to this place so quietly that they did not hear us. There we lay, and, with heavy, beating hearts, awaited orders. D Company, which was on our right, sent six men across the other side of the road, and one of these men got so close to the Germans that he was able to hear them talking. He came back and reported that the Germans were in the wood. We still waited, and presently we heard them ourselves. They were whistling to one another, and I believe if we had kept quite still they would have come right into the road; for they were not aware we were there; but all of a sudden, someone shouted, "Halt, who goes there?" The whistling stopped; there was no answer, and then we blazed away for all we were worth. When we ceased firing, we could hear them scattering in all directions, and I think they scattered right into our people, who were waiting for them on our right, and got severely cut about."

LOST GERMAN SCOUT

Various Incidents in Fighting by Soldier—Zeppelins Brought Down—Houses on Fire

Corporal T. H. McLaren, who has been serving as a dispatch rider with the Indian Expeditionary Force at the front in Northern France for some time, has returned to England wounded. In describing his experience, he said: "I had to go out along with another dispatch rider who had left his machine in a barn about four miles from our place. It was very dark and simply pouring rain, and as the trouble was water in the magneto, we decided to tow the machine home. While we were standing there it was obvious that a terrible battle was raging only a matter of yards from us. The shells were whizzing through the air in rapid succession, and when they exploded it looked just like great showers of large yellow stars. The noise they were making along with the cracking of the rifles in the trenches was awful. Away to the right several houses were blazing, casting a red glow over the sky and the country round about for miles. It was a great sight.

"Today a Zeppelin came hovering over the firing lines. As soon as it made its appearance several of our aeroplanes started in pursuit and chased it back again to the German side. It was fine to see our gunners potting at the enemy's aeroplanes. Whenever a German aeroplane comes within range, its occupants are soon informed of the fact. I have seen two of them brought down now. Tonight our big guns have started again to "disturb their sleep," but the range seems a bit longer. One of our dispatch riders had a very exciting experience last night. He was carrying a dispatch when he overtook a mounted man who stopped him and asked him if this was the way to ——. As the stranger spoke in broken English our chap's suspicions were aroused, so he asked him who he was and what his business was at ——. Realizing that he was going to be questioned too closely, the stranger wheeled his horse round and galloped off, firing three rounds as he went. Luckily he missed every time. It is thought he was a German scout who had got across our lines and lost his way."

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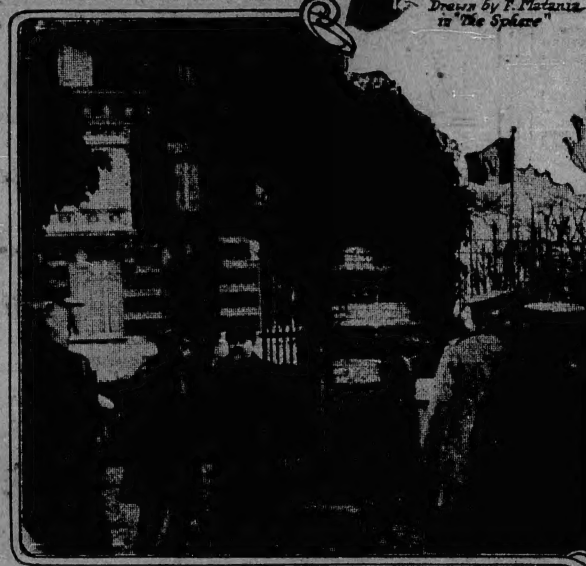
THE BRITISH ARMY AT WAR

His Majesty's Visit to the Front

Drawn by F. Matania in "The Sphere"



King George and President Poincaré on the Occasion of the First Visit Paid by a British Sovereign to Troops in the Field Since Dettingen, One Hundred Seventy One Years Ago

Drawn by S. Begg in "Illustrated London News"

King George Meeting the King of the Belgians "On the Last Corner of Belgian Soil Left to That Suffering Nation"

What Britain Is Doing in The War

[By Lovat Fraser]

There are signs of restiveness in some quarters in France and Russia regarding Great Britain's share in the war. It is supposed that our preparations are too deliberate, and, to put it bluntly, that we are not putting enough men into the field. These impressions are not shared by the French and Russian Governments, nor at the Army Headquarters of our Allies, where the present position is perfectly well understood. They are merely prevalent in uninformed circles, and there is some reason to believe that they have been partly prompted by German agents. Nevertheless these things are being said, and it is very necessary to reply to them as simply and clearly as possible.

To some extent it is our own fault that these erroneous ideas have obtained currency in France and Russia. The cry of "Business as usual" has done an infinity of mischief, and has been the cause of grave misunderstanding. It has always been both stupid and untrue. Business can never be "as usual" when the nation is waging the greatest struggle it has ever known, but France and Russia resent the cry because in their countries nearly all business has stopped save that of work for the war. Then another cause of misunderstanding has been the excessive noise made by all our preparations for the succour of the wounded and the relief of the distressed. Neither France nor Russia has been able to emulate our tremendous efforts in this direction, because they are dealing with vastly greater numbers. They are a little puzzled by what we do, and are inclined to say: "Are you turning all your energies to philanthropy or are you engaged in waging war?" Then they scoff rather enviously at the comforts we lavish upon our troops in the field, and think we molly-coddle them, though an hour's stroll at any points from Ypres to La Bassee would quickly dispel this illusion.

We have been depicted as stolidly and rather lazily preparing on the assumption that the war may not be over in less than three years. Nothing can be further from the truth, for although we are willing to maintain this struggle not for three but for thirty years, our whole aim is to overthrow Germany at the earliest possible moment.

The Conscription Question

Many people in France and Russia condemn us because we have not introduced conscription. The answer to that complaint implies the answer to nearly all the other points. It is that we have enlisted all the men we can possibly train and arm and equip at the present moment, and if at the outbreak of war we had adopted conscription and every other known expedient we should have had no more men in the fighting line today.

What have we done? We sent our small but highly efficient Expeditionary Force to France, and thereby we did all that France had ever been led to expect from us. It was a few days late, but had it been five days earlier the opening phase of the war would probably have followed exactly the same course. The retreat to the Marne was due to circumstances over which the British Army had no control. We have since sent to France reinforcements far in excess of any suggestion previously made. We have a million more men (I am dealing with round figures) who will be sent to the front when they are ready. We shall raise another million or more as reserves for these new armies. The Frenchman or the Russian who talks rather at random says: "But why don't you send these men forward?" Because they are not trained and armed, and unless there are guns to accompany them. The normal strength of our land forces was known to all the world. When we were confronted with the problem of arming another million or two men we had to a large extent to make and lay down the machinery for the manufacture of their weapons and equipment. We have said little about this, but we have done it. If, as some of our French friends seem to urge, we had by a conscription law compelled every able-bodied man in the land to take up arms, we should have been no nearer victory today, because we did not possess the arms. Above all, we had not got the necessary artillery, as everybody knows and as every book of reference shows. Moreover, we had not got the ammunition for the immense new armaments which were required.

What The New Armies Must Do

We are getting all these wants supplied and are working night and day, but it takes time. A million bayonets are by themselves of no use for the task which lies ahead. When we put our new armies into the field they must go in overwhelming strength and not in driblets. They must have ammunition in quantities sufficient to keep on fighting all the way to the Rhine and beyond. They must have guns enough to batter away at the German defences until they have broken them down. They must be trained and disciplined, and not sent to the front quite raw. If we have had to do all this since the war began, no one in Russia and France has any ground for complaint. Our military limitations were known to all, and certainly to the French and Russian Ministers and Armies. It may surprise some of our critics in Paris and Petrograd to know that one hears in this country very much the same sort of things about themselves, though never in quarters where the situation is understood. We do not jump to the unseemly conclusion that our Allies are not doing as much as they might. The onlookers in France and Russia should regard as with a like confidence.

The course of this war is bound up in all countries with the question of military supplies. In this country we have had to face the further problem of organising and training our men. Germany will in future be troubled more and more about supplies, while the Allies will steadily accumulate abundance of munitions of war. I think it would clear up a great deal of misconception if the Government permitted our newspapers to raise the veil and reveal a glimpse of the extraordinary and almost inconceivable activity which prevails throughout this country in preparation for the Summer campaign. It would also promote a better understanding if they invited parties of French and Russian journalists to see what we are doing. A few French statesmen have been here privately already, and have gone back satisfied and reassured.

I have said nothing about the work of our Navy, nothing about the smaller campaigns we are waging elsewhere, nothing about the manifest and inevitable advantages we enjoy by reason of our comparative immunity from attack and our larger resources. I have simply tried to answer the inquiry, "Why don't you send more men?" Germany knows better than our friendly critics. She realizes the full significance of our efforts, and hates and denounces us in proportion.—London Daily Mail.

Gurkhas' Great Aversion to Aeroplanes

An interesting narrative of his experiences in that historical corner of Belgium which has seen the hottest fighting of the war was told to a Daily Telegraph representative by Corporal George Welsby, of "The Blues" (Royal Horse Guards). Corporal Welsby, who in times of peace is a constable of the Metropolitan Police, has just returned home convalescent after receiving a shrapnel bullet-wound in the leg.

Speaking of their work in the trenches, Corporal Welsby referred to the difficulty of arming the men at first. In the ordinary way the Horse Guards are armed with sword and revolver, and for some time the close proximity of the enemy's trenches rendered their revolvers efficient weapons. The service revolver, however, fires a bullet of lead, and it was found that officers and men captured with these cartridges in their possession were shot out of hand by the Germans, who apparently regarded the leaden bullet as a species of "dum dum." When this became known an order for the destruction of all lead-bulletted ammunition was given, and the men were supplied with rifles.

Much has been said of the lighter side of the trench warfare, and Corporal Welsby saw his share of this. So close were the enemy's trenches at times that the men frequently bombarded the Germans with empty tins after a meal. They had orders to throw all tins in front of the trenches, in order that any night attack by the enemy might be revealed by the tins being kicked in the advance, and this gave ample excuse for daily fusillades of bully-beef tins against the enemy's trenches.

"The Indians are fine," said Corporal Welsby. "But there's one funny thing about them—they can't let an aeroplane pass without firing at it. It doesn't matter whether it's German, French, or British, you can't keep their rifles down when they hear it. One day I was with some Gurkhas in charge of a transport wagon when a British aeroplane passed over. Up went all their rifles at once, and they began blazing away at it for all they were worth. Try as hard as I could I couldn't make the little chaps stop until it was out of range, but fortunately none of them hit it."

Corporal Welsby had the satisfaction of witnessing a most thrilling air duel. A Taube was making a scouting flight over the British lines, but to avoid disclosing their position the men were not allowed to fire. Just as the Taube passed overhead two British machines rose to meet it, and a most exciting duel took place right above the trenches. The German turned to escape, but was too late, and the three machines, darting round, above and below each other like huge birds, were engaged for several minutes, until a lucky shot from one of the British machines brought the German fluttering down.

Corporal Welsby is one of a family of soldiers, having no less than six brothers now at the front, and at present he is the only one wounded—a record he is very anxious to retain for their sakes.

Artillery's Part in Repulse of Prussian Guard

[From an officer who took part in the fight against the Prussian Guard on November 11.]

The account already given of the repulse of the attack by the Prussian Guard on November 11 was necessarily brief, and no reference was made to the prominent and, indeed, decisive part played by the artillery. After the enemy had broken through our front line, the situation became most serious, for there were only two field companies of Royal Engineers available at the moment as a reserve in this quarter.

On the right front of the German attack, firing through open spaces between the woods, were a heavy battery and a field battery, which dealt havoc among the attackers both before and after they reached our line. But the Germans continued to come on almost up to the guns, some bodies being picked up at a distance of only seventy yards from them.

Realising that all might be lost unless a firing line of some kind could be established, the battery officers managed to form a line of gunners, regimental cooks and details of various descriptions. These men stood firm, kept up a steady rifle fire, and checked the assault at a most critical moment, thus enabling other troops to come up to repel it more completely.

At another point five sapper cooks attacked a house containing some Germans who were sniping a French battery at short range. They drove an equal number of Germans from the house, capturing three of them.

One of our artillery officers who was observing for his battery from a building near the firing line found himself completely cut off and in rear of the Germans, who had gained our advanced trenches.

Not at all perturbed by the strangeness of his situation, and recognizing that a turn of affairs had given him a unique opportunity, he continued for two whole days to direct the fire of the guns by telephone, subsequently rejoining our troops by night.

Another officer of the same regiment who was employed on a similar duty also had a strange experience. Stationed in one of our advanced trenches, he was engulfed in the wave of Germans who suddenly appeared from the mist and pressed on past the trench in which he was ensconced. He then found himself stranded high and dry between the two advancing masses of the enemy. Running down the rear of the front column he succeeded in the fog in escaping to the flank without being noticed.

"Vorwaerts" and "Nein"

It speaks wonders for German discipline that their officers should be able to get so much out of their men. But an incident which occurred recently in front of one of our battalions shows that the demands made are sometimes beyond the limit of human endurance.

The Germans were holding the edge of a wood and in order to attack our trenches had to advance across an open space of some 300 yards. After much shouting and cries of "Vorwaerts!" (Forward!) the first assault was delivered. It was repelled, and the enemy retired to the shelter of the wood. The assault was repeated a second and then a third time, being on each occasion preluded by louder exhortations.

Once again did our listening men hear shouts of "Vorwaerts!" but on this occasion these were greeted with loud exclamations of "Nein!" "Nein!" (No!), and no advance was made.

The way in which our troops have been supplied is admittedly one of the features of the campaign. In fact, it is probably not saying too much to state that no soldiers in the field have ever been so well fed as are ours today. Full credit for this must be given to the branch of the British Army concerned (Army Service Corps), and the whole-hearted co-operation and assistance of the French railway authorities.

Havildar Gagna Singh

Havildar Gagna Singh, 57th Wilde's Rifles, was the first Indian to be recommended for the V.C., says a special correspondent of The Times, writing from Boulogne. He arrived in the hospital ship one afternoon, a bundle of splints and bandages, but very cheerful and full of heart. He has five bullet wounds, one in the leg, one in the chest, one in each hand, and one on the scalp from a revolver shot fired point-blank. Here is his account of the action in which he was wounded:

The havildar and fifteen men of his regiment were attacked in their trench before dawn. The enemy were stopped for some seconds by the barbed wire entanglements and lost heavily before they broke through. In the hand-to-hand struggle that ensued the havildar shot the German officer whose bullet grazed his head. He took his sword from him and killed the more before he was brought down by the bullet in his leg. He was left for dead, the sole survivor of his party.

Gagna Singh is a Dogra from Tikan, a small village in the Mirpur district. The regiment was stationed at Ferozepore. He is the first man to be taken to hospital in Boulogne, but at Indian is expected to arrive shortly.

THE BRITISH ARMY AT WAR

The London Scottish In Their First Fight

From Drawing by Ernest Prater in "The Graphic," London

Heroism of The West Kents

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent) Regiment has covered itself with glory, General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien's praise in a speech to the 1st Battalion included the following: "There is not another battalion that has made such a name for itself as the Royal West Kent; everybody is talking of you." This is supplemented by a warm tribute from General Forestier Walker in the form of a field telegram addressed to the officer commanding (Lieutenant-Colonel A. Mostyn). The telegram, dated October 30, is as follows:

"The Chief Staff Officer of the 2nd Corps wishes to express his admiration of the gallant conduct of the West Kent Regiment during the last few days of severe fighting. The splendid spirit displayed by the regiment fully upheld its traditions when 100 years ago his grandfather, Colonel Walker, had the honor to command it at Vimiera."

Another field telegram to Lieutenant-Colonel Mostyn was as follows: "Please express to West Kents admiration of the 3rd and 5th Divisions for their gallant conduct during the last ten days' fighting. They have borne the brunt in several critical situations and have never given ground except by order. We much regret their heavy losses."

The work of the regiment which has earned such praise was chiefly the holding of the British line near Neuve Chapelle between October 24 and October 28, and its gallant stand is told in narratives from the front.

Havoc of "Black Marias"

"The area covered by the firing, support, and communication trenches of my own company," says one writer, "was approximately 150 yards each way, and into this area the Germans turned the fire of several of their 6in. howitzers, commonly called 'Black Marias,' as well as three or four field guns, in addition to rifles and machine gun fire. On October 25 the Germans located our support trench, putting 10 or 12 shells right into it. Luckily our men had been shifted to a safer spot.

"The 26th was the day on which the enemy determined to launch a real attack, and the shelling that day was the worst I have ever experienced. The fire was terrific; no sooner was the debris cleared from the explosion of one shell when the next was heard; and at one time I reckoned they were falling at the rate of 100 an hour. Everything was wrecked; the support trench was rendered impassable as well as the communication trench, so that to reach the fire trench we had to double across 150 yards of open ground.

"About 2 p.m., owing to several 6in. shells having actually burst in the fire trench, both wrecking part of the trench and burying men alive under the debris, it was necessary to send up extra men with shovels to clear the debris. Ten men volunteered for the job, and armed with two shovels each raced for the fire trench. Luckily only one was hit, and then the work of digging out the entombed men began. No easy job, as owing to the parapet being wrecked and to a heavy machine gun and rifle fire, to say nothing of 6in. shells which were falling within a few yards of the trench, it was impossible to stand up to dig; as it was, three of the ten volunteer diggers were hit to my own knowledge, and more may have been.

Ten Shells a Minute

"As soon as dusk fell extra men were pushed up in twos and threes to try to get across the fire-swept area from the supports to the fire trench, but in spite of the darkness many were hit. And then started the worst shrapnel fire I have ever experienced. At one time the shells were bursting at the rate of ten a minute, and dirt from the parapet was continually knocked all over the men. Thinking I ought to take a peep to the front into the night, I incautiously put my head above the parapet, when a shell, bursting almost in my face, knocked me over and rendered me useless for the rest of the fight.

"Two hours after I was knocked over, and in spite of the loss of all its officers (Beeman and Harding becoming casualties before dark) and the loss of over fifty men, the remainder of the company held their ground and met the Germans with rifle fire and the bayonet. From what I have since heard, not only did the regiment gain great credit by their resolute action in holding their position, but also when the line was broken on our left, subsequent to the 25th, the action of the regiment saved that part of the line from a very serious situation."

Cool Soldier's Cigarette

Another, describing the events of October 27, says: "It is difficult to state the Germans' actions, movement by movement, but it is clear that they wished to get round the back of our fire trenches, but owing to the determined manner in which our men held the road with odds of roughly four to one against them, the enemy was frustrated in his attempt. Great credit was due to Color-Sergeant-Major Penny on this day for the cool manner in which he behaved—walking along smoking a cigarette and entirely collected, his action acting as a great steadier on the men in this critical situation, since at this time there was a gap of at least 400 yards on the left of our line of trenches.

"Now as the enemy saw that the road was denied them, they decided to extend their right and so overlap our flank, but further down the road D Company, who were then in reserve, conformed to our movements, so extending our lines. This was still insufficient, and the Germans got into a village on our left flank, having thus completely broken through the British front line.

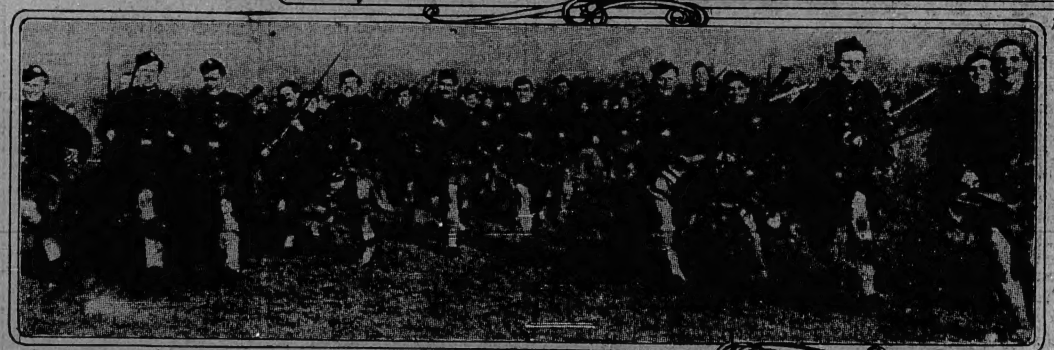
Under Fire of Friend and Foe

"On October 28 we were told that a combined force of British, French and native troops were going to make an attack and retake the trenches lost the previous day. Consequently our artillery started shelling Neuve Chapelle very heavily. But in the meantime the enemy were also shelling our trenches preparatory to an attack. They were beginning to develop their attack, and when the Allies discovered this they devoted their efforts to attempting to shell the hostile infantry, but unfortunately their shots fell short, and we in the fire trenches were subjected to both shrapnel and heavy artillery fire from both friend and foe.

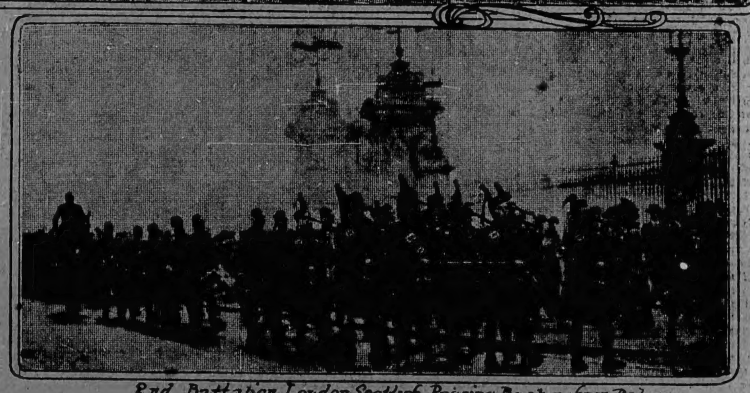
"About 2:45 p.m., the German attack having developed more quickly than our own, they were able to push a force of about 400 men through the gap which had yet to be filled. From our point of view in the fire trenches it was impossible to do anything beyond getting two men to fire over the left traverse of the left trench. Shortly after this we had a number of shots in our backs, but these ceased in about fifteen minutes. I myself was in the fire trench, and consequently can give no actual account of what went on in the support and reserve trenches. But at dusk I took a small party to visit the headquarter and reserve trenches, and I found the Germans had been there but had departed.

"Thus ended five days of very severe fighting, and the regiment had managed to hold the line allotted to them without once having been compelled to withdraw, although at times the enemy had completely turned our flank and were behind us."

2nd Battalion at Quick Drill



A Bayonet Charge by the London Scottish



2nd Battalion London Scottish Passing Buckingham Palace

London Territorials in The Firing Line

Among the Territorial battalions at the front is the 13th County of London (Princess Louise's). Writing to his parents of Putney, a young private (Hubert Parker)—only 19 years of age—gives the following cheery account of life in the trenches. Just before starting, he had the chance of a commission. He is now glad that he was privileged to start at once and have real experience in the ranks:

"My baptism was quite tame; it consisted of digging trenches by night, while some nice kind snipers endeavored to pot me every time I showed myself. Anyhow, to quote the Army vernacular, it was a 'wash-out.' We got back to billet about four a.m., and spent the next day getting ready for the trenches. We occupied them for three days, and I came out with nothing more serious than frozen feet and shivering fits. There were very few casualties indeed, but many chaps cracked up with the cold.

"To come to details.

"We started off, and marched some five miles, with occasional bullets from snipers. We then got to our communication trenches, and ploughed along for some 200 yards until we got to the real things. We selected a loophole, and commenced an all-night vigil. The next morning we spent getting to our proper positions and digging ourselves proper 'funk' holes, where we hide if the enemy shell the trench. We had occasional shots at the enemy. After dinner (midday) it commenced to snow. I was so pleased. When night came I was put on guard, and had the interesting experience of crawling along a ditch between the trenches to see if I could observe anything. I crawled about 100 yards from our trenches, and stood up by a tree and listened to the Germans entrenching themselves. It was a very queer experience. Coming back one or two silly asses got jumpy and started firing, but luckily I was not hit. I have never been so cold in my life—one almost knocked one's rifle out of one's hand, one was so cold.

Interesting Experience

"I may say that I had four hours' sleep in, roughly, ninety-six hours. I had a very interesting experience the next day. At the back of our trenches on the right was a farm which contained drinking water, and I went back through our communication trenches to get water. One had to pass over about fifty yards or so of open ground, with one or two German snipers about. When we got there I appreciated for about the first time what a rotten thing war was. Of course, I have passed shelled houses by the dozen, and went over one place, but that had been used as a German h.q.; it did not strike one as being particularly rotten. This place did, however. There were about six animals lying about killed by shell-fire; great gaps in the roof and walls, but the inside with all the furniture lying about, books, papers and all manner of debris, showing how the occupants had departed in about ten minutes. I tell you it made one think.

"I've to be stuck on guard again. Cold! I should think that Dante's Hell for the traitors was warm compared to our trenches. I must say that the German snipers relieve the monotony of life. There is very little fighting done during the day; but if your head shows you hear 'Ping-ping,' and you duck again pretty quickly. They are great sportsmen. One man I potted at signalled 'Wash-out' (i.e., miss) with his spade. I had the position of another one pointed out to me, so I gave him ten rounds by way of greeting. I had no sooner stopped than the earth started flying about in all directions from his bally bullets.

"The next day we spent cleaning ammunition and digging the trenches deeper. Of course, I could not feel my feet, but otherwise I was quite fit. The only time I felt rotten was after my first night's guard, when I had been puddling about in this observation trench. I had some brandy (that flask of mine is a godsend), some hot tea, and did a little digging, and that pulled me together. That night we cleared out, other troops relieving us. I don't think I have described what it feels like to be under fire. I thought I should be deuced rotten, but instead of that it did not worry me at all."

How The Guards Retook Trenches at Ypres

Further details are to hand today of the heroic defence of Ypres by a single British division from October 18 to November 6. An officer who returned from the front said:

"A battery of the Royal Field Artillery, commanded by Major Christie, was ordered to support the infantry holding a ridge which was the critical position throughout the fighting, and which, though most fiercely attacked, was never lost. The battery went promptly into action, but by the time it had opened fire the Germans had got the range, and presently five German heavy and light batteries were at work on our single battery. The German plan was first to batter down the gun emplacements and trenches with high-explosive shells, and then to open up with shrapnel on the troops driven into the open.

"While the officers were talking a German shell struck Lieutenant Wood-Colonel Lambert in the arm and Major Christie in the shoulder. Major Christie stood up and continued to direct the fire of the battery amid a terrific fire from the German guns. The battery 'stuck it' until three guns were smashed and then they retired, as the position was too hot to hold. After nightfall they returned and had the supreme satisfaction of recovering their guns.

Imperishable Glory

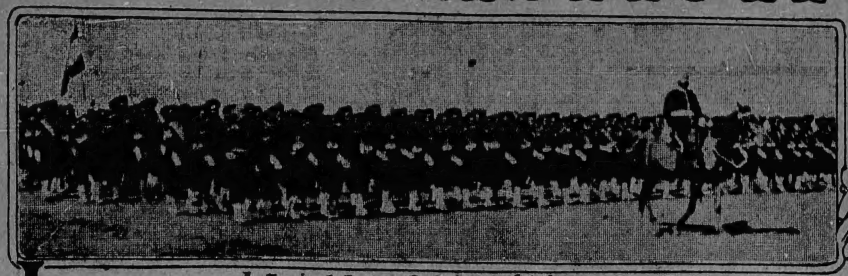
"The fighting about Ypres was of the most desperate description. It was there I saw the Guards go into action, and it was there, I may tell you, that these regiments—the Coldstream Guards, the Grenadier Guards, and the Scots Guards—covered themselves with imperishable glory and accomplished what I believe is held to be one of the finest military feats of the war.

"The Germans had been pounding the trenches held by a Scottish regiment to fragments with their high explosive shells, and the position had had to be evacuated. The order came to the Guards to retake these trenches. They went straight for them, with awful losses, drove the Germans out, established themselves there, and held the position in the face of a hellish fire for thirty-six hours. The Germans were in overwhelming strength; but they couldn't move the Guards. Their splendid resistance literally won the day for us.

"There is one thing on which the Guards particularly pride themselves. They have never let a trophy of any kind fall into the hands of the Germans. Hitherto they have always managed to get away with all their accoutrements and kit when they have been obliged to retire, or have destroyed what they could not take with them."

From another source we learn that the battery referred to at the beginning of the above statement was commanded by Major Christie for two hours until he was compelled to withdraw the men from the guns owing to the heavy fire, two guns having been destroyed and a very large number of men killed and wounded.

THE BRITISH ARMY AT WAR



A Typical Indian Regiment of Infantry

An Indian Camel Corps Typical of the Forces Operating in Persia

India's Forces Rally to Their King-Emperor

Dispatch Rider's Story of Four Months Under Fire

(Continued from last week, January 31)

September 14

Aroused at 4 a.m., the rain driving heavily in upon us. A tin of tea and some bread and cheese, and we go down the hill to the remains of a bridge. With difficulty we get our bikes through the mud and down on to the pontoon bridge and up the other side, almost exhausted with the strain of tugging and hauling. Through seas of mud to the bottom of the hill at Urbert, where we halt for a time. As we move on the enemy drops his shrapnel about us and causes us anxiety.

We make our headquarters in Verneuil and make ready for a big fight. We are engaged all along the ridge here. I have to return to the pontoon bridge and through to our guns engaged in firing over our hill. The enemy's shells burst on the side of the road and I expect to be blown to pieces at any moment. Lower down I face our guns referred to. The fire seems to be directly at me, but as the flash occurs the muzzle lifts and the blast of displaced air disconcerts me for the second.

Returning to Verneuil we find that the enemy are directing their attention to the village, and most of us seek the questionable protection of some farm-buildings. I have not many moments rest at such an anxious time, and leave with a despatch for another company. The route is in another direction, along a road being fired on by the enemy. I ride behind an ammunition-wagon that is tearing along as hard as its punished horses can race. This road and the fields on each side tell a tale of destruction, and I take in with a hurried glance the sight of our dead comrades stretched out beside their dead and dying horses. I push my engine to its limits and reach my destination (Soupir). Back again to headquarters; as I approach I can see only too well that shell fire has done a good share of its dastardly work. On the hill lie overturned wagons attached to terribly injured horses, while higher up, at our headquarters at Verneuil, we find many of our comrades dead and badly injured. The scene in this village street is indescribable.

I assist to place a badly injured man on a stretcher and cross over the road to help another; his clothes have been partly torn from him by a piece of shell, and his wounds are so terrible that I reel at the sight, I cannot assist him.

One of my intimate acquaintances is blown to pieces, his head only being recovered. The visit from this shell cost us seven killed, four wounded, fourteen horses and two wagons, and although matters were bad when I left a few moments before, I did not expect to return to such a scene of carnage. It sickens me, and I am not sorry to be hurried away on another message, although it is a ride through the line of fire. Another return. The enemy are still shelling us; our chances of getting away safely seem slender. As I write I hear that we have captured 12 of their guns, and I am sure that while we have lost many men, the enemy have fared badly.

As it gets dark I make my way over to our guns some miles away on the ridge at our rear, and have to cross and recross the pontoon bridge over the Aisne in the darkness. I was carrying messages from headquarters close to the firing line back to the guns posted on the heights across the river.

We cannot locate the enemy's fire even now, and my message contains instructions to alter the position of our guns. I rush the second bridge, learning that the enemy have dropped four shells close to it in half an hour. Get ready for a sleep on my return, the village yet being shelled, and we are ordered to lie down in our clothes and all ready armed.

September 15

I rise at four to go at speed with operation orders for the guns just referred to; the road is awful, and the pontoon bridge nearly breaks my heart. I have to go warily, as enormous holes have been made in my path by the shells. Nevertheless, I am thrown but not hurt; my machine damaged in places. Return to find our headquarters moved back to bottom of hill at Verneuil. Again I return to the guns on the ridge. My outward journey I shall never forget. It is light, and I attempt to rush a bridge that is under fire; I am badly thrown and my machine very much damaged. I am not hurt very much, except that one of my leggings is torn away; the leg pains me. The aeroplanes start off as a result of my message, and the direction of fire is again altering slightly. The road back is being shelled, and a cloud of earth blows in my face as a shell drops in a field on my left.

A rest now, and a sight of an English newspaper. This is about the first I have seen yet, and explains much of what has seemed difficult to us. It contains confirmation of our retreat. As I read this paper a shell bursts a few yards away, covers us with dust and earth, and smashes up an Army motor-car. Later, I attempt to go to the guns again. On my way my machine is pushed up the side from the pontoon bridge by German prisoners engaged in mending the path. The spectacle of Germans assisting a British rider with an operation message to the guns engaged in firing on their own soldiers is decidedly ludicrous and novel. We move to a barn adjoining a house on our right for the night. No night work, as we are through by cable to brigades, etc.

Signallers on Their Way to the Front

A Type of Infantry Officer

Wonderful Escapes

September 16

Up at 5:30. We have not long to wait for the enemy's shrapnel. We cannot locate his guns, which are causing us trouble. Twice I go forward to our "heavies" (i.e., heavy guns). On one journey the firing is heavy, and I tremble freely when I am out of the line and range. The village of Verneuil, just less than a mile along and on the hill, is almost destroyed, and we hope a chateau that we have turned into a hospital will be spared.

I find out the foregoing particulars as I pass through the village on my way to a brigade in action. They are being shelled heavily, and the whirr of the enemy's shrapnel is all around. Men climbing the rise do so in the doubtful shelter of the hedges and bushes. I leave my machine, and in the half-mile walk I throw myself to the ground four times to minimize my chances of being hit. Once, as I am flat on my face beside a dead horse, a piece of metal buries itself with a thud in the mud a few feet away. Needless to say, I leave as long an interval as possible before I begin my return.

Another journey at night out to the guns. I think the outward and return journey has taken a few years off my life. Along the ridge occupied by our troops a large farm is alight and stands a blazing mass on the sky line. I learn that we had put a large number of German wounded there, but they could not all be got out in time.

September 17

Out at 4:30 a.m. A terrible prospect, raining in torrents, a high wind, cold and wet under foot. The enemy open fire on us early, and it seems useless to reply, as we cannot find the position. We are losing heavily, and we must have help and soon, as this makes the fourth day we have been in action. We cannot get water or food up to our men in cover, except in small quantities and at night. We cannot cope with our wounded, and we know many of our men have been lying for two days and nights wounded in and about woods without attention. Rain continues all day mercilessly. We riders are utterly done up, wet and weary, and rain and fire, a wash a luxury, shaving a thing forgotten. The arrival of another division with siege-guns is promised. We hope to God they will turn up. Roughly, we are in a valley and in small numbers. Our retreat would be handicapped (to say the least), because the enemy have the exact range of the rebuilt bridges we should have to recross. A number of the enemy make a charge, and our men account for each and every one. The rush is a ruse to draw our men out and in line for the guns of our opponents. I may say I heard that the Germans have been preparing the position they now occupy for the past twelve days.

The village of Soupir is almost in a straight line with Verneuil and Moussy. It is occupied by our men. A beautiful chateau at the first mentioned has been turned into a hospital. It was the property and country residence of the late M. Calmette, who as the editor of Le Figaro was shot and killed by Mme. Caillaux, the wife of the French Minister, her trial and subsequent acquittal being easy of recollection.

September 18

Firing is continued by the enemy throughout the night, and at two this morning I make another journey in darkness and rain to the guns with operation orders. On my return journey it takes me over half an hour to cross the bridge. The greater part of the day is spent at headquarters with the best protection we can find until we move lower down to Bourg. We hope a safer spot. We have built a bridge here in place of that blown up.

September 19

Quartered for time being in a loft, we are up early as usual, and I go out on an easy journey or two. To our disgust the Germans have the range of this village also, and we are again under their fire. The persistency with which they quickly follow our movements makes us think they have an electrical installation somewhere and operated from an observation point in our midst. This is possible as, as before stated, they were here some twelve days or so preparing the positions. The bursting of their shells vibrates through the building we are in. Another division has arrived; this improves our chances if we have to make a stand, and it will relieve those plucky fellows and their officers who have been in the trenches and under fire for so many days and nights. They are heroes indeed, and no amount of praise can be sufficient to add to the story of their splendid stand.

We are capturing many of the enemy and I would again refer to the fact that few of them know that they are operating against Britishers. One man we captured was, up till a few weeks ago, a waiter at the Hotel Cecil in London, who, when the war broke out, was spending a few days at his birthplace in Germany. He was, of course, called up. He told us that he found out by accident from a wounded comrade that we had become involved, and he made up his mind to surrender to us at the first opportunity. I am of opinion that if our enemy dare not reveal the nationality of a foe to his forces, he stands little chance of a successful issue.

We are still holding on, and have our biggest fight today, our guns answering to those of the enemy throughout the day. We are fortunate, and most of our opponents' fire fall short. This must surely turn out to be the largest battle in recent history. We are determined to preserve that, at present, unbroken line across France; if we weaken, the enemy's march on Paris will be facilitated. We have borne the burnt so long, we can hold out yet. We here lose nothing by waiting, rather do we gain. Our opponents must not and cannot wait. The French are on our left and right, and the Russians advancing behind the Germans in enormous masses, though slowly, as a path has to be won through.

I have seen a French paper today which deals with the Parisian aspect of the war. To my surprise I read that Paris is almost deserted and the German entry into the capital hourly expected. Certainly the periodical is some days old; perhaps the writer was led to his conclusions by our continued retreat, never realizing that this was one of strategy.

Devastated German Charge

September 20

Rise at 4:30 to go to ambulance depots. I pass through the barns that are filled with our injured, all bearing up bravely in silence and pain. The improvised operating tables are full and all the men that I converse with are grateful for the kind and skilful treatment of the medical officers. The enemy are unceasing in their fire, though they have shortened their range, and the holes made in the roads make progress more difficult still. One of my journeys to the lines again provides excitement; the general resolve is to hang on until the last moment and delay the enemy all we can. We would do anything to prevent the future possibility of these awful scenes occurring in England, the devastated homes and towns, the atrocities perpetrated. About 6:30 p.m. the Germans make a charge in overwhelming numbers. Our rifles and machine guns simply pour shot into the mass of men silhouetted on the skyline; they cannot get forward, and give it up about 8 p.m., leaving bodies piled one upon another on the field. Their losses must run into thousands; ours, I ascertain, into scores only.

September 21

The enemy's shell fire over Bourg is particularly fierce today. Another canal bridge, once so useful to us, has been destroyed, and every effort is being made to reach our pontoons. Early in the evening I take operation orders to the lines, and on my way back pass thousands of our men going forward in the dark to reinforce those in the trenches, who have, so far, done so well. It is now rumored that our opponents may retire; I lie down early and read by candle-light an excellent description in The Times of some of our troubles. The night is absolutely still, the chiming of the village clock only breaking silence.

September 22

A beautiful morning. The enemy have not saluted us in the usual way. They are practically silent all day and we have an easy time, part of which is devoted to overhauling as far as possible our motor-cycles. I go round in the evening to one or two divisional and brigade headquarters. At an ambulance depot one of our airmen is brought in as I arrive. His injuries were received a short time previous during a fight with one of the enemy's aeroplanes. He was shot in the back and thigh, but pluckily brought his machine down in safety. A quiet night.

September 23, 6 a.m.

The Germans open fire again, though not with the same vigor that characterized their greeting in the early stage of our arrival. The day is gloriously sunny, and during the afternoon I have some leisure and ride out to the neighboring village of Ouilly, and from the river-bank watch the shells bursting on the ridge in front. The surrounding scenery is typical of England, and it would be easy to imagine oneself resting at one of the beautiful spots by our Thames.

Secret of the Quarries

Nearly a fortnight gone past, and we are unsuccessful at silencing the German heavies. It is interesting to note that it was these guns that were brought to bear on Maubeuge and its fortifications. The enemy, without a doubt, were bringing the same weapons of destruction forward to Paris for the same purpose until they met this check, which has so severely upset their calculations. We have an idea, which is little better than guesswork, that their big guns are secreted in a rock or quarry, but since they fire on us from an approximate distance of eight miles it will be seen that to locate them exactly is no easy task. At night they light fires to cover up the flashes. A battery of the smaller guns is lined up, of course, in front of the larger. The enemy compel us to shift some of our guns from Vieil Arcy, but not much damage is done.

[To Be Continued.]

Lord Kitchener Inspecting Indian Troops

India Could Send 7,000,000 Troops

The War Office has received from His Highness the Aga Khan an application to be allowed to serve as a private in the Indian contingent for the front. His Highness is the head of the Khoja Mohammedans, and holds sway over fifty millions of the inhabitants of India.

The intensity of the desire of Aga Khan to serve the Mother Country was realized by a London Press representative who saw the distinguished Indian at the Ritz Hotel. His Highness, who is about 30 years of age and of athletic build, stated that he has not yet received a reply to his application.

"I had intended returning to India before this," he said, "but when the war broke out I changed my plans. And now," he continued, speaking with earnest conviction, "I have no thought in my mind of returning while the war lasts. I want to go to the front with the Indian troops."

"As a private?" "Yes, or in any capacity whatever. I have, alas, never had any military training, but if the War Office will accept my services I shall be only too happy to go anywhere and do anything in order to equip myself for fighting. If they will only give me an opportunity I will shed my last drop of blood for the British Empire."

In conversation with a representative of the Pall Mall Gazette the Aga Khan said:

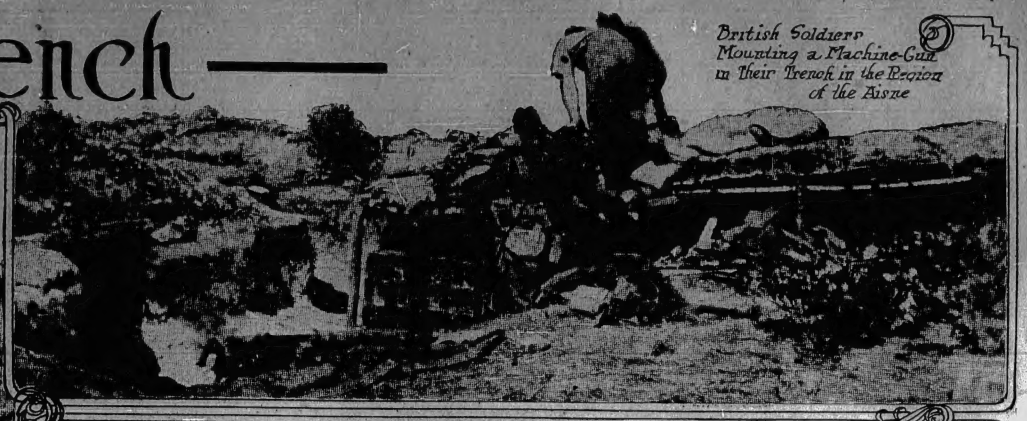
"The feeling that prompts these offers to the Government of men and treasure from India is unanimous. Whatever may have been the differences in the past between the Government and any of the Indian people, there is none now in any part of India. I travel through the country once very year, and I know I was through every province and those of Southern India, on my last visit. The people of every class and every religion are absolutely united, and they will do anything to support the Empire.

"All trained soldiers are not enough, and the Empire calls for many, and small and [illegible] and we could [illegible] millions.

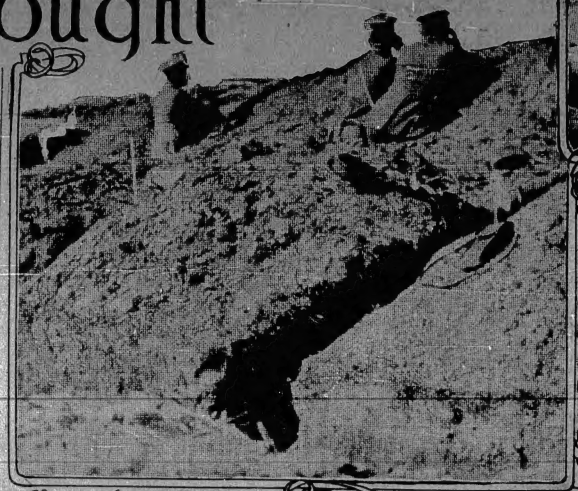
"The supply of men for the war is being limited by the extent to which they can be armed, equipped and trained for the particular duty of serving in the [illegible]."

THE BRITISH ARMY AT WAR

From Trench to Trench — How Modern Battles Are Fought



British Soldiers Mounting a Machine-Gun in Their Trench in the Region of the Aisne



Showing the Deep-Cut Approaches to an Observation Trench in Actual Warfare

Freshly Dug British Trench near the North End of the Long Western Front

British Trenches That Aroused the Admiration of the Germans, Divided into Compartments for Protection against Flank-Fire

Military Entrenching as Viewed by an Aeroplane from Height of 1,000 Feet

Trench Warfare in Western Theatre

In the western theatre of war all along the immense front from the Channel to Belfort, in Alsace, the operations of both the Germans and the Allies have now developed into a war of trenches and saps, such as are usually confined to sieges of strong places. Joffre's wall is destined to become famous as Hadrian's or the Chinese Wall, built to keep out the Tartars. The Germans, since their failure to break through at Ypres, have also been obliged to build a wall, or rather a trench, which runs the whole length parallel with that of the Allies. Thus the active operations of both armies have come to a standstill, and each side is confining itself to periodical attacks on the enemy's trenches at any point where there seems a likelihood of gaining ground which may prove to be of some tactical value to that immediate section of the front. The equality of the forces in Western Europe has brought about this most undesirable state of affairs, and there seems no reason why this stalemate should not continue until England is in a position to land fresh armies on the Belgian coast in the Spring.

The tremendous advantages which the defensive has over the offensive in modern warfare and the natural instinct of man to retire underground when he can no longer dwell in safety above ground—just as our primitive forefathers, the cave dwellers, used to do—have had this result in France and Belgium, after over four months' of the bloodiest fighting in the world's history. From the point of view of the Allies the situation is to be deplored at the present time because it prevents the French and English Armies from taking the offensive at a moment when the Germans are straining every effort to crush the Russian centre in Poland. Happily, in spite of the comparatively passive role we are obliged to play in the West, there seems very little chance of von Hindenburg's attack succeeding, always provided the Russians do not suddenly run short of ammunition and supplies.

Parallel of Port Arthur

But, quite apart from the negation of all real movement on the strategic board these siege operations impose the maximum of physical and nervous strain on troops with a minimum of result. It is too late to inquire whether this state of affairs could have been avoided. The evil is with us, and there seems little or no chance of escaping from the toils of this parallel battle until the Spring. The siege of Port Arthur provides the best example of the effect of continuous siege operations on the bravest and most fanatical of armies. The only differences between modern warfare, such as it has degenerated into in France and Belgium, and the actual siege of a strong fortress such as Port Arthur are these. There is no definite position to be taken which will lead to the fall of the whole fortress; there is no opportunity of starving the enemy out by completely investing him on all sides; and there is not as a rule a whole network of parallels and saps which gives you access to the enemy's front for several miles behind in comparative safety. In France and Belgium the troops in the front lines are entrenched just where they were last able to hold their ground. They have covered their front with barbed wire where available, and simply sit tight to resist any attack. Some distance back is a second line for the reserves, but access to the front line can only be obtained by moving over exposed ground, and supplies and reinforcements can reach the front only in the night, except where the nature of the ground lends exceptional facilities. This absence of successive parallels all connected up renders the work of the troops in the firing line far harder and also gives a sense of isolation, which is apt to have a depressing effect on the mind.

Test of Endurance

This isolated underground warfare requires the highest qualities of courage and endurance. While an attack is in progress many men move forward at the same time, and the operations are carried out in view of thousands of others, all of which nerves on the soldier to do his best, but this underground warfare is a very different matter. There are no spectators, and small groups of soldiers act by themselves, thus losing the moral support derived from the companionship of large numbers. For day after day in narrow passages hardly high enough to allow one to stand upright, with the ever-present danger of mines and hand grenades, and exposed to death from bullet and bayonet, unobserved by the world, the soldier of either army must strive to drive his equally stubborn opponent out of his works. The hostile armies being deeper into the earth, live separated from each other at a distance which varies from 300 to as little as fifty yards, according to the character of the ground. It is a curious sensation to live or walk along these trench lines, knowing that the enemy is engaged in a similar occupation only a few yards away. The life soon becomes monotonous and gets on the nerves.

It is well to relieve the troops in the front line every twenty-four hours, but in the recent fighting round Ypres some regiments have been obliged to remain in their trenches for days on end. In the trenches night is often turned into day and day into night; for the chances of either side attempting an attack or sortie by day are remote, and both sides are able to relax their vigilance somewhat, and the worn-out soldiers eagerly seek such opportunities for repose. At night it is very different, for then sorties are made to destroy a half-completed sap or to find out the strength of the enemy, or the engineers press forward to push one nearer the enemy's line or to fix the wire along the front.

Nerve-Destroying Work

Incidents of this sort keep both armies along the immense front on the qui vive almost every night. If firing breaks out at any point along the line the men everywhere will spring to attention, and stand ready to repel an attack. This nerve-destroying work at last comes to such a pitch that frequently if a single shot disturbs the peace and quiet of the night soldiers along the trenches will fire volleys indiscriminately towards their opponents, and for several minutes a furious fusillade will awake everyone for miles around, suggesting that a serious attempt is being made to carry part of the position. Very often this rifle fire will get on the nerves of the gunners, and they will commence to bombard that section of the line from which the sound comes, as a hint to the combatants that they had better cease fire and resume their slumbers and not arouse the guns to fury. It is strange to see the shells bursting at night, because it is quite impossible to tell from which battery a shell is fired. If you fix your eye on the trenches during one of these nocturnal bombardments you will suddenly see a burst of red flame, followed by white smoke, and no sound will be heard until some seconds later. When night casts her friendly pall the scene is one of supreme grandeur. Then the searchlights cut great lanes of pure white through the surrounding gloom, as, flitting from trench to trench, they seek to discover the approach of the dreaded infantry. Between the intervals of light the beautiful star shells often burst, casting a reddish-purple glow all round.

Ingenious Devices

Life in trenches gives an opportunity to the ingenious mind to devise all sorts of means for discomforting the enemy and annoying him. Small parties creep out at night and hurl hand-grenades into the enemy's trenches, relying on the confusion and darkness to enable them to make their escape. The Germans are now using trench-howitzers, which throw heavy explosives short distances at a high angle. These are no innovation. They were used by both Russian and Japanese Armies during the siege of Port Arthur, but with results often more comic than effective. The Japanese hollowed out the trunks of trees, and made a touch-hole. They were shaped like a mortar. They would then place a small charge of powder inside and fill up this improvised mortar with grenades. Then, by applying a match to the touch-hole, the former would be hurled some fifty yards into the enemy's trenches, and there explode. Sometimes these wooden mortars would burst or catch fire, and it was always difficult to aim them. Ordinary hand-grenades made of gun-cotton, with a thin outer shell, and thrown by soldiers sent forward for this purpose, were far more effective.

The demoralizing effect of this life in trenches is seen even with the bravest troops when the officer commanding a particular section of the line considers the time has arrived to assault the enemy's works in front. Soldiers who have lived for days in front of an entrenched position, and who, during this time, have never dared lift their heads above cover, through fear of the enemy's sharpshooters, acquire a horror of advancing to the attack such as you never see in troops advancing over fresh and unknown ground. For days they have been gazing out of narrow loopholes towards the enemy. They know every inch of the ground. Each particular marksman opposite has acquired a certain ascendency over their imaginations. They know that the moment they leave cover some of them will be shot like rabbits. They know they must rush across that short Tom Tiddler's ground without cover and cut their way through the enemy's wire before they can reach his trenches.

Forlorn Hopes

Life under such conditions has evil results on the imagination, and each soldier believes he is doomed before he starts. All such movements partake of the nature of forlorn hopes. Very often if a concerted rush is arranged one section of the enemy's line is carried, whereas to the right and left the assailants waver or are driven back. Then the force which has been successful finds itself isolated and outflanked, and must retire the way it has come, exposed to the running fire of countless marksmen. Even the Japanese, renowned for their nerveless bravery and fanaticism, could not stand the strain of this sort of warfare for long. Often their officers could not get them forward. Thus it became the invariable practice when a position had to be carried by assault to send down troops into the front trenches the night before, and to send them forward before they became too thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties and dangers of their task. Another means of ensuring success was to line the front parallel with the most skilled marksmen, who picked off every soldier who attempted to fire over the trench which was to be rushed. But this method, though very effective, is extremely difficult unless the enemy's position is on higher ground. When the ground is flat you are very apt to hit your own men.

When people talk of a great offensive movement of the Allies, it is as well to remember that these are some of the difficulties with which both armies have now to contend. The only real relief to our brave troops in the trenches at the front is to send over fresh troops from England as soon as possible, to find a way round the German flank.—E. Ashmead Bartlett in The London Telegraph.

Opinions of The British Rank and File

[By G. Ward Price]

"Heavy artillery fire compelled us to abandon a short section of trench, which was afterwards reoccupied."

In some such bald phrase the official communique a little while ago summed up the desperate resistance that was offered by a single brigade of British light cavalry holding some trenches a little south of Ypres to the attack of 3,000 German infantry. The three regiments forming the brigade were much reduced in strength—one of them counted only 104 rifles in the trenches; they were 400 at the most, against eight times their number, and the men who came out of the fight say that they had never known anything so terrible, though they fought at Mons in August and countless times since then on the Marne and Aisne.

The German guns had the range of the English trenches to a yard and sent shell after shell that burst on the very parapets. Germans came on in extended lines; they have learnt to abandon their old habit of attacks in column and dense masses. They lost enormously, a man for almost every English bullet, and the English fired as fast as fingers could load and press the trigger. But when at last they were a hundred yards from the trenches they fixed bayonets and came on at a rush, still five or six to one. The English troopers stood their ground until the Germans were already inside the first line of trenches, and then, as one of them told the story, "we sloped."

It was, after all, the sensible thing to do, and when British reinforcements had come up to make a counter-attack it was not long before the temporarily victorious Germans did the same.

"I've had some narrow shaves," said a lancer who was there, "but I never thought I'd get out of this one alive. You had to creep over dead bodies to get out."

Entire Absence of Emotion

To hear a soldier talk of the men killed in an action by their names brings to one a keener realization of the grimness of it all than the longest casualty list or the most vivid description. "There were five chaps in a small firing trench in front of the main one," went on the trooper. "Old Clarke and Tom Johnson and Brown and young Jefferson and another chap" (these are not actually the names he gave)—"they were firing like mad up to the very minute the Allymans jumped into the trench. We never saw them again. They wouldn't stand much chance of being taken prisoners, I don't think—we wouldn't do it ourselves."

There is an entire absence of emotion about the way in which the English soldier speaks of his friends who have been killed. His tone is as careless and off-hand as it might be if they had just gone home on leave. It sounds callous, but it is only the habit that comes from rubbing elbows with Death for five months.

"The chaps 'cod' each other," said a soldier. "'Old Bill's gone under,' they say. 'Remember him swankin' about bein' lucky the other day? Copped it fairly this time, he has.'"

"It's not that they don't care," explained the trooper, who had the clay of the trenches still upon his spurs, "but you either get potted or you don't, and it soon don't come to matter a bit either way."

Short of Nothing

There is a magnificent spirit in these men who have been hardened by four months of the most terrible and most continuous war in history. Danger and hardship have become for them the normal conditions of life. "You just get used to it," said one of them. And the best symptom of all is that they are thoroughly pleased with themselves, with their officers, their food, their clothes—with the whole war. The Army has been tried by fire, tried and not found wanting.

Physical courage and a readiness to share to the full the hardships of their men seem to be the qualities that most commend an officer to English soldiers. The men joke among themselves about one officer's thin legs, another's monocle, the lisp of one subaltern, the silk underclothing of another and his anguish at being unable to get a bath—all vividly related by his soldier-servant; but these very characteristics that under normal conditions provoke proletarian ridicule only throw up the officer's soldierly qualities into higher relief.

The Little Subaltern

"We had a little subaltern—'e's dead now," a soldier said. "Weediest little feller you ever saw; legs thinner than my ankle, and a sloppy sort of face—mouth always open like—silly-lookin' feller he was altogether. Well, we was in a very hot place one day; our platoon was hidin' behind some haystacks, the captain was killed, and the shells and bullets, too, was just 'ummin' round us. We 'adn't seen our subaltern for a bit, when all of a sudden 'e comes strollin' along on his matchstalk legs right out in the open, not 'urrying, just takin' his time and tappin' his leg with his cane. As soon as he got up to the 'aystack, bullets rippin' past 'im all directions, our sergeant rushes up to 'im. 'Shall we move from 'ere, sir?' he says. 'Gettin' very warm round 'ere.' The little subaltern just looks at 'im as cool as anythin'. 'You just stay where you are till you're jolly well told,' 'e says, and brings out his field-glasses and 'as a long look round before he takes cover. 'E was all right, I can tell you."

"They're good sorts," a cavalryman said. "They'll come along the trenches from one booby-hutch to another to see if you're all right, and they'll lie down right alongside you in the mud without thinking about their clothes. They'll let you have a look through their field-glasses and follow you with a drop of rum. If you stay in the trenches all night they stay with you, share and share alike. Of course, in billets they like to do themselves well, with seven-course dinners and cooks and waiters. They're full of sport, too—beagling and pheasant shooting. And the other day they had a sort of paperchase on horseback, following the idea of some book where a German officer is tracked by the pieces of secret documents that he tears up and throws away as he escapes.

"One of them dressed up as a German officer in full German kit, only with a wooden sword, and went off laying a trail of paper for the hunt to follow. It might have been a bit risky, for there were British and French troops in billets all around, and when they saw what looked like a German officer come galloping towards them, they might easily have let him have one as he passed."

Satisfied with themselves, their officers and their supplies, and with unshaken confidence in the ultimate victory, there is little wrong with the rank and file of the British Army.—The London Mail.

Wild Charge Made by 9th Lancers

If there was one feature more than another that impressed one in conversation with the men, it was the extraordinary fortune of the battlefield. One or two of the men, for instance, had been all through the fighting from Mons to the Aisne. From the thickest of it they had emerged without a scratch, but in the weary wait in the damp trenches they had gone under to the more insidious attacks of rheumatism and pneumonia. A brawny Scottish Fusilier, who had taken part in the defence of the canal at Mons—one of the most heroic episodes of that memorable encounter—and who had fought the retreat right to the approaches of Paris, escaped scathless under the enemy's fire but after sixteen days in the trenches on the banks of the Aisne rheumatism gripped him, and placed him hors de combat.

A sergeant of the Scots Guards had a similar experience, only in his case the ailment was pneumonia. Another case in point was that of a light-hearted young trooper of the 9th Lancers. The wild charge of that famous corps when they rode to the rescue of the guns at the Forest of Compeigne has been termed the modern Balaclava. Trooper Bridger, a Brighton lad, took part in the charge. Across a shrapnel-swept space of about 400 yards and right up to the guns they galloped. "It was great," the trooper remarked. "It is impossible to describe the thing. We were like men possessed—madmen for the time being. Chums fell on every side as we galloped onwards, but we never noticed them. We saw nothing but the guns. The whole place was screaming, what with our own yells, the rush of the horses, and the awful fire of the Germans. It seemed a long time, but we got there at last, limbered up, and rode back. But only about half of us."

The trooper escaped without a scratch, "but it was a miracle," as he himself said. With a touch of pride he pulled out of his pocket a carefully preserved sketch of "the wild charge they made," which had appeared in one of the British illustrated journals, and which had been sent out to him from home. "It was as bad as that, and worse," he remarked. It was the trooper's fate, however, to escape seemingly certain death in this way, and a few days ago to be surprised by a party of Germans while on patrol duty along with a companion, and fall wounded in two places, shot in the leg and in the arm.